THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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NOTICE

The attention of the Public is invited to Municipal Notice No 1 346—1,507 of 18th February 1888, amending Clause I, Section 18 of the Municipal Bye Law Any one driving without lights after Sunset, whether there is moonlight or not, will render himself liable to be prosecuted

T FAWCETT,
Offg Distt Supt of Police,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

DISTT SUPTS POLICE OFFICE,
C and M Station Bangalore,
24th February 1888

Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, on Wednesday the 29th February 1888, at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of January 1888

II Budget estimates of receipts and expenditure for the official year 1888—89.

A SRINIVASACHARIU, R B,
Vice President,
City Municipality, Bangalore

WEBB'S

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Manager

PROSPECTUS

MYSORE REVENUE CIRCULAR

Now a days civilisation is rapidly advancing in this country And the people of this province, unlike that of other States, have had the advantage of a representative assembly convened by the Dewan every year with a view to explain to the public the affairs of the administration, and to hear from them the wants and wishes of the people Thus it becomes very necessary that the people should have a thorough knowledge of the measures of Government; that they may be better able to discuss matters reasonably in the assembly Correct information regarding Judicial and Police administration is being vent lated throughout by means of Law Reports, &c, But no such attempt has as yet been made to bring within easy reach of the general public, the orders and circulars issued by the Dewan regarding Revenue matters

To supply the long felt want, the undersigned has at the suggestion of many Revenue Officials and respectable land holders and with the sanction of the Mysore Government has humbly undertaken to publish in English and Canarese a monthly journal containing important orders and circulars issued by the Dewan in respect of Revenue matters It will also contain important matters extracted from the Mysore Gazette. The journal will go by the name of "The Mysore Revenue circular" The proprietors hope to bring out the first number of the journal in April next, if they can secure a sufficient number of subscribers by that time.

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All subscriptions should be paid *strictly* in advance Subscribers are requested to communicate with, and send orders to, the undersigned or to Mr. S Krishnama chariu, No 40, Hospital Road, Bangalore City

(Signed) CHINTAMANI SUBBA RAO,
22—2—88, *Halsur Peth,*
BANGALORE. BANGALORE.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 12th Feb—Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been raised to the Peerage.

London 21st Feb—Mr Samuel Smith, Member for Flintshire, moved an amendment expressing regret at the ever-recurring deficits in India and urging that more rigid economy should be practised He also demanded the appointment of the promised Royal Commission to enquire into the Government of India Sir Richard Temple deprecated the pessimist criticism of the finances of India He defended the action of the Government in raising the Salt Tax, and expressed his approval of the appointment of a Royal Commission demanded by the previous speaker. Sir John Gorst explained to the House the cause of the deficit, and defended the financial policy of the Indian Government. Regarding the Royal Commission he was unable to promise that it should be appointed until after the forthcoming report of the Public Service Commission had been received and considered The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

Bucharest, 20nd Feb—The Russians still continue concentrating on the Galician frontier, and in a month from now, a hundred thousand more troops will be in position

The Powers have signified their desire to receive further explanations from Russia as to her intentions before proceeding to declare against Prince Ferdinand's rule in Bulgaria.

Cairo, 22nd Feb—Reinforcements are reaching Ras Alula at Asawa

Rome, 22nd Feb—The Italian papers are busy discussing the probable meaning of the concentration of a large French force on the Italian frontier.

St. Petersburg, 23rd Feb—The *Official St Petersburg Messenger*, in a leading

article to day, says that the presence and acts of Prince Ferdinand at Sofia, constitute a *violation of the Treaty of Berlin*. Russia seeks to bring the Powers first to declare that the Treaty must not be violated, then she will endeavour to induce the Sultan as Sovereign ruler, to inform the Bulgarians that Prince Ferdinand is not legally appointed ruler, but is only a robber and usurper of power Russia emphatically rejects the idea of forcibly restoring a legal status to the country

Berlin 22nd Feb—The semi official *North German Gazette* says that as Germany has promised to support the proposal of Russia regarding Bulgaria the Porte will be bound to acquiesce in the arrangement suggested

London, 24th Feb—In the House of Lords last night, during the debate on the Bulgarian question, Lord Salisbury said that for the Powers to embark in war on account of Bulgaria would be a disgrace to Europe He also deprecated holding a Conference to discuss the question

Sir Charles Bernard has left England to assume his duties as Commissioner of Mysore

Mr Chamberlain has been afford the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and *will probably be made a Baronet*

San Remo, 23rd Feb—The Physicians in attendance on the Crown Prince announce a sensible improvement visible in His Highness's health

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888

THE CONTROL OF NATIVE STATES

Very recently we reviewed the administration of the Indore State for the official year 1886—87, *as set forth in the Report of* Mr Raghoonath Rao its able experienced and conscientious Prime Minister We were glad to note that under his *regime* many reforms had been introduced, and appreciable advance made in good administration, and in promoting the prosperity and welfare of the State and its people At the same time we took occasion to point out that the affairs of Indore were still in a backward state, and that much remained to be done before it could take its place among the more enlightened and advanced Native States in India, and we expressed our conviction that if Mr Raghoonath Rao was allowed to carry on, unfettered and unhampered, his wise policy of reform, the much desired result would be arrived at before long We are sorry to state, that if the latest accounts of the present state of affairs be true, they are most deplorable, and the country is retrograding, instead of advancing A couple of weeks back we read a *paragraph in the Pioneer*, by no means complimentary to Holkar and his affairs, and which distinctly stated that *matters had come to such a crisis* that the Prime Minister contemplated resigning Knowing, as we did, that the *Pioneer* is an organ which has shown itself very ill disposed towards Natives, we were loath to give credence to the *Pioneer's* statements But we now find the *Hindu* echoing these statements, and in reproducing further revelations made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, calls upon the suzerain power to interfere and remedy the present state of affairs The correspondent of the *Pioneer* describes Maharajah Holkar as the same "self willed, suspicious, and uncontrollable tempered man" as he was before he ascended the throne "His Council is a body," writes the same correspondent "without vitality It has no powers except that of deciding a number of appeals, in which he interferes if and when he chooses. His Minister whom he seldom sees on business, has no power—not even of employing or dismissing a servant on Rs 5 or sanctioning an expenditure of Rs 5. He looks upon him as a mere post office to carry his orders to the Resident or *vice versa*, or he lets him examine returns of criminals or hear judicial cases His Chief Justice has no initiative in the lowest judicial appointment, nor any control over his subordinate judiciary Neither the remonstrances of British officials nor the representations of his own counsellors, could secure redress in cases of high handedness

Heavy tariffs have driven Indore traders to less heavily taxed neighbouring markets, whilst harsh assessments and rigid collections in the districts are only adding to the ryots' miseries caused by high prices and indifferent supervision

In the meantime public confidence in the Indore administration is being fast weakened, unscrupulous people are finding a good time of it in taking advantage of the prince's inaccessibility and filling their purses as fast as they can No official with any claim to self respect now cares to remain at Indore longer than he could help and its affairs unless soon mended, might drift to a condition of hopeless *confusion*"

If all this is true,—and we would fain hope that facts have been exaggerated—then *it is time* the Supreme Government stepped in and set matters right before it is too late It is a lamentable fact that the affairs of Native States have of late been coming, in more than one quarter, an unenviable notoriety Down south, Travancore, the once much vaunted "Model State,' has been scandalously before the public and its ruler and his chief advisers have been charged with certain offences which have not, up to the present time, been publicly and satisfactorily refuted The present policy of the Government of India would appear to be to meddle as little as possible with the internal economy and working of Native protected States, in short, not to step in *except when forced to do so under extreme* circumstances The policy is no doubt a sound and wise one for too much meddling *by the supreme power with the administration of Native States would inevitably* lead to undesirable results, retard progress, and cause much dissatisfaction But surely when matters reach such a crisis as they have been reported to have for some time past in Travancore, and now in Indore, the British Government would be failing in the duty they owe to the subjects of those States if they did not interfere, in a prudent and judicious way, of course Our contemporary, the *Hindu*, puts the obligations of the British Government forward most admirably and logically, and we cannot do better than give them here —

"Under the paternal English *regime* native despotism had its own remedy Its excesses brought their own revenge The people would rise in rebellion and set aside the inefficient or tyrannical ruler The protection afforded to their feudatories by the English Government has rendered such remedy impossible and their interference is the only hope that the subjects of the Native States can entertain to save themselves ultimately again from the vagaries of their rulers The Supreme Government can not of course interfere *every time* that the native ruler may go wrong, but can only exercise their right when his misgovernment or incompetence leads to a serious crisis But this crisis the Indore State seems to have fairly reached

It will not do for the British Government to carry their policy of non intervention *too far, for they will thus* become responsible for any tragical results—possibly riots and even rebellion—which may arise from the gross misrule of Native Princes To allow such rulers to carry on their maladministrations unchecked and step in at the last moment and make such misrule the excuse for annexation would be a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Suzerain power, unworthy of it, and in direct contravention of the repeated pledges it has given to the peoples and States of this country We are of opinion with the *Hindu* that "some kind of constitution should be devised, and the arbitrary power of the rulers should be brought under check" The painful complaints of misrule in certain Native States are becoming *scandalously frequent, and it is not credit* able to the British Government that they do not apply some remedy

LORD DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION

[COMMUNICATED]

The announcement of the resignation of Lord Dufferin of the Viceroyalty of India came like a thunder bolt it was altogether unexpected Public opinion was at once rife as to the cause which led to this step and various and conflicting were the speculations regarding it Our notion was, that his Lordship and the Home Government had a difference, and Egypt affairs (which have been very ugly of late) were pointed to as the probable cause of the misunderstanding But the announcement that his Lordship would not vacate his office till the end of the year should have been sufficient to corroboration of the official statement that the Viceroy was leaving the country for private reasons. He has himself however, *since set the matter beyond doubt* In a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of India at Calcutta, his Lordship said — "*From the time I set foot in India till the* present moment not a shade of difference has arisen between myself and the Government at home, nor is I trust, have I in any way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State" The English and Native Press have been busy criticising the *regime* of Lord Dufferin, and while the former have been almost unanimous in commending his administration highly, the large majority of the latter have condemned it Let us pause for a moment and look back on the past When Lord Dufferin came to this country, it was disturbed by two adverse influences In the first place race antagonism, consequent on the acrimonious discussions over the Ilbert Bill, was raging high between Englishman and Native A thorough accomplished, and refined diplomat his Lordship by the skilful exercise of delicate tact was not long in pouring oil on the troubled waters and reconciling the two *races* to bury and forget their differences But it is in connection with his masterly settlement of the Russian danger that his *Lordship will chiefly be known in India* Coming here as he did direct from the very Court of the 'Autocrat of all the Russias' Lord Dufferin was *specially competent to* deal with the danger with which India was then imminently threatened from an invasion by Russia We need not go into the details of his settlement of the difficulty Suffice it to say that he brought Russia to book and made her understand that England was not to be trifled with, and that if she wanted to invade India she would find her work cut out for her He stopped further aggression on her part on our frontier by having the boundaries between her own Central Asian and the Afghan territories delimitated He strengthened our defences in a manner which has struck awe into the breast of the White Bear He cemented the bond of friendship and mutual understanding between the British and the Ameer of Afghanistan And, with in our borders Lord Dufferin has, with his *masterly diplomacy, good tact*, and above all, nobility of mind and purpose promoted feelings of the deepest loyalty for the British Crown in the breasts of the Princes of India, and caused them to rally round the British standard for mutual support and defence. Who will venture to say that all this has not been a great and noble work? True, Lord Dufferin's reign has been one eventful for the imposition of fresh taxation But those who unreasonably condemn him for inflicting these burdens, lose sight of the fact that the work of strengthening the defences of the country was necessarily an immensely costly one, and the money had to be found somehow But it is said that instead of the income tax and the salt, and the Petroleum taxes it would have been more equitable to re impose the cotton duties It is very easy for *persons unversed in political* economy to deliver judgment off hand in those matters but do they realise *the gigantic responsibilities and interest* involved in apportioning the incidence of taxation, and that it was most unlikely that a politician, financier and administrator of Lord Dufferin's stamp did not give all these consideration the fullest consideration Of course he is far from infallible, and probably has committed some blunders But taking his administration all in all we think it has been a good and a wise one We have not referred to his policy with regard to the annexation of Upper Burmah It remains yet to be seen whether it has been *a wise one At present the country is a* drain on the resources of India, but we can say that it will in time settle down, and prove a *most valuable acquisition*, and one which will be of real good to India itself? It must not be forgotten too, that Theebaw's defiant and hostile conduct, and his intrigues with the French and other nations in a measure forced Lord Dufferin's hands, in the common interests of the Empire We stated at the beginning of this article that the majority of the Native Press condemned Lord Dufferin's rule It is particularly gratifying to note one brilliant exception at least, —that of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The *Patrika* concludes an article on Lord Dufferin's resignation with the following remarks —

People may call him a weak man but we *believe His Lordship has a noble heart* and every one will call noble heart is a hero There are *people* who *deny that his Lordship has* a heart and say that His Lordship only makes a show of it by manœuvres But on more than one occasion we have dissented from this view of his Lordship's character And we earnestly hope that before His Lordship leaves this country events will confirm our estimate

Occasional Notes

Ayub Khan is expected to arrive in India in April He will be sent to reside in the Pindi districts.

The appointment of the Maharajah of Vizianagram as a Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council is gazetted

The epidemic of loyal offers by Native Chiefs of pecuniary assistance towards the frontier defences, has produced unexpected results One Bhagat Shib Ram of Jullundur, has offered five rupees to Government as a token of his loyalty

The importation of kerosine oil into Calcutta is very brisk just now There are 500 000 case at Serajgo Bridge, and owing to there being only accommodation for eight ships at a time a fifth ship which recently arrived, is anchored in the river

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda, H H the Maharanee 5 ladies, 7 gentlemen, 8 female servants, 1 accountant, 1 priest, 1 jeweller, and 29 native servants, arrived in Bombay from England on Monday, the 20th instant, in the P and O steamer *Surat*

The Viceroy's thanks have been conveyed to the Nawab of Bahawalpur for his loyal offer to place the resources of his State, and the services of his troops at the disposal of the Government of India in connection with the defences of the North West Frontier

The exports of rice from Calcutta to the United Kingdom in 1887 only amounted to 16 000 tons, against 59,000 tons in the previous twelve months, and 50 000 tons in 1885 An increased demand from up-country, and the cost, interfered to some extent with the home trade during last year

Lord Dufferin has some claim to be considered a successful prophet, for, according to a Calcutta paper, when last he bade adieu to Lord Lansdowne, he expressed a firm belief that when they next met it could be at Calcutta, and that it would be his pleasant duty to welcome him as the next Viceroy of India

Sir Charles Bernard, K C S I British Resident of Mysore, is said to be due in India on the 1st proximo It is conjectured that he will be appointed to act for Mr Cordery, C S I, British Resident at Hyderabad, and that Sir Harry Prendergast, K C B, will then continue to act at *Mysore*

The *Directors* of the Bengal Nagpore Railway Company have invited tenders for

debentures of the Company to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, guaranteed, both as regards principal and interest, by the Secretary of State for India in Council

At the Calcutta Small Cause Court, on Monday last, a Marwaree defendant said that if the complainant swore on *Toolsee* leaves and Ganges water that his claim was just, he would not defend the suit The complainant did so, and a decree was accordingly passed in his favour The Court was crowded with Marwaroos, and great excitement prevailed

The *Pioneer's London* correspondent states that the India Office were against any increase of taxation in India, and were only over ruled with difficulty by the Indian Government "Private information goes a step further, and hints that two great but sometimes eccentric authorities hold strongly that if there was to be an increase at all it should take the shape of income tax"

An important case involving the question of Jain law is now before the Calcutta High Court, a Jain widow claiming that her husband, now deceased had no power to exclude her under his will from her inheritance It was intended to consult the Jain pundits and gurus all over India, until it was found that this would cost Rs 20,000 in fees to those spiritual leaders

Says a contemporary the month of February 1880 was, in a sense, the most remarkable in the World's history It had *no full moon* January had *two full* moons and so had *March* Such an event had never occurred since the creation of man, and it will not occur again for two and a half a million of years

In one of the temples in Chittaldroog there is reported to be an extraordinary tooth, which is an object of reverence It is said to be six *inches long*, two inches broad, and two and a half inches thick It is not certain whether it is that of a man or an animal, but the temple managers think it to be one of the *Rudimba* giants killed by *Bhima* in ancient times

A gigantic dog fish, weighing 10 cwt, was hauled ashore by a fisherman at Mazargues, in France It made a desperate struggle on the bank, and its head had to be battered in before it could be mastered A monster of a similar kind, some time ago, devoured a boatman and his boy, whose boat had been capsized in the river Shreds of the clothing of the victims were found in the fish's stomach after it was captured

The Maharajah of Durbungha, K C S I, has subscribed *Rs 1,000 per annum* during the last three years to the funds of the Theosophical Society He recently offered, in a telegram to Colonel Olcott, to "pay Rs 25,000 in cash in the place of Rs 1,000 yearly subscription" Colonel Olcott proposes to invest this sum in Government Promissory Notes, keeping it as a separate account to be called the Durbungha Fund The Society has now 158 Branches

Dr K N Bahadurjee the first native of Western India, to take the M D degree of London, returned to Bombay by last mail He brings with him the eulogiums of medical authorities at home and in Berlin He proposes to devote his time and energies to researches in the native *Materia Medica* of India During his career of study in Europe, Dr Bahadurjee gained half a dozen medals and earned distinction for his remarkable talent for five scientific observations.

We cut the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —Does the reader know what are the qualifications required for a Police Assistant Superintendutship? He must be, as a rule, a European, having high connections, but not having the talent to enter any other service by passing a competitive examination We shall illustrate here by facts and figures what we mean A large number of Assistant Superintendents of Police are related to men, holding or having held high office under Government For instance, Assistant Superintendents Messrs Stack, Baker, Boileau, Willor, Shuttleworth, Taylor, Reily have relations, holding big appointments in the Police Department In this way we can show that more than one half of Assistant Superintendents are connected somehow or other with high officials under Government service As for their qualification, suffice it to say, that at the examination held last year, only 15 *out of 40 selected candidates ventured to* appear in the examination, and of whom *only 4 passed*, and *some of the failed* candidates obtained zero mark in English! And these are the men who begin with a pay of Rs 200 and are placed over native officials who have passed a good many *years in the service!*

Local and Provincial.

Another Amildar —Mr N Ramabhatta, 2nd clerk in the Coorg office, has been appointed Amildar of the *Yelswaara Seemey* Taluck, North Coorg

Sir Harry Prendergast, V C, K C B —The Officiating British Resident returned to Bangalore from Coorg on the afternoon of Thursday last the 23rd instant

The Maharajah's Generosity —The Bombay papers publish that H H the Maharajah of Mysore, during his recent visit there, generously placed a cheque for Rs 1 000 at the disposal of the committee of the Cama Hospital Enlargement Fund The Bombay press understands that it is proposed to utilize His Highness' gift in starting a charitable organization for extending the work of the hospital to the houses of the patients

Mysore Family's Charity —The *Indian Daily News* says The usual grand distribution of *charity of bread and American* cloth and money took place on the 12th instant, in the presence of the members of the *Sub-Committee for the management of* the *Fatiha* money pertaining to the Mysore Family within the compound of family cemetery The place was crowded to the entire satisfaction of the beggars The arrangements of the police were very efficient, and greatly facilitated the distribution

The Royal Marionettes —This most interesting and amusing entertainment has been drawing crowded houses in the Theatre Hall, Carpet Patta The life like action of the dummy figures is simply wonderful, and one can hardly feel convinced at first that they are not *animate human beings* Some of the scenes are affecting, some grotesque and laughable in the extreme. The antics of the Clown and Pantaloon never fail to provoke roars of laughter, and *the Native Police Constable*, attacked and pelled off the stage by a dog, brings the house down We refer our readers to our advertisement columns, where it will be seen that the Royal Marionettes' Company have a very attractive bill of fare to be played throughout the week in the Pettah.

The Weather and Public Health — We seem to be pretty well settling down for the hot weather now, and the prospect is not very agreeable Once or twice *during the past week the sky was overcast* with clouds, and we were in hopes that a shower would fall, but the *clouds passed away, and we had to do* without Public health is not very satisfactory at present, we are sorry to say Cholera has made its appearance both in the City and Cantonment, and fever has been rather prevalent At the Kolar Gold Mines cholera is said to be raging, and all the *miners* and others employed there are deserting the place in consequence and coming into Bangalore till the epidemic shall have passed away We trust every sanitary and other precautions will be taken to prevent the disease from *spreading in* Bangalore

Klaer And Olman's *Circus* —Bangalore is not badly off for amusement, just now, which is rather unusual for this time of the year The Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Club have been giving some very interesting *entertainments during* the past week at the Cubbon Rooms, then, there are *the Royal Marionettes and their inimitable* antics, and, lastly we have Abell Klaer and Olman's Circus and Troupe of Performing Animals, the first appearance of which in Bangalore was on the night of Saturday last, on the Arab Line Plain in the Cantonment The performances of the dogs and monkeys are simply marvellous, and show to what a pitch of training and intelligence some dumb animals can be brought to They went through various feats,—riding *on horse back and jumping over bars*, dancing, and various other feats, which *must be seen to be appreciated* The Circus performances of the Pomes, too, were wonderfully good, while the athletic and gymnastic exhibitions of the human artists of the Troupe were of a very high order *We were glad to see a large and appreciative* audience on Saturday night We would advise our readers who want a treat, not to miss going to the Circus We believe the Troupe will perform shortly in the Pettah as well

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General Summary.

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Salaries due to Deceased Government Servants —The practice hitherto in vogue has been to pay the salary due to deceased Government servants to the extent of Rs 200 in each case to their heirs, after such enquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as the Collector or other officer responsible for the payment may deem sufficient The Government of India have now increased the limit of the amount which may be so paid, from Rs. 200 to Rs 500, but have directed that in the event of the existence of any reasonable doubt as to the claim or title of the heirs of the deceased, the payment should be withheld

Government Servants in Pecuniary Difficulties —Government has ruled that when half the *salary of any of their servants is constantly attached for debt*, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances will require more than two years to repay, the head of the debtor's office shall obtain a full schedule of such debts, and the case be reported for the orders of Government, who will deal with the *matter in the* same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvent Court The chief points to be noted in such reports will be (1) the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's value as a public servant, (2) whether the debtor's position appears to be retrievable, and (3) the advisability, *under the circumstances of retaining* him (a) in the particular post he occupies and (b) in any position under Government —Mail

Photography at Night —On last Saturday evening Messrs Fleury & Co, gave a scientific entertainment at their premises and in Circular Road A very interesting experiment was made in the Photographic Art, which will add to its usefulness A *Dynamo* Electric machine was worked with Fleury's new Patent Manual Motor machine and produced a powerful Arc Electric Light of 1,000 candle power intensity The light was projected on white screen by means of a parabolic reflector, and the reflected rays lit up three young ladies whose photographs where taken with an exposure of only 2 *seconds*. *We have seen a copy of the photographs*, which was taken by Mr Nelson, and it is a fair specimen of a good picture The likenesses were sharp and full of details, the lights and shades are prominent This is, we believe, the first successful attempt in India of taking photographs at night, and we have now a cheap method ready at hand for taking photographs in any weather, both by day and night, and quite independent of artificial light —E

The London papers on the mad report that an extraordinary case has just been investigated by the East London Corner It seems that a commercial *traveller of name* Messrs Kappel of, of 103, St. Paul's-road, Bow, was taken ill, and on 9th instant was removed to the London hospital His death took place on the 10th, and at the inquest held on the 15th, Dr Doyle who had the man under his care, said that on opening the head he found a *penholder and nib*, about three inches long, attached on the right orbital plate It must have been there for a considerable time, as the bone had partially grown over it The only way that it was possible for the pen and holder to get to the brain was by passing through the eye or by the *nostrils Deceased's widow* stated that her husband had never complained of any accident, but that lately he had suffered from pains in his head Dr Doyle said it was a mystery how a pen and holder, of such a size could get into the brain without the man's knowledge It was the most singular case ever heard of An open verdict was returned

Says the *Mahratta* —We were under the impression that the reduction on newspaper postage in *India not only* was a boon to the public, but also, after a certain time, had resulted in an increase to the postal revenue It would appear however, that we were wrong We hear that the Secretary of State, in commenting recently on certain matters connected with the administration of the Postal Department, has come down on the Government of India for having, without reference to him sanctioned the reduction and the reduction of registration fees, the loss of revenue from both which it has just dawned on the authorities at Downing Street, is 2½ lks of rupees. The Secretary of State has now made it known that, as he is responsible for the expenditure of Indian revenues in India, of which he in Council has exclusive control, no measures which must, or may involve an abandonment of revenue to any extent should in future be adopted without his previous sanction These orders lay down a principle of considerable importance and of *extensive application*, but *they do* not, we understand, apply to temporary suspension or remission of revenue

Outbreak of Cholera in the Kistna District —Unlawful scourge is playing havoc with the population of Bezwada, which already fears an evil reputation for the malignant epidemic The corresponding increase of population consequent upon the visible increase of Canal Traffic, and of Local Trade, on account of its being the focus where the two important Railways concentrate, Bezwada is becoming very dangerously overpeopled The people are panic stricken and are deserting the place One of our best Christian men and a staunch friend of the poor and distressed, Mr Woodhouse, has unhappily fallen a victim to the fatal disease This will be a severe loss to all Bezwada, for it will be difficult to fill his social gap. In him Mr Bickstaff, the Railway contractor, has lost a truly valuable servant, a trusty friend and adviser, and he will find it difficult to replace him Cholera is spreading further down In consequence of the tremendous increase of Cart Traffic from Bezwada to Hydera-

article to day, says that the presence and acts of Prince Ferdinand at Sofia, constitute a violation of the Treaty of Berlin Russia seeks to bring the Powers first to declare that the Treaty must not be violated, then she will endeavour to induce the Sultan, as Sovereign ruler, to inform the Bulgarians that Prince Ferdinand is not legally appointed ruler, but is only a robber and usurper of power Russia emphatically rejects the idea of forcibly restoring a legal status to the country

Berlin, 22nd Feb —The semi official *North German Gazette* says that as Germany has promised to support the proposal of Russia regarding Bulgaria, the Porte will be bound to acquiesce in the arrangement suggested

London, 24th Feb—In the House of Lords last night, during the debate on the Bulgarian question, Lord Salisbury said that for the Powers to embark in war on account of Bulgaria would be a disgrace to Europe He also deprecated holding a Conference to discuss the question

Sir Charles Bernard has left England to assume his duties as Commissioner of Mysore

Mr Chamberlain has been afloat the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and will probably be made a Baronet

San Remo, 23rd Feb—The Physicians in attendance on the Crown Prince announce a sensible improvement visible in His Highness's health

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

THE CONTROL OF NATIVE STATES

Very recently we reviewed the administration of the Indore State for the official year 1886—87, as set forth in the Report of Mr Raghoonath Rao, its able, experienced, and conscientious Prime Minister We were glad to note that under his *regime* many reforms had been introduced, and appreciable advance made in good administration, and in promoting the prosperity and welfare of the State and its people At the same time we took occasion to point out that the affairs of Indore were still in a backward state, and that much remained to be done before it could take its place among the more enlightened and advanced Native States in India, and we expressed our conviction that if Mr Raghoonath Rao was allowed to carry on, unfettered and unhampered, his wise policy of reform, the much desired result would be arrived at before long. We are sorry to state, that if the latest accounts of the present state of affairs be true, they are most deplorable, and the country is retrograding, instead of advancing A couple of weeks back we read a paragraph in the *Pioneer*, by no means complimentary to Holkar and his affairs, and which distinctly stated that matters had come to such a crisis that the Prime Minister contemplated resigning Knowing, as we did, that the *Pioneer* is an organ which has shown itself very ill disposed towards Natives, we were loth to give credence to the *Pioneer's* statements But we now find the *Hindu* re echoing these statements, and in reproducing further revelations made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, calls upon the suzerain power to interfere and remedy the present state of affairs The correspondent of the *Pioneer* describes Maharajah Holkar as the same "self willed, suspicious, and uncontrollable tempered man" as he was before he ascended the throne. "His Council is a body," writes the same correspondent "without vitality It has no powers except that of deciding a number of appeals, in which he interferes if and when he chooses. His Minister whom he seldom sees on business, has no power—not even of employing or dismissing a servant on Rs 5 or sanctioning an expenditure of Rs 5. He looks upon him as a mere post office to carry his orders to the Resident or *vice versa*, or he lets him examine returns of criminals or hear judicial cases His Chief Justice has no initiative in the lowest judicial appointment, nor any control over his subordinate judiciary. Neither the remonstrances of British officials nor the representations of his own counsellors, could secure redress in cases of high handedness

Heavy tariffs have driven Indore traders to less heavily taxed neighbouring markets, whilst harsh assessments and rigid collections in the districts are only adding to the ryots' miseries caused by high prices and indifferent supervision

In the meantime public confidence in the Indore administration is being fast weakened, unscrupulous people are finding a good time of it in taking advantage of the prince's inaccessibility and filling their purses as fast as they can . No official with any claim to self respect now cares to remain at Indore longer than he could help, and its affairs, unless soon mended, might drift to a condition of hopeless *confusion*"

If all this is true,—and we would fain hope that facts have been exaggerated,—then it is time the Supreme Government stepped in and set matters right before it is too late It is a lamentable fact that the affairs of Native States have of late been earning, in more than one quarter, an unenviable notoriety Dewa south, Travancore, the once much vaunted "Model State," has been scandalously before the public and its ruler and his chief advisers have been charged with certain offences which have not, up to the present time, been publicly and satisfactorily refuted The present policy of the Government of India would appear to be to meddle as little as possible with the interior economy and working of Native protected States, in short, not to step in except when forced to do so under extreme circumstances The policy is no doubt a sound and wise one, for too much meddling by the supreme power with the administration of Native States would inevitably lead to undesirable results, retard progress, and cause much disaffection But surely when matters reach such a crisis as they have been reported to have for some *time past in Travancore, and now in* Indore, the British Government would be failing in the duty they owe to the subjects of those States if they did not interfere, in a prudent and judicious way, of course Our contemporary, the *Hindu*, puts the obligations of the British Government forward most admirably and logically, and we cannot do better than give them here.—

"Under the pre British *regime* native despotism *had its own remedy* In excesses brought their own revenge The people would rise in rebellion and satisfactorily drive out a tyrannical ruler The protection afforded to their territories by the English Government has rendered such remedy impossible and their interference is the only hope that the subjects of the Native States can entertain to save themselves ultimately against the caprices of their rulers The Supreme Government cannot of course interfere every time that the native ruler may go wrong, but only exercise the right when his misgovernment or incompetence leads to a serious crisis But *this crisis the Indore State seems to have fairly reached*'

It will not do for the British Government to carry their policy of non intervention too far, for they will thus become responsible for any tragical results—possibly riots and even rebellion—which may arise from the gross misrule of Native Princes To allow such rulers to carry on their maladministrations unchecked and step in at the last moment and make such misrule the excuse for annexation would be a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Suzeram power, unworthy of it, and in direct contravention of the repeated pledges it has given to the peoples and States of this country We are of opinion with the *Hindu* that "some kind of constitution should be devised, and the arbitrary power of the rulers should be brought under check" The painful complaints of misrule in certain Native States are becoming scandalously *frequent, and it is not creditable* to the British Government that they do not apply some remedy

LORD DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION

[COMMUNICATED]

THE announcement of the resignation of *Lord Dufferin of the Viceroyalty* of India came like a thunder bolt, it was altogether unexpected Public opinion was at once rife as to the cause which led to this step, and various and conflicting were the speculations regarding it. One notion was, that his Lordship and the Home Government had a difference, and Nepaul affairs (which have been very ugly of late) were pointed to as the probable cause of the misunderstanding But the announcement that his Lordship would not vacate his office till the end of the year should have been sufficient corroboration of the official statement that the Viceroy was leaving the country for private reasons He has himself, however, *since set the matter beyond doubt* At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of India at Calcutta, his Lordship said — "From the time I set foot in India till the present moment, not a shadow of difference has arisen between myself and the Government at home, nor, as I trust, have I in any way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State" The English and Native Press have been busy criticising the *regime* of Lord Dufferin, and while the former have been almost unanimous in commending his administration highly, the large majority of the latter have condemned it Let us pause for a moment and look back on the past When Lord Dufferin came to this country, it was disturbed by two adverse influences. In the first place race antagonism, consequent on the acrimonious discussions over the Ilbert Bill, was raging high between Europeans and Native Christians, and secondly, a thoroughly accomplished, and refined diplomat his Lordship by the skilful exercise of delicate tact was not long in pouring oil on the troubled waters, and inducing the two races to bury and forget their differences But it is in connection with his masterly settlement of the Russian danger that his Lordship will chiefly be known in India Coming here as he did direct from the very Court of the "Autocrat of all the Russians," Lord Dufferin was specially competent to *deal with the danger with which* India was then imminently threatened from an invasion by Russia We need not go into the details of his settlement of the difficulty Suffice it to say that he brought Russia to book and made her understand that England was not to be trifled with, and that if she wanted to invade India she would find her work cut out for her He stopped further aggression on her part on our frontier by having the boundaries between her own Central Asian and the Afghan territories delimitated He strengthened our defences in a manner which has struck awe into the breast of the White Bear He cemented the bond of friendship and mutual understanding between the British and the Ameer of Afghanistan And within our borders Lord Dufferin has with his masterly diplomacy, good tact, and above all, nobility of mind and purpose, promoted feelings of the deepest loyalty for the British Crown in the breasts of the Princes of India, and caused them to rally round the British standard for mutual support and defence Who will venture to say that all this has not been a great, a noble work? True, Lord Dufferin's reign has been one eventful for the imposition of *fresh taxation But those who unreservedly* condemn him for inflicting these burdens, loss sight of the fact that the work of strengthening the defences of the country was necessarily an immensely costly one, and the money had to be found somehow But it is said that instead of the income, the salt, and the Petroleum taxes, it would have been more equitable to re impose the cotton duties It is very easy for persons unversed in political economy to deliver judgment off hand in these matters, but do they realise the gigantic responsibilities and interest involved in apportioning the incidence of taxation, and that it was most unlikely that a politician, financier and administrator of Lord Dufferin's stamp did not give all these considerations the fullest consideration Of course he is far from infallible, and probably has committed some blunders But taking his administration all in all we think it has been a good and a wise one. We *have not referred to his policy with regard* to the annexation of Upper Burmah It remains yet to be seen whether it has been a wise one At present the country is a drain on the resources of India, but we can say that it will in time settle down, and prove a most valuable acquisition, and one which will be of real good to India itself! It must not be forgotten too, that Theebaw's defiant and hostile conduct and his intrigues with the French and other *nations in a measure forced Lord* Dufferin's hands, in the common interests of the Empire We stated at the beginning of this article that the majority of the Native Press condemned Lord Dufferin's rule It is particularly gratifying to note one brilliant exception at least, —that of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* The *Patrika* concludes an article on Lord Dufferin's resignation with the following remarks.—

People may call him a weak man but we believe His Lordship has a noble heart and every one with a noble heart is a hero There are people who deny that his Lordship has a heart and say that His Lordship only makes a show of it by manœuvres. But on more than one occasion we have *dissented from* this view of his Lordship's character And we earnestly hope that before His Lordship leaves this country events will confirm our estimate

Occasional Notes

AYUB KHAN is expected to arrive in India *in April He will be sent to reside in the* Pindi districts

THE appointment of the Maharajah of *Vizianagram as a Member of the Viceregal* Legislative Council is gazetted

The epidemic of loyal offers by Native *Chiefs of pecuniary assistance towards the* frontier defences, has produced unexpected results Gao Bhagat Sluh Ram, of Jullandur, has offered five rupees to Government as a token of his loyalty

THE importation of kerosine oil into Calcutta is very brisk just now There are 500,000 case at Budge Budge, and owing to there being only accommodation for eight ships at a time, a ninth ship which recently arrived, is anchored in the river

H H THE Gaekwar of Baroda, H H the Maharanee, 5 ladies, 7 gentlemen, 8 female servants, 1 accountant, 1 priest, 1 jamadar, and 29 native servants, arrived in Bombay from England, on Monday, the 20th instant, in the P and O steamer *Surat*

THE Viceroy's thanks have been conveyed to the Nawab of Bahawalpur for his loyal offer to place the resources of his State, and the services of his troops, at the disposal of the Government of India in connection with the defences of the North West Frontier

THE exports of rice from Calcutta to the United Kingdom in 1887 only amounted to 46 000 tons, against 59,000 tons in the previous twelve months, and 50,000 tons in 1885 An increased demand from up country and the cost, interfered to some extent with the home trade during last year

LORD Dufferin has some claim to be considered a successful prophet, for, according to a Calcutta paper, when last he bade adieu to Lord Lansdowne, he expressed a firm belief that when they next met it *would be at Calcutta, and that it would be* his pleasant duty to welcome him as the next Viceroy of India

SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K C S I British Resident of Mysore, is said to be due in India on the 1st proximo It is conjectured that he will be appointed to act for Mr Cordery, C S I, British Resident at Hyderabad, and that Sir Harry Prendergast, K C B, will then continue to act at Mysore

THE Directors of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company have invited tenders for

debentures of the Company to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, guaranteed, both as regards principal and interest, by the Secretary of State for India in Council

At the Calcutta Small Cause Court, on Monday last, a Marwaree defendant said that if the complainant swore on Toolsee Caves and Ganges water that his claim was just, he would not defend the suit. The complainant did so, and a decree was accordingly passed in his favour The Court was crowded with Marwarees, and great excitement prevailed

The Pioneer's London correspondent states that the India Office were against any increase of taxation in India, and were only over ruled with difficulty by the Indian Government "Private information goes a step further, and hints that two great but sometimes eccentric authorities held strongly that if there was to be an increase at all it should take the shape of income tax"

An important case involving the question of Jain law is now before the Calcutta High Court, a Jain widow claiming that her husband, now deceased, had no power to exclude her under his will from her inheritance *It was intended to consult the Jain* pundits and gurus all over India, until it was found that this would cost Rs 20 000 in fees to those spiritual leaders

Says a contemporary the month of February 1888 was, in a sense, the most remarkable in the World's history. It had no full moon January had two full moons and so had March Such an event had never occurred since the creation of man, and it will not occur again for two and a half *million of years*

In one of the temples in Chittaldroog there is reported to be an extraordinary tooth, which is an object of reverence It is said to be six inches long, two inches broad, and two and a half inches thick. It is not certain whether it is that of a man or an animal, but the temple managers *think it to be one of the Hidimba giants* killed by *Bhima* in ancient times

A GIGANTIC dog fish, weighing 10 cwt, was hauled ashore by a fisherman at Mazargues, in France It made a desper to *struggle on the* land, and its head had to be battered in before it could be mastered A monster of a similar kind, some time ago, *devoured* a boatman and his boy, whose boat had been capsized in the river Shreds of the clothing of the victims were found *in the fish's stomach after it was captured*

THE Maharajah of Durbungha, K C S I, has subscribed Rs 1,000 per annum during the last three years to the funds of the Theosophical Society He recently offered in a telegram to Colonel Olcott, to "pay Rs 25,000 in cash in the place of Rs 1,000 yearly subscription" Colonel Olcott proposes to invest this sum in Government Promissory Notes, keeping it as a separate account to be called the Durbungha Fund The Society has now 158 Branches

DR K N BAHADURJEE the first native of Western India, to take the M D degree of London, returned to Bombay by last mail He brings with him the eulogiums of medical authorities at home and in Berlin He proposes to devote his time and energies to researches in the native *Materia Medica* of India During his career of study in Europe, Dr Bahadurjee gained half a dozen medals and earned distinction for his remarkable talent for five scientific observations

We cut the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —Does the reader know what are the qualifications required for a Police Assistant Superintendentship? He must be, as a rule, a European, having high connections, but not having the talent to enter any other service by passing a competitive examination We shall illustrate here by facts and figures what we mean A large number of Assistant Superintendents of Police are related to men, holding or having held high office under Government For instance, Assistant Superintendents Messrs Stack, Baker, Boileau, Willer, Shuttleworth, Taylor, Ricly have relations, holding big *appointments in the Police Department* In this way we can show that more than one half of Assistant Superintendents are *connected somehow or other* with high officials under Government service. As for their qualification, suffice it to say, that at the examination held last year, only 15 out of 40 selected candidates ventured to appear in the examination, and of whom only 4 passed, and some of the failed candidates obtained zero mark in English! And these are the men who begin with a pay of Rs 200 and are placed over native officials who have passed a good many years in the service!

Recently promoted

ANOTHER AMILDAR —Mr N Ramachandrah, 2nd clerk in the Coorg office, has been appointed Amildar of the *Yelswanara Seemay* Pillook, North Coorg

SIR HARRY PRINCEGAST, VC, KCB — The Officiating British Resident returned to Bangalore from Coorg on the afternoon of Thursday last the 23rd instant.

THE MAHARAJAH'S GENEROSITY —The *Bombay papers publish that H H the* Maharajah of Mysore, during his recent visit there, generously placed a cheque for Rs 1,000 at the disposal of the committee of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund The Bombay press understands that it is proposed to utilise His Highness' gift in starting a charitable organisation for extending the work of the hospital to the houses of the patients

MYSORE FAMILY'S CHARITY —The *Indian Daily News* says The usual grand distribution of charity of bread and American cloth and money took place on the 12th instant, in the presence of the members of the Sub-Committee for the management of *the Fatiha money pertaining to the Mysore* Family within the compound of family *cemetery* The place was crowded to the entire satisfaction of the beggars The arrangements of the police were very efficient, and greatly facilitated the distribution

*THE ROYAL MARIONETTES —This most in*teresting and amusing entertainment has been drawing crowded houses in the Theatre Hall, Carpet Potta The life like action of the dummy figures is simply wonderful, and one can hardly feel convinced at first that they are not animate human beings Some of the scenes are affecting, some grotesque and laughable in the extreme The antics of the Clown and Pantaloon never fail to provoke roars of laughter, and the Native Police Constable, attacked and pulled off the stage by a dog, brings the house down We refer our readers to our *advertisement columns, where it will be* seen that the Royal Marionettes Company have a very attractive bill of fare to be played throughout the week in the Pettah

THE WEATHER AND PUBLIC HEALTH — We seem to be pretty well settling down for the hot weather now, and the prospect is not very agreeable Once or twice during the past week the sky was overcast with clouds, and we were in hopes that a shower would fall, but the clouds passed away, and we had to do without. Public health is not very satisfactory at present, we are sorry to say Cholera has made its appearance both in the City and Cantonment, and fever has been rather prevalent. At the Kolar Gold Mines cholera is said to be raging, and *all the miners and others employed there* are deserting the place in consequence and *coming into Bangalore* till the epidemic *shall have passed away We trust every* sanitary and other precautions will be taken to prevent the disease from spreading in Bangalore

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General Summary.

GIVING BIRTH TO TRIPLET —On the morning of Sunday last, a Brahmin woman, residing in Sri Moothen Moodelly Street, Black Town, gave birth to three girls The mother and children are said to be doing well

A DOUBLE MURDER —A brave affair is reported from Bannur in the Coorbed Sub-Division A Cubal blacksmith had a quarrel with the local blacksmith about the payment of some articles which the latter had purchased The Cubal, in the heat of the moment, mortally stabbed the blacksmith, whose brother fell upon the aggressor with a sharp weapon and killed him —I.

SALARIES DUE TO DECEASED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS —The practice hitherto in vogue has *been to pay the salary due to deceased Govern*ment servants to the extent of Rs 200 in each case to their heirs after such enquiry into the *rights and title of the claimants as the Collector* or other officer responsible for the payment may deem sufficient The Government of *India have now increased the limit of the* amount which may be so paid, from Rs. 200 to Rs 500, but have directed that in the event of *the existence of any reasonable doubt as to the* claim or title of the heirs of the deceased, the payment should be withheld

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES.—Government has ruled that when half the salary of any of their servants is constantly attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances will require more than two years to repay, the head of the debtor's office shall obtain a full schedule of such debts, and the case be reported for the orders of Government, who will deal *with the matter in the* same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvent Court The chief points to be noted in such reports will be (1) the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's value as a public servant, (2) whether the debtor's position appears to be retrievable, and (3) the advisability, under the circumstances of retaining him (?) in the particular post he occupies, and (4) in any position under Government —*Mail*

PHOTOGRAPHY AT NIGHT —On last Saturday *evening Messrs Fleury & Co.* gave a scientific entertainment at their premises and at Circular Road A very interesting experiment was made in the Photographic Art, which will add to its usefulness A Dynamo Electric machine was worked with Fleury's new Patent Manual Motor machine and produced a powerful Arc Electric Light of 1,000 candle power intensity The light was projected on white screen by means of a parabolic reflector, and the reflected rays lit up three young ladies whose photographs where taken with an exposure of only 2 seconds. We have seen a copy of the photographs, which was taken by Mr Nelson, and it is a fair specimen of a good picture The likenesses were sharp and full of details, the lights and shades are prominent This is, we believe, the first successful attempt in India of taking photographs at night, and we have now a cheap method ready at hand for taking *photographs in any weather, both by day and* night, and quite independent of sunlight —E

The London papers on the sad report that an extraordinary case has just been investigated by the East London Coroner It seems that a commercial traveller of name Messrs Kimball, of 103 St Paul's-road, Bow, was taken ill, and on 9th instant was removed to the London hospital His death took place on the 10th, and at the inquest held on the 13th, Dr Doyle who had the man under his care, said that on opening the head he found a pen holder and nib, about three inches long, attached on the right orbital plate It must have been there for considerable time, as the bone had partially grown over it The only way that it was passable for the pen and holder to get to the brain was by passing through the eye or by the nostrils Deceased's widow stated that her husband had never complained of any accident but that lately he had suffered from pains in his head Dr Doyle said it was a mystery how a pen and holder, of such a size could get into the brain without the man's knowledge It was the most singular case ever heard of An open verdict was returned

Says the *Mahratta* —We were under the *impression* that the reduction on newspaper postage in India not only was a boon to the public but also, after a certain time, had resulted in an increase to the postal revenue It would appear, how ever that we were wrong We hear that the Secretary of State, in commenting recently on certain matters connected with the administration of the Postal Department, has come down on the Government of India for having, without reference to him sanctioned this reduction and the reduction of registration fees, the loss of revenue from both which it has just drawn on the authorities at Downing Street, is 2½ lakhs of rupees The Secretary of State is now made it known that, as he is responsible for the expenditure of Indian revenues in India, of which he in Council has exclusive control, no measures which must, or may involve an abandonment of revenue to any extent should in future be adopted without his previous sanction These orders lay down a principle of considerable importance and of extensive application, but they do not, we understand, apply to temporary *suspension or remission of revenue*

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT —This awful scourge is playing havoc with the population of Bezwada, which already bears an evil reputation for the unusual epidemic The corresponding increase of population consequent upon the visible increase of Canal Traffic, and of Local Trade, on account of its being the focus where the two important Railways converge, Bezwada is becoming very dangerously overpeopled The people are panic struck and are deserting the place. One of our best Christian men and a staunch friend of the poor and distressed, Mr Woodhouse, has unhappily fallen a victim to the fatal disease This will be a severe blow to all Bezwada, for it will be difficult to fill the social gap In him Mr Erskine, the Railway contractor, has lost a truly valuable servant, a trusty friend and adviser, and *will find it difficult to re*place him Cholera is spreading further down In consequence of the tremendous increase of Cart Traffic from Bezwada to Hydera-

bad, Pattyall, through which the high road passes, has caught the contagion, and from accounts to hand just now, it appears the epidemic has broken out in the camp of the Birmond Mining people in that locality, the disease invariably attacks in a virulent form and spreads rapidly amongst large gatherings of coolies Last year, during April, it broke out in a mild form, and before it had time to spread, the writer, who was present upon the works then, took immediate steps to stop the ravages by separating the cholera patients from the body of labourers In the village of Pattyall, cholera is reducing the population considerably —D 'T

Extracts.

THE VICEROY'S RESIGNATION

The *Indian Union*—We would fondly hope that the indubitable certainty that he has but 10 short months more to do whatever good he can to the 250 millions of human souls entrusted to his care, would act as a powerful stimulant to induce him to endeavour with all the vigour and earnestness which he can command to introduce some measures which, by being the source of perennial good to the people of this country may enshrine Lord Dufferin in their hearts For, painful though it is, we must honestly confess that there is little in what His Lordship has yet done that can endear his name to the people of India And it would be really very sad if a ruler like the Earl of Dufferin, with his brilliant accomplishments, the warmth of his feelings, the winning grace and suavity of his manners, and his publicly expressed sympathy with the noble aspirations of the people to advance their country's condition, should return home unfollowed by the affectionate esteem and loving gratitude of his subjects after having ruled over them for four years; saddest still that he should leave behind unpleasant memories of a burdensome annexation and increased taxation, unrelieved by acts of surpassing good to the people.

THE RETURN OF THE GAEKWAR TO BARODA.

BARODA, *Feb* 21—H H. the Gaekwar arrived this morning and was received amidst every demonstration of rejoicing On alighting from the special train in which he had journeyed from Bombay, his Highness was warmly welcomed by Sir St. Oliver John and the European gentlemen and ladies of the camp, and the agent to the Governor General presented him with a bouquet Rao Bahadur Gungadhar, of the well known firm of Messrs. Gopalrao Mhyral, afterwards read an address of welcome, which was enclosed in a silver casket, on behalf of the Baroda people.

His Highness, who looked in excellent health, was plainly attired, and wore the insignia which was recently given to him by Her Majesty the Queen Both British and State troops lined the route along which his Highness passed, and for fully three miles the roads were densely thronged The Mahajan people headed by Gopalrao Mhyral and Sirdars having subscribed thousands of rupees decorated the city throughout, and they now wish to establish an institution in commemoration of the event His Highness was congratulated by deputations of people in every important quarter of the town Brahmins and thousands of school children assembled at every turn chanting and singing The streets through which his Highness passed were strewn with gold and silver flowers by gaily dressed Mahajans, Gujrati and Mahratti ladies who stood with sacred fire buttles burning over brass trays laden with ceremonial offerings. Many expressions of good wishes and hearty welcomes to our beloved sovereign were displayed, such as "God Bless our good King and Queen," "May the good of our King and his people ever prosper," "Long reign our Maharajah," "The capital greets thy happy return," and so on

His Highness expressed his great satisfaction at the spontaneous and widespread ovations which he had received from the mahajans and the municipality—*Correspondent of the Times of India*

SIR CHARLES TURNER

The *Morning Post* 18*th Feb*—The news brought by yesterday's English telegrams of the appointment of Sir Charles Turner to the vacant seat of Legal Member in the Council of the Secretary of State for India is one of the best times of intelligence this country has received since the news of his appointment to the Public Service Commission The career of Sir Charles Turner is a striking illustration of the truth that if an English man comes to India to do honest work with all his might and strength, his reward, although it may be delayed, cannot fail in some form which will will repay the labour bestowed on the people of this country The memories of men are so short that it will serve a useful purpose to recall the various stages of Sir Charles Turner's career

Coming out to India as a comparatively young man shortly after the establishment of the High Court for the N W Provinces in 1866, without a knowledge of Indian law or indeed with much practical experience at the Bar in England, he became in a few years one of the prominent Judges of the Court, and in despatch of work, readiness to recognize merit in those around him, and conscientious discharge of all the social and benevolent duties imposed by such a position in India Sir Charles Turner soon became the leading member of all the charitable and benevolent organizations of Allahabad, and his purse was always open to cases of individual distress that never reached the framework of societies If we mention that in addition he was a good Mason and the prime founder of the new Church in progress at the cross roads near the Railway Station, to which he contributed largely out of his own funds we have said enough to explain how it was that when he left Allahabad about nine years ago to take up the Chief Justiceship in Madras he was permitted by Government to receive an address from the community he had so greatly enriched by his more presence amongst them

As in all other things, quick and impetuous to do good and resent wrong, he remembered only in the hour of his departure from Allahabad the things he might have done which he had left undone, and in the answer he made to the address he received at the Railway Institute he cordially drew attention to the labours of his civilian colleagues and the great services they rendered in a quite unassuming way to the people of this country When Sir Charles Turner went to Madras the Judges of the Court sat for business only three times a week, and Sir Charles Turner with his wonted energy soon introduced necessary reforms and greater activity in the disposal of business During Sir Charles Turner's legal career in India, it is but attesting a fact to say that for the twelve years he sat on the Bench his judgments, which went in Appeal before the Privy Council, were with rare exceptions upheld with approval by their lordships, who are not slow, as our readers may have observed from our reports, in reversing the rulings of the Indian High Courts on the arguments of learned counsel in England

Sir Charles Turner's services on the Public Service Commission are too recent and too wellknown to need much comment but our readers may be reminded, in that connection that upon Sir Charles fell the brunt of the whole work in regard to the reorganization of the Public Service (much the most important part of the work the Commission had to perform) and that in travelling all over India with a branch of the Commission Sir Charles prepared himself happily for the more concentrated but enlarged powers he will be called upon to wield as supreme legal adviser to her Majesty's Government in England, with respect to the measures sent for sanction from India by the Viceroy in Council We shall be much mistaken if Sir Charles Turner's previous career in India does not fulfil the prediction that his functions will not be limited to passing and sanctioning measures proposed, but that his vigorous initiative will be present everywhere and that the many manifestations which a largely benevolent heart, governed by an active intellectual brain will not be found absent in his record during this crowning period of his useful and energetic life

LORD DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—Why has Lord Dufferin resigned? Why this mystery? The foreign policy of Europe is based upon wickedness and this necessitates mystery The sole aim of all the nations of Europe appears to be to rob or cut wit their neighbour The Prime Minister of one nation is practically regarded by that of another a rogue like himself And the great object of one nation is to take his neighbour unawares So they cond ct their business in impenetrable darkness But it is not of much moment whether the curiosity of the people on this subject is satisfied or not The resignation of Lord Dufferin means that the people of India are regarded as cattle by the ruling country A Viceroy is sent to us who is a stranger We learn to respect and love him, and he is taken away without paying any regard to the feelings of the people A Viceroy is sent who tires our patience by his policy and character, and we are punished, if we fail to accord to him our loyalty and devotion Why has his Lordship resigned? And why has his resignation been accepted? Whatever may be the cause, the probabilities are that it has no connection with the true interest of of the people of India A Viceroy is never judged by the English people, by his attitude towards the people he is sent to govern For instance, a Viceroy is never removed for his unpopularity with the natives of India, or rewarded for giving satisfaction to them Lord Lytton had to go, not that he was a mischievous and mad ruler, but because that Conservatives sustained a defeat Lord Ripon was not rewarded because he was the first Viceroy who evoked a sincere feeling of loyalty in the Indians for their English ruler A Viceroy is the slave of other interests than India's A Viceroy is sent to us because Mr Gladstone thinks him a worthy man, and he is removed, because Mr Gladstone lost his position A Viceroy is sent not that he is a statesman, able or good but because the party to which he belongs wants to keep him in hand It is on the same principle that the successor of Lord Dufferin has been appointed a year before his services would be required Has this a usual step been taken to serve the interest of India? that is not The British Prime Minister wants the co operation and help of Lord Lansdowne And he gives India to the Lord as his pay! Why select the successor? Why not wait till the last moment, as is done in such cases, and secure the best man available? But it is not the best man that the British Minister wants, but a friend to reward Conceal it as you may, but the fact is patent, that a Viceroy is sent to rule India, to take Indian pay but to serve British interests That some good is not done to India by these Viceroys is due, not to the policy of the British Government, but the personal qualities of the individuals And if a Viceroy does any good he has to apologise for it to the English people Lord Ripon felt like a culprit before the English people, because he tried, during his administration, to treat the people of India kindly! And what was his explanation? Not that he acted justly because it was his duty to do it,—he did not venture to say so But he said, that by treating the Indians kindly he was only securing the permanence of the British Empire! Lord Dufferin was sent with the object of securing India against evil designs of Russia He had come immediately after Lord Ripon, whose policy had been condemned If Lord Dufferin had shown any symptoms of Ripon's 'weakness' the outcry would have been immediately raised that he was not doing his duty and that he was a *feeble* ruler like Lord Ripon But there cannot be any manner of doubt that Lord Dufferin is a *feeble* man in the sense it is used by the Jingoes of England The Lady Dufferin's Association is an unanswerable proof That Association shows that Lord Dufferin has a desire to be of use to the people of India Our *firmest* convictions are that Lord Dufferin is a noble-minded man, good, generous and just We are only sorry that we have not many practical proofs in hand to support them It is, however, to this unfortunate circumstance that the praises of Lord Dufferin which are to be found in the *Pioneer* and such other papers, are mainly due

THE SALT TAX AND THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

The *National Guardian*—The support given by all the Native Members of the Viceregal Council to the policy of enhancing the duty on salt, has naturally created a storm of indignation throughout the length and breadth of the country The conduct of the three Native Members has been denounced by the Native Press with a unanimity rare on such occasions, and, up to this time, not a single apologist of the hon'ble trio has come forward to vindicate their conduct Everyone is aware of the fact that the poorest masses are the greatest consumers of salt Every baby can understand that to raise the duty on this article by twenty five per cent would be to place an indirect tax upon the poorest, which they can ill afford to bear But in the face of these facts which are as patent as the sun at noon day, in spite of the arguments which are irrefutable to the meanest understanding, the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, the representative of the landowners of Bengal, had the an hardy unblushingly to declare that the enhancement of the duty on salt has given "very general satisfaction" to all classes, and that it will not appreciably affect even the poorest We know it could not affect the zemindars, and the other opulent classes But the masses whose life blood is sucked to provide the zemindar with his thousand and one luxuries, how fare *they* under the enhanced tax? Why, they would have to consume less salt than before, and thank the Ruler of Gotorpara for the boon!

But after all, Raja Peary Mohun has acted only after his kind What cares he a zemindar by birth, for the interests of the masses? On the other hand we there over a more bitter opponent of the interests of the masses than this brand new Raja Bahadur who fought tooth and nail against each and every concession to the masses in the discussion on the Bengal Rent Bill in the very Council in which—thanks to the judicious selection of the Government!—he still retains a seat? But perhaps the Government has re-appointed him as a Legislator because it is confident that the Raja would support its measures with the greatest pleasure and without the least compunction, provided the interests of his own limited class were not affected The Government could not certainly have made a worse selection if it really wanted a friend of the masses

We do not envy Raja Peary Mohun of those titles and honors which an appreciative Government has delighted to shower on him But when we find him deliberately misrepresenting facts, to avoid giving offence to those high personages—who have raised him—from the dust of a mediocrity to his present exalted post on—we cannot but denounce him as a traitor to the interests of the millions of his fellow countrymen who are least able to protect those interests

We had high hopes that Raja Peary Mohun would prove an honorable exception to his not very worthy or estimable class, and his education and character certainly warranted the high expectations we entertained of him But it grieves us to find that our hopes are likely to be dashed to the ground In politics one single mistake may blast a brilliant career one false step may lead to the bottomless pit The fate of Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore who had fought for the interests of his countrymen years before the present generation of political agitators was born, but who entirely lost his popularity from the moment he supported the Press Act, should have been sufficient warning to his successor in the leadership of the landowners of Bengal

As for Syed Amir Hossein we never expected anything but a most subservient attitude on his part towards the representatives of the Government It was not on account of his rank or wealth or ability, for he does not seem to possess any of these qualifications that he rose to the proud position of a Member of the Viceregal Council It was by sheer kowtow ng he rose And we no more expect independence in him than we expect grapes out of thorns

As for Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit we must say he has very much disappointed us Here is what the *Dnyan Prakash* of Bombay says in reference to the Member for Bombay —

We did not expect much from this rich mill owner, when Government offered him a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council One who had made it a point never to listen to any proposals for ameliorating the condition of his own mill hands by whose labours in only he had acquired all his immense wealth,—such a one we say was not likely to know of or feel much for the poor ryots at large.

While deprecating in strong language, we cannot help remarking that the conduct of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has justly rendered him liable to the strictures passed on him by our Southern contemporary

Is there any Council in any part of the globe where this tri-tarian combination of betrayers of their countrymen's interests can be found?

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NOTICE

The attention of the Public is invited to Municipal Notice No 1,316—1,507 of 13th February 1888, amending Clause I, Section 18 of the Municipal Bye Law Any one driving without lights after Sunset, whether there is moonlight or not will render himself liable to be prosecuted

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25th February 1888

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TENDERS will be Received for the Supply of any quantities of CASUARINA or JUNGLE WOOD FUEL from 100 to 1,000 tons For Forms of Tenders, apply to the BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, No 27, Dickenson Road

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Sofia, 24th Feb —The Government of Bulgaria has declared it will maintain the present rule at all risks

Constantinople, 26th Feb—M Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has formally invited the Porte to declare to the Bulgarians that the Treaty of Berlin has been violated by the illegality of Prince Ferdinand's rule in Bulgaria Baron De Radowitz, the German Ambassador, and Count de Montebello, the French Ambassador, have endorsed the action of their Russian colleague

Cairo, 27th Feb —News has reached here from Wady Halfa stating that a military post north of that place was attacked by natives, who succeeded in kidnapping a British Lieutenant and two men.

London, 27th Feb—The House of Commons has authorised the raising of 10½ millions sterling for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway It has also sanctioned the raising of 10 millions sterling for the construction, extension and equipment of Railways in India, through the agency of the various Companies

London 28th Feb—Lord Cross announced last night that unless Lord Dufferin telegraphs that he has objections, he will lay the report of the Public Service Commission before the House of Commons on an early day this week, and he took the opportunity afforded by this statement to thank the members of the Commission for the great trouble they had taken in the discharge of their onerous duties

London, 28th Feb—The Royal Family has received a telegram from San Remo, intimating that all hope has now been abandoned that a fatal issue to the illness of the Crown Prince can be avoided.

London, 28th Feb—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst explained that the Indian Railways Loan Bill was introduced merely to enable Government to borrow and lend money to Railway Companies, when such a course would be cheaper than that of giving a guarantee

London, 29th Feb—England, in replying to Russia regarding the action proposed to be taken in connection with Bulgaria, states she is unable to advise the Sultan to follow the course suggested before satisfactory proposals for the future rule of Bulgaria has been formulated

London, 1st March—Rumours are current that a Conference of the Powers will be called to discuss the Bulgarian question

London, 2nd March—The first Army estimates were presented to the House of Commons to day. They amount to £16,700,000

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1888

THE BRITISH RESIDENTSHIP.

For some weeks past most conflicting rumours were afloat with reference to the movements of Sir Charles Bernard, British Resident designate of Mysore. At one time it was stated that he was going to Hyderabad, on the expiration of his year's furlough, to act for Mr Cordery, British Resident there, who in his turn intends to avail himself of a spell of well earned rest in his native land Then again it was reported here that a gentleman in Bangalore had received a letter from Sir Charles, stating that he looked forward to making the acquaintance of Mysore shortly This news was further confirmed by an announcement in a recent number of the *Overland Mail* to the effect that Sir Charles had engaged his passage to India, while still later the *Pioneer* stated that he was actually on his way out *Reuter* has set all these doubts at rest by the telegram in which he informs us that "Sir Charles Bernard, the recently appointed Resident Mysore, has finally decided not to return to India, and has accepted, instead, the office of Secretary to the India Office for Revenue, Statistics and Commerce, in succession to Mr W. G. Pedder, resigned" The news is anything but surprising to those who, are acquainted with Sir Charles Bernards' disposition, and with the circumstances under which he left Burmah. Indeed, we were taken by surprise when we first heard that Sir Charles had himself written out to say that he hoped to be in Mysore shortly, and were inclined to doubt the news In the first place Sir Charles Bernard would have practically had to submit to a degradation had he taken up the Mysore Residentship As Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah alone he occupied a post of much higher trust, responsibility, and scope than that of Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg But then, on the deposition of Theobaw, and the annexation of Upper Burmah, Sir Charles had the whole of Burmah under him, his position there, as compared to the Mysore one, may be likened to that of a Governorship compared to a collectorship. Sir Charles Bernard was an able administrator and statesman, and held in the highest regard and esteem by the Government of India He is a man of most scrupulously honorable, conscientious principles, a kindly disposition, and a veritable giant for work Moreover, he has always been a sincere friend of the Natives We do not know of any Anglo Indian Statesman and administrator who reminds us so much, of Sir Charles Trevelyan, the famous, wise, good, and beloved Governor of Madras, as Sir Charles Bernard And the same, fearless out spokenness that brought about the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan from Madras led to that of Sir Charles Bernard from Burmah Sir Charles Bernard, after the occupation of Mandalay, disagreed with the policy of the Government of India, supported by the Secretary of State, in proclaiming martial law in the newly acquired territory A man of his gentle, kindly nature,

and love for the Natives of the country could not reconcile himself to such a harsh policy. His mind revolted against it, and he delivered himself of his views in no uncertain tone He advocated a conciliatory policy, and he fought, tooth and nail against the enforcement of so extreme a measure as martial law We need not stay to enquire into the merits of the two policies, suffice it to say that the Government of India and Home authorities decided that he must be got out of the place, and it was accordingly gently intimated to him that his room would be preferable to his company He took the hint and availed himself of a year's furlough, which he really was in need of after his arduous labors in Burmah, and the Government of India seized the opportunity of permanently filling the office of Chief Commissioner of Burmah with a man of their own way of thinking, and as no other suitable appointment was vacant at the time, they gazetted Sir Charles as British Resident of Mysore (to join on expiration of his furlough), a post, as we have stated, of far less importance and emoluments to that in Burmah. But besides the circumstance that Sir Charles would have had to put up with an indignity in coming to Mysore, the work would have never suited a man of his active restless habits He would have been lost here, and felt himself like "a pelican in the wilderness," for this would have been no field for him at all That he would have stirred up the various departments, not only in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and in Coorg but in the State of Mysore itself as well, and probably made it too warm for some persons, we have little or no doubt However, he is lost to us, and we must now direct our attention to the question as to who his permanent successor here is likely to be. The consensus of public opinion appears to lean to the belief that Sir Harry Prendergast will be confirmed as Resident of Mysore. The Government have to provide for him, and there is no other suitable post, or likely to be, immediately vacant, unless, indeed, the Duke of Connaught retires before his time from the Commander-in-Chiefship of Bombay, which a man of his true soldier instincts is unlikely to do Sir Harry, by his quiet, unobtrusive ways, and honorable nature, has succeeded in making himself generally popular within the short time that he has been here, and the Government might confirm him. True, he is not a trained political statesman But after all, Mysore is a very quiet, uneventful State, and the administrative functions of the Resident with respect to the Station of Bangalore and Coorg, are very light indeed They will be lighter still, if it turns out to be true, as we have heard authoritatively, that Coorg is to be transferred to Madras as a collectorate of that Presidency The only drawback remaining to be removed, affects the appellate jurisdiction of Bangalore, and if that point is satisfactorily settled, as for some time past it has been reported it is to be, by causing appeals from the Station to lie to the Madras High Court, then no one can object to Sir Harry Prendergast being confirmed as British Resident of Mysore

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

It is very gratifying to note that, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, to whom many complaints were preferred by Native passengers over the Railway lines within that Presidency, as to the incivility with which they were treated by Railway servants, the Traffic manager of the Southern "Mahratta Railway has issued a Circular order to the subordinates of his department insisting upon their treating Third-Class Railway passengers with all civility and attention, and warning them against any disregard of the order It is high time that the various Governments in the country took the matter up and protected Third class Railway passengers (Natives in the large majority) from being exposed to incivility, and in many cases outrageous insult, from Railway servants, such as Station Masters, Guards, Ticket collectors &c Railway Passenger Traffic, not only in India, but elsewhere in the civilised world, could not possibly exist without Third class passengers They are the mainstay of the system, and seeing that it is not only right, but politic, that they should be treated with due consideration and civility, and every reasonable attention paid to their wants and comforts? In England this is the case, and a Third class passenger travels almost as comfortably as a first class one, only that he has more fellow passengers In India the reverse is, as a rule, the case Third class passengers are treated as if they were sheep They are huddled and packed together most closely, shouted at, abused, and pulled about at the sweet will of the Railway servants They are not provided with conveniences in the shape of waiting rooms, and, more particularly, of Refreshment rooms, nor of Water closets to the carriages, which is sometimes a most trying inconvenience, and promotes serious insanitary results Here in Bangalore, if any one wants to see how native passengers are treated, all he has to do is to pay a visit to the Cantonment Railway Station An empty hall, railed round, is reserved for native Third class passengers to wait in till the arrival of the trains by which they intend travelling Into this hall the said passengers are driven like a flock of sheep locked in and driven out in the same unceremonious fashion to their carriages, on the arrival of the train, and literally shoved into them "neck and crop" Woe betide the poor wight who through inadvertence seeks to gain admission to the platform through the First and Second Class passage He is simply hustled and called out, and should he offer the least remonstrance he is pretty sure to get roughly handled Respectable natives have frequently been treated in this manner, and not unfrequently, persons travelling First or Second class also, who were mistaken for third class passengers Then again the relatives and friends of third class passengers are not allowed on the platform to take leave of them This is a most cruel and arbitrary prohibition, and would certainly not be tolerated on any English Railway for a moment Instances of gross incivility to native passengers, even to those travelling in the superior classes, are numerous on Indian Railways. Not very long ago a respectable native passenger was rudely hustled out of a second class carriage, because a European lady objected travelling in the same compartment with him, while there were two or three European male passengers besides The attention of Government of India should be drawn to the whole question and stringent measures adopted to protect Third class passengers in particular, and native passengers generally, from incivility and neglect on the part of Railway servants

Occasional Notes.

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SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, K C M G, has been appointed to be Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague

EXTRAORDINARILY rich gold fields, extending over 25,000 square kilometres, have been discovered in Surinam

NEARLY two millions of people are stated to have been rendered destitute by the terrible floods upon the Hoangho river in China.

A NATIVE marriage ceremony at Poona the other day came to a somewhat abrupt ending Just as the ceremony was about to commence, the bridegroom, a young Brahmin, ran away

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar was invested with the insignia of the G C I E by the Queen on Thursday the 27th ult He was the only one among the Rajas present at the Jubilee who was not decorated

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has consented to become a Patron of the Madras High School, and has contributed Rs 200 towards the Funds of the Institution The strength of the School at present is 790.

THE demonstration in Calcutta in honour of the Viceroy is being arranged for, and a Committee will shortly be appointed It is practically settled that he will not return to Calcutta from Simla, but will proceed direct to Europe

GOVERNMENT contemplates discontinuing grants of rewards for killing wild and venomous animals With this view, all the heads of the Executive Departments in the Mofussil have been requested to submit their opinions against, or for, the system

THE *Englishman* says that Lord Lansdowne leaves Cannes for England in October and sails almost immediately for India It is probable that Lord Dufferin will proceed direct from Simla to Bombay early in November, and will leave India as soon as Lord Lansdowne arrives

MR A J Primrose, C S, Officiating Political Agent at Manipur, having passed an examination in the Manipuri language, has been awarded Rs 1,000, according to the rules for the encouragement of the study of frontier languages

THREE soldiers belonging to the Black Houssars were recently attacked near Braili Rumania by a pack of wolves A desperate fight ensued, the men using their carbines with deadly effect, but in the end the Hussars and their horses succumbed to numbers were torn to pieces, and partly devoured

MR. BARRINGTON BROWN, the Geologist sent out by the Secretary of State for India to report on the Ruby Mines in Upper Burmah, is, it is said, to receive a salary of £200 per mensem during his engagement, which is at present for six months, and to have all his travelling expenses paid by Government

DURING the year 1886 87 works costing from Rs 100 to Rs 5,000 each and aggregating in all Rs 17 000 in value, were constructed in the Punjab by private individuals at their own expense for the use of the public generally The works consisted of gardens, wells, rest houses, tanks, bridges and roads

AN old man recently tried to commit suicide at Budapesth because he was no longer able to support his parents He has, for the last few years been a beggar, and is 84 years old His father and mother are said to be aged 115 and 110 respectively He was rescued as he was about to jump into the Danube

THE *Manchester Guardian* mentions a report that the Messrs Rothschild are negotiating for the complete purchase of some of the Northern Bengal railways, especially those connecting Calcutta with the hills. It is thought that the change would be advantageous to the public, provided steps were taken to prevent an increase in the present rates

THE total production of diamonds at the four Kimberley Mines, from September 1882 to 31st December 1885, amounted to 7,000,031 carats, valued at £8,262,787, the out put for the single year 1886 was 3,047,400 carats, valued at £3,261,348 The average monthly return of the De Beers Mine for 1886, was 66,324 carats, whilst the last monthly return shows it is said, an out put of 87,000 carats

A HYDERABAD paper hears that Mr. Cordery leaves Hyderabad on his four months' leave on the 10th instant, and at the end of this period intends retiring from the service "Among other names in the running for the Hyderabad Residency we hear Colonel P D Henderson is now mentioned He is at present the Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity operations, and is a Political Official of the second class"

MR T M HORSFALL, C S, Acting Sub-Collector of the South Arcot District, has been selected to act as Registrar of the Madras High Court, on its Appellate Side, in succession to Mr H T Ross, who has been appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Malabar Mr Weir, who has obtained a year's furlough to Europe Mr Horsfall assumed charge of his new appointment on the morning of the 28th ultimo.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 23rd ultimo, Mr Scoble presented the report of the Select Committee on the Imprisonment for Debt Bill The Bill has undergone very considerable modification in Committee In its new form it will no longer be possible to imprison either paupers or women for debt, and the decision as to whether a debtor is in a position which would justify his imprisonment will rest with the Court

THE Public Works Department of the Government of India has directed that, when an ordinary member of Council's travels on a railway, otherwise than on duty, the special carriage assigned to him should, if required be placed at his disposal, the haulage charges being borne by the Government of India, and the Hon'ble member paying to Government the ordinary fares and other expenses which he would otherwise have had to pay.

THE Glasgow Exhibition Committee have allotted India 20 000 square feet of space free of charge, have given £5 000 for the purchase of goods, and have agreed to look after the sale of exhibits and remit the proceeds [illegible] country Everything is to be carried freight free to and from Glasgow by the Clan, Star, and City lines of steamers, while damage done to any extent, save in the case of easily breakable articles, is to be met out of the Exhibition funds

IKBAL ED DOWLAH, the Indian Prince who died recently at Bagdad, was by far the most able and energetic member of the Royal Family of Oudh, and he thought he self ill used in not being allowed to reign at Lucknow For thirty years he had lived in luxurious indolence at Bagdad, and, although in exile, he always expressed friendly sentiments towards the English Ikbal ed Dowlah was very rich, and he leaves great estates as well as a large fortune in money

THE ladies who form the Committee of the Women's Jubilee Offering wish to present the Queen with a personal memento. It is understood that Mr Garrard, the Court jeweller in the Haymarket, has lately formed a pearl necklace of great size and beauty, and it is probable that if the available surplus is sufficient this necklace will be presented to the Queen on behalf of the women of England, in addition to the statue of Prince Consort, etc

THE main principle of Sir Lepel Griffin, says the *Mahratta* and others of his type, of governing India, is 'Disunion is Strength' To put Moslems against the Hindoos and the Mahrattas against the Bengalees! Any fool can govern or subjugate a people by such means But the question is are these means consistent with the vaunted mission of England in the East? This sort of a policy of creating rancorous feelings between sections of the population is shortsighted It would lead to no good and ultimately end in ruin to the Empire But these cultured carpet knights do not trouble themselves with any thought of the future They are incapable of it

SAYS the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —Talking of Railway travelling, the *Central Indian News* reports a Valentine Baker affair which happened on the Nagpur Branch line The culprit who is a European is in custody It is thus gradually getting clear that the female passengers in our Railways are not adequately protected. We must however, give the railway passengers in this connection, a piece of advice It is—never enter a compartment which has only one occupant, a lady There are some European ladies who levy black mail whenever they find a gentleman, European or native, in their clutches A Deputy Magistrate, who is dead, had to pay fifty Rupees to a European lady. The lady opened the conversation as soon as the car left Dum Dum and told the Hindu gentleman that unless he paid her one hundred Rupees down, she would make him over to the Police as soon as the car reached Sealda, for having offered insults to her and tried to outrage her modesty! The stupified Deputy Magistrate had only fifty, and with that amount the lady was satisfied

Local and Provincial

COLONEL LE MESSURIER—Colonel A Le Messurier, R E, late consulting Engineer to the Mysore Darbar has been appointed to act in the same capacity to the Government of India, for Railways

THE WEATHER—A very high, strong, disagreeable breeze has been blowing since last week, which raised and hurled the dust about the streets and maidans in immense clouds, laying bare the metal of the roads, and blinding and suffocating passengers for the nonce The heat is as trying as ever, and there are no signs of rain

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—We are glad to note that construction work on the line between Gubbi and Hirihur is progressing About two miles of permanent way have been completed from Gubbi Mr Potor Scott, the Superintending Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore extension, is urgent for work and just the man to push on the construction

FIRST IN MATHEMATICS—The Bangalore Central College is to be congratulated on passing one of its students, Narasimhagar, first in Mathematics in the recent examination for the Bachelor of Arts Degree of the Madras University The Central College is now among the foremost and most flourishing of educational institutions in India In Physical science and Mathematics it takes a very high place indeed

MR R G HODSON—Old Bangalorians will remember Mr Richard G. Hodson, for some years in Inspector of Schools in Mysore, and who was a son of the late Reverend Thomas Hodson, the venerable, much, respected and beloved Chairman, till his retirement some ten years ago, of the Wesleyan Mission in this Province Mr. Hodson has been appointed to act as Director General of Public Instruction in Burmah

HINDU GIRLS SCHOOL—Sir Harry Prendergast K C, A C B, officiating British Resident, is very active, moving about the place, visiting public, municipal, and other institutions, offices, works, &c On the morning of Saturday last he visited Gowdamanalu Hindu Girls School in Ulsur, maintained by Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainsawmy Moodliar, in memory of his late wife after whom it is named A triumphal arch was erected and Sir Harry was accorded a hearty and grand reception

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Last week was a lively one in Bangalore Messrs Abell, Kiser, and Olmans Circus *troupe* continued to entertain the public under their pavilion on the Arab Lines *Maidan* in the Station Having reduced their prices, the attendance was very large particularly on Saturday night, when both the afternoon performance for children, and that in the evening were so crowded, that a number of people who were not in time had to stand The *troupe* perform to morrow night under the special patronage of Major General Hugh Rowlands, V C, C B, commanding the Mysore Division On Thursday there were Sky Races on the regular Race Course which went off very well indeed and were largely attended

SANITATION IMPERFECT—The Municipal Scavengers in the Station of Bangalore appear to be a most independent lot They sent in a petition the other day, to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, demanding that their wages be increased from five to seven rupees per mensem, failing which, they have intimated that they will stop work in a body The Municipal authorities, have not acceded to this extortionate demand, but have made arrangements to import scavengers from Madras and elsewhere, if those on the spot carry out their threat to strike. It will be a terrible thing, however, if the supply should not prove equal to the demand, for then the Municipality must either knuckle down to the scavengers, or sanitation will be at a stand still and epidemics will stalk rampant through the place Last week the scavengers employed at the Bowring Civil Hospital struck work, and the Surgeon in charge had to send to Trichinopoly for men to fill their places

QUEEN'S HASSAN JUBILEE MEMORIAL

THE VICTORIA STUDENT'S HOME

Proceedings of a Jubilee Memorial Meeting, held in the Government School House, Hassan, on the morning of 12th February 1888, H R Subbrayer, Esq, B A, B C E, in the chair Present, Messrs H R Srinivasa Rao, Secretary P S Achutaka Rao, J Arbuthnot, B Venkatachallah Venkatappa Chetty, Suriachetty, Bhimanna, Mallachetty, A Ramanah, K Soobba Rao, A Perumal Moodliar, Narsimaiah, Ringanah, Chuthamma Rao, Nadiga Chennakeshiah, Dharmappa, etc

The chairman in a short address explained the object of the meeting to the members The rough plans and estimates for the "Victoria Students Home," prepared by L R Subbrayer were then examined, and the following resolutions passed

Mr P S Achutaka Rao rose and said "The estimate amount is considerably more than was originally anticipated with the addition I proposed for a Billiard Room But as the latter project has since been abandoned, and as the present design in addition to providing all necessary accomodation for the students contains also a hall useful to the people of the town and the district for all public gatherings, I propose that the same be adopted, and that the gentlemen be requested to prepare correct drawing, working plans and estimates, on the lines of the design now approved,' Mr Perumal Modeliar seconded the proposition Carried *nem con*

II Proposed by Mr Venkatachallya and seconded by Messrs Bhimanah and Suriachetty that the extensive vacant plot of ground adjoining the Hosa Agrahara, and to the West of the Maharajavam Mantapa road be adopted as the site of the building Carried

III Proposed by Mr. Bhimanah and seconded by Mr Arbuthnot that the President of the Municipal Board, Hassan, be requested to expedite the disposal of the application for the ground already made Carried

IV The accounts of transactions up to date was then read by the Secretary. Mr Suriachetty observed with great regret that the amount hitherto collected does not come up to even one third of the estimated amount He therefore proposed that copies of the estimates, plans and accounts be circulated among the Sub Committees and a strong appeal made to them for further help Seconded by Mr Mallachetty, and carried

V Mr Venkatappa Chetty proposed that anticipating the generosity and liberality of the Sub Committees and of the people in the district, the work may be commenced at once under the orders of Mr Subbrayer Seconded by Mr Dharmappa Carried unanimously

VI Mr P S Achyuta Rao proposed that to carry out these resolutions and also those formed in all previous meetings, the following gentlemen be selected to form the executive Sub Committee Mr P N Purnaiya, President, Mr H R Srinivasa Rao, Secretary, Messrs L R Subbrayer, Bhimanna, Suriachetty, N Chennakeshiah, H Krishnappa, Mallachetty and Dharmappa, Members Mr N Chennakeshiah in seconding the proposition said that the names of Messrs Arbuthnot, P S Achuta Rao and Gulam Sahib be added to the list Carried with the amendment

The Meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman

ACCOUNT OF TRANSACTIONS UP TO 12TH FEBRUARY, 1888

Receipts	Rs.	A
Received through Mr Ramasamy Iyer Amildar of Manjrabad	846	0
Received through Ramanujayengar Amildar of Chennapatam (Of this) sum of Rs 148 have not yet been drawn from the Treasury	554	0
Received through Mr Krishna Row Amildar of Belur	100	0
Received through Mahomed Raza Inspector, Arkalgud	98	0
Hassan Link including Rs 200, worth of timber, and Rs 100 worth of brick	899	12
Total	2,467	12

Expenditure.	Rs	A
Cost of Proceedings etc	5	8
Purchase of areca nut poles	30	0
Price of land	200	0
Registration Fees	3	0
Advance for 70,000 bricks to Mr Rhimanah	110	0
Carriage of Fort Stones	11	4
For sawing timber sent to Mr Rimaswami Iyer	50	0
Sent to Mangalore for 7,000 tiles and postage charges	200	11
	613	7
Balance	1,854	5
Total	2,467	12

General Summary.

AMIR ABDURRAHMAN AS A JUDGE—We have all heard of the wonderfully simple methods by which the venerable Kazees of old used to administer justice in India Although they were utterly innocent of any knowledge of that vast and intricate subject which passes by the name of modern law, still the fact remains that their decisions invariably gave satisfaction to all A native correspondent, writing from Afghanistan to a Punjab contemporary, brings to light a curious decision recently given by the Amir It would appear that a man sued his debtor for the sum of Rs 60 being the amount of an alleged loan which the borrower had refused to pay The Amir before whom the complaint was referred summoned the defendant in his garden at Jellalabad, but he flatly denied the claim The plaintiff was then asked if he had any witnesses, but he replied that he had none except the tree under whose the loan had been given The Amir thereupon ordered the plaintiff to go to the tree in question A little while after the man had left, the Amir said in an inquiring tone that the man must have reached the tree Whereupon the defendant said 'Not yet, the tree is too far' The Amir then ordered one of his attendants in the Pushtu language to follow the appellant and bring him back, and shortly after gave a similar order to the defendant. The appellant duly returned and was then ordered to go back to the tree again to see if the defendant went to the same tree On being assured of this, the Amir at once gave a decree for the plaintiff, as he was convinced that the loan was actually given or the defendant could not have known the right tree This is Oriental justice, and who will deny that sometimes the Oriental method is found to be more unerring than the Western with all its double and delay?—*National Guardian*

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE WITH TIGERS.—"E" Writes to us—A well known planter of South Wynaad, having received information that a tiger had made its lair in a room of an abandoned bungalow adjoining the famous Moloma Estate, at once equipped himself with all the paraphernalia necessary for a dangerous shikar, and started for the spot, only to find, on arrival, that the old bungalow was almost unapproachable, owing to the dense growth of jungle that grew up to the very steps leading to the verandah of the old house! However, he managed to creep up to the entrance of the godown, where the tiger was said to have taken up its abode, and on peeping round the threshold he was greeted with a tremendous roar, and simultaneously an enormous beast flew past him The planter promptly fired at the brute, and then went into the godown, placing himself behind the door in readiness for the expected return of the tiger However, no second 'charge' occurred, but, to the horror of the sportsman, he heard a growl behind him and, on turning round, saw another tiger glaring at him from the opposite corner of the room The beast was within six feet of him, and was on the point of springing when the sportsman fired, sending a 500 express ball crashing through the brute's brain, he then immediately jumped aside It was well he did so, for though the bullet went true, and directly home, it was not sufficient to stop the tiger's impetuous spring, the effect of which is still visible in the wall of the room! The tigress was eventually found dead within twenty yards of the entrance of the bungalow, the bullet having penetrated her heart The tiger that remained in charge of the cubs and tried to dispute the occupancy of the room with the sportsman died on its last spring! Two cubs were secured by the planter, but as they are very young it is doubtful whether they will survive the journey to Madras, whither the planter intends to send them The external measurements of the tiger shot in the room, taken a few hours after death, were as follows —

	Ft	Inches
Tip of nose to back of skull	1	7½
Back of skull to root of tail	8	1½
Root to tip of tail	3	6½
Total length	10	3½

Height from fore-foot heel pad to withers, 4 feet 3 inches The tigress was insignificant in size as compared to these measurements.

A BOLD THIEF—A Lingayet of respectable appearance was going about for some time to the houses of several Pleaders of Bellary representing himself as a rich lingayet If the Pleader happened to be present in the house, the man stated the facts of some suppositious case and required his opinion, all the time looking out for an opportunity to pocket some thing valuable lying about there If the Pleader was absent he told his people that he had brought a heavy fee in an important case and was sorry to have missed the gentleman On the 18th January last he called at Mr P Rama Row's house Finding him at home he went with him upstairs and related to him the story of a case of his own imagination Mr Rama Row dressed himself and went downstairs to go to Court. The man finding a very valuable shawl lying close by, took it, placed it under his arm covered over with a cloth, followed Mr Rama Row to his carriage and bidding him good by like an honest good man went his way Mr Rama Row on returning home in the evening missed the shawl but could not lay the loss at the door of any one in particular The man played a similar trick in Mr K. Venkata Row's house during his absence and walked away with another shawl Two or three days after this he proceeded to Mr K Ranga Row's house and wanted to know if the gentleman was at home Learning that he was engaged inside the house, he remained at the door with the pretext of seeing him but actually observing the movements of the children who had some valuable jewels on A little afterwards Mr K Ranga Row came out and some thing in the appearance of the man raised suspicion in the mind of our old shrewd late Police officer His Police instinct told him that the man could not have come there for any good purpose and he penned a few lines to the Police Station Officer to come up at once At the outset the man put on a *non chalant* appearance but the cool and collected manner of our friend made him see that he was in the hands of one who was more than his equal In due time the Police came and took him into custody This energetic conduct of Mr K R has led to the discovery of the lost shawls We are glad to hear that the man has been tried, convicted and sentenced to 12 months rigorous imprisonment Mr K R really deserves the lion's share of the reward promised by the owners of some of the recovered property. The Police officer who traced the property is also fairly entitled to a share of the promised reward and to departmental recognition —*Vuayadha ja*

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF A HINDU HIGH PRIEST—In continuation of the notice in our issue of Thursday, we now give the remainder of our Hindu correspondent's sketch of the recent discourses of the High Priest of Venamamilai with the Pundits at Cuddalore and Tondiserry —

When the discussion turned on Idolatry, His Holiness said a few words regarding the worship of Idols The real principle involved in Idolatry is the exemplification of the relation subsisting between God and man—The Saviour and the saved. Idolatry teaches entire devotion to God Mahavishnu, Ashwara, and other great philosophers of very extraordinary intelligence, understanding and learning, have worshipped idols as emblematic and visible representations of the power, attributes, and glory of God Eternal—Pancharathra, Vyganasa, and the Agama Sastras which are the productions of the Maharishis based on Vedic teachings, contains this mode of worshipping God Even Bhagavatgita, which is said to be the revelation of God to man, advocates Idolatry

The High Priest, to his great surprise and astonishment, found two divisions amongst the Vaisyas and Sadras population of Pondicherry in consequence of the dispute between Rummaiya Nayakar Avergal of Pondicherry and Annapa Wayandia Akangi Avergal of Madras regarding the colour of the *Sri Surunam* (a sort of paste used to mark the central stroke on their foreheads), Nayakar holding the colour to be red, and the Akangi holding it to be yellow Each has his own followers The discussions rose to such a pitch that the two Pundits became deadly enemies and the follower of the one was to be seen with very great contempt and hitherto of the other Pamphlet after pamphlet was published by the Pundits The learned High Priest observed that these pamphlets contained almost nothing but a mere war of words and abuse, which, he said, seems to be the characteristic of the Pundits of the present age Monster public meet

logs were held at Pondicherry to discuss and descant upon this subject At first the meet ings assumed such a serious aspect, that the Government was obliged to interfere and disperse them He regretted very much that the Rajahs should waste their time in discussing such a minor point—such trying to twist the meaning of the sloka to suit his own fancy, and thus establish his own dogma or principle, while there are more useful subjects of theology and philosophy, which should engage their attention. Ramanuja Swamy during his conversation with the High Priest quoted a sloka from Pancharatha Sastra as his authority for red colour The Swami explained the literal meaning of the sloka, and said that the sloka merely makes mention of the seven ingredients which should form the paste of the Sri Sarangam As there is no proportion given in which these ingredients should be mixed to form the paste, one cannot determine what colour the paste should be It may be either red or yellow or any other colour between red and yellow The main ingredients are, gold dust, saffron powder, kunkuma flower, musk, camphor, &c, In the mixture of these, one may put a large quantity of saffron powder and very little of the other ingredients the paste will then be of a yellow colour Another may mix a larger quantity of kunkuma flower &c., and very little of the saffron powder The paste will then be red So it is clear that, according to one's pleasure and taste, one prepares the paste and wears it It is usual in all the Pundarathra, Vaiganasa Sastra, &c, that the colour ought to be this or that Since the time of Sri Bashakar, who introduced the present mode of wearing Woorthra pundram, people have been known to wear a yellow or red mark, as they pleased The Vedanta, which is the highest authority on the Hindu religion, speaks only of three colours, viz, white, red, black, and all the other existing colours will be classed under any one of the above three colours For instance, if the colour be blue or azure, it would be taken under the head of dark colour, and similarly the Vedantis would only take yellow or any other colour between yellow and red, with red colour By this His Holiness never meant that the colour of the paste should be red, his object in explaining this was to make the Pundits understand the views of the Vedantis regarding the colours and not to quote as their authority the Vedas thus for enforcing the use of the red colour His Holiness concluded by expressing a wish that these Pundits would give up their blind prejudices and party feelings and devote their time and knowledge to the investigation of sublime spiritual truths of religion and philosophy

He deeply regretted that the young men who have received a liberal English education have cultivated their intelligence too exclusively, and neglected to cultivate their aesthetic, moral and spiritual nature and that, therefore they look with contempt upon the religious institutions of their forefathers and doubt even the efficacy of the code of moral sanctions of the religion and philosophy He desired very much that those young men should make a more valuable use of their intelligence and learning and try to acquire a thorough insight into the Vedanta philosophy, by devoting a certain part of their time daily, for the study of Sri Bashyam and Bhagavath Vyshnam—the erudite and exhaustive commentaries on Upanishads, which are the conclusions of the Vedas—the Vedantha—*Mail*

Extracts.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

MHOW, *February 24th*—Yesterday, Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao, Prime Minister of Indore, delivered a lecture on "The National Congress, before a large assembly of natives at the City Library hall Mr Johnstone, Principal of the Rajkumar College, took the chair

The Dewan Bahadur, after explaining what a nation means, contended that the British Indian subjects formed a nation, and showed that there was nothing impossible in the leaders of the different people combining themselves into an association to make known to their Government the wants and wishes of the ruled A country was happy in having an association like these, and happier still was the Government that cherished such an association Giving a short history of the origin of the first National Congress, the learned lecturer confessed that it did not consist of men elected by the people, but of persons self elected The Congress that followed in Calcutta and Madras did not realize the object of the promoters to see members properly elected by various people to represent them Moreover the Dewan Bahadur argued that the *modus operandi* of these Congresses was faulty Religion, sociology, and politics were to a nation what bricks, cement, and water were to a wall If one was corrupt the whole fabric was sure to totter The lecturer believed that the day was not far distant when National Congresses would be properly formed, and render immense service to Government, without interfering with its management of State affairs

Mr Johnstone then rose and expressed his concurrence with the principal of the National Congress, but he was sorry to find the principle not carried out in the gatherings of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras

He agreed with the Dewan Bahadur in stating upon the Congress handling social and moral matters There ought to be delegates to represent the peasants, who were the back bone of a country The Congress must not aspire too much at once When England took a hundred years to acquire representative government, India should not expect it in a day To enable people to gov in the Empire in general the late Viceroy had opened them new schools to learn representative government in divisions and sub divisions Local self-government was a boon to the country, which people did not seem to avail themselves of sufficiently Mr Johnstone strongly advised the Congress to proceed very cautiously and gradually

Inda Bagnath, the Chief Justice, then thanked Mr Jonstone for his sound advice—*Correspondent of the Times of India*

VICEREGAL INTERREGNUM

The *Times of India* writes—"If there is to be a long interval between the departure of Lord Dufferin and the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who will act as Viceroy? That is the burning question of the day in Calcutta—and the question is of moment to us in Bombay also During any very short interregnum the Viceroy's place is generally filled by the Senior Member of Council, but for any prolonged period the Governor of Madras for the time being has hitherto been called upon to act In this way Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, held the Governor General's post after the death of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine in November 1863, and, again, when Lord Mayo was assassinated at Port Blair in February 1872, the Governor Generalship devolved temporarily upon Lord Napier of Merchiston, also Governor of Madras It is said, however, in Calcutta that the rule has been altered, and that the privilege of acting for an absent Viceroy will in future be claimed by the senior Presidential Governor, whether of Bombay or Madras Lord Reay has of course, held office for longer than Lord Connemara, and, if this ruling be correct, Lord Reay would act as Lord Dufferin's *locum tenens*, the Governorship of Bombay devolving temporarily upon the Hon bie Mr Richey, the Senior Member of the Bombay Council It is still not impossible that the difficulty may be met by the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne in India before the departure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin Nothing, however, could be more inconvenient than the present uncertainty and, as we have said before Lord Dufferin is in fairness bound to take the Indian public into his confidence as fully as he can with a due regard to his own personal interests'

The following Section of the Indian Council Act provides for the 'supply of the office of Governor General in certain circumstances—

"If any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor General of India when no provisional successor shall be in India to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, who shall have been first appointed to the office of Governor by Her Majesty, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor General of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a successor shall arrive, or until some person in India shall be duly appointed thereto"

Accordingly, in 1863, when Lord Elgin died, Sir William Denison, who was appointed Governor of Madras in 1861, became Provisional Viceroy in preference to Sir Bartle Frere, who was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1862 In 1872, when Lord Mayo died, Lord Napier who had been appointed Governor of Madras in 1866, became Provisional Viceroy in preference to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who had been appointed Governor of Bombay in 1867 In the improbable event of Lord Dufferin not waiting the arrival of his successor in India Lord Reay will hold the office of Viceroy on full pay during the interregnum

SIR CHARLES BERNARD AND MYSORE

The *Madras Mail*—The State of Mysore may be congratulated upon its narrow escape from the misfortune of being subjected to the caprices of the amiable but visionary member of the Bengal Civil Service, who was lately situated from Burma for high reasons of State Sir Charles Bernard is a demon for work, a glutton for statistics a grand master of detail but he is not a man to get on comfortably with, and in his chronic greed for occupation he would have made work in Mysore by unduly disturbing the tranquillity of local politics, even perhaps at the risk of driving the Diwan Bewan into a premature grave He was associated with Mr Gorstin in the administration of the Province in Madras in 1877, and never did two men better earn than they did the Companionship of the Star of India But it was soon on all sides that it was fortunate for the dignity stranger from Bengal that he was coupled with a cautious man possessing much local experience Sir Charles Bernard was *promoted in due course to the stepping stone* to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal or of the Punjab which is found at Rangoon, but he was by no means the man for the post He essayed the task of doing every one's proper tasks as well as his own, and he sedulously thrust his finger into every pie He revelled in hard work the livelong day, and at ghastly hours at night, and was so peripatetic in his habits that his subordinates lived in constant dread of interviews, with searching interrogation to follow He was at issue with the Government of India about its forward policy in Burma and as he had the courage of his opinions, and conscientiously said what he thought it, he afforded the Government at the opportunity of knowing that he for one did not approve of offering King Theebaw Lord Dalhousie gave a short shrift to Lieutenants who disapproved of his policy but Lord Dufferin—though the owner of an iron hand in velvet glove—is more tolerant of opposition, and he refrained for some time from intimating to Sir Charles Bernard that his room would be preferable to his company in Burma But when Sir Charles Bernard requested leave of absence in order to recover the health that had been shattered in the discharge of what he regarded as his duty it was intimated that another officer had been appointed to Burma, and that Sir Charles Bernard was appointed British Resident at Mysore The transfer was disagreeable disgusted, and it was foreseen at once that Sir Charles Bernard would, in all probability, not acquiesce in it by taking up his new appointment at the end of his leave There has been some talk lately of his being sent to act as British Resident at Hyderabad during Mr Cordery's absence on furlough, but Hyderabad is no place for a sentimental Radical, out of sympathy with the Supreme Government Happily Sir Charles Bernard has found a bit lot to his taste at the Indian Office in the Secretaryship of Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce The emolument, £1,000 a year, is small as compared with that of the Commissioner of Burma, not to speak of that of a Lieutenant Governor, or of a member of the Viceregal Council But Charles Bernard has qualified for a pension of £1,000 a year, so he need not starve He may lead Indian office conspicuous days at the head centre of the administration of India, and he will find ample opportunity for the exercise of his various talents, and the employment of his wide experience We have every reason to hope that the retirement of Sir Charles Bernard from the Civil Service of India will be promptly followed by the confirmation of General Sir Harry Prendergast, K C B, V C, in the office of British Resident of Mysore That appointment has long been regarded as a preserve of the Bengal Civil Service, But Lord Dufferin probably sees that the preserve theory is fallacious, and he may be trusted to do what he can to secure an exception to the general rule in favour of the gallant officer who at the present time is, alike with natives and Europeans, the most popular man in Mysore It will be peculiarly gratifying to that officer's many friends in Madras to *find that* once again in his case "Fortune favours the brave"

THE BENGALIS AND LORD DUFFERIN

The remarks made by some of the Bengal Vernacular papers published in the mofussil on Lord Dufferin's resignation will be found in the following translations—

The *Chairtrarta* (Maimensing) says—"We are astonished to learn that our Viceroy Lord Dufferin will leave India at the close of the present year, and that Lord Lansdowne, the present Governor General of Canada, will succeed him We know nothing of Lord Lansdowne, so we are not prepared to say any thing regarding him This is the fourth year of Lord Dufferin's administration During this period his Lordship had opportunities to become famous by good deeds, but it is a matter of great regret that his Lordship did not turn his attention in that direction From this we do not mean to say that his Lordship was indeed the Pleiger of the people by unjust acts But it must be said that the present Viceroy has not been able to impress on the hearts of the people his love of justice and good behaviour as Lord Ripon did On this point we believe all will support us Now let us examine as to what Lord Dufferin has done in these four years First, with a view to amalgamate North Burma and South Burma, he imprisoned Theebaw We have not as yet been able to understand why Theebaw was imprisoned in these [illegible] Even now complications are going on in Burma We are unable to understand why Lord Dufferin is going away after making Burma a hell Secondly Lord Dufferin has imposed an income-tax on the small earnings the people make with hard labour As it is said that this was a temporary measure but afterwards it has been made known (and we believe) that the tax is a permanent one Why was this done? Is it because that he has appointed people to posts on high salaries? Thirdly, by a sudden stroke of the pen Lord Dufferin raised the salt tax which was reduced by Lord Ripon What shall we say to this? But we will conclude by saying that the assertion which the Government constantly makes that it acts in accordance with the wishes of the people, and opinions of newspapers has become distasteful to us Therefore for all these reasons we are not prepared to thank Lord Dufferin in a particular manner'

The *Prabhanthi* (Chandernagore) says—"It has been widely made known that Lord Dufferin has resigned his appointment as Viceroy of India, that he will leave India in the next cold season, and that Lord Lansdowne has been appointed to succeed him But no one has yet been able to say as to why Lord Dufferin is going away so rapidly, before the expiry of his term of office But those who are possessed of little experience have understood why from the condition of Parliament with respect to the Irish question at this moment, we think that the present Parliament will not last long From the new election in several places it appears that the members of Mr Gladstone's party are achieving victory Along with the change of this Parliament there will be a good deal of changes in the condition of Ireland So the interests of the landlords in that country are likely to be affected Lord Dufferin is an Irish landlord So in order to assist in the defeat of Mr Gladstone after the dissolution of Parliament, or with a view to take action regarding changes likely to be effected in Ireland, his Lordship is desirous of being present in England Probably for this reason he has resigned his office before the expiry of his full time What we reasons there may be for his resignation we need not inquire But his crooked policy has harassed India very much, and we are now glad to observe that the people will be relieved of that"

The *Hindu Ranjika* (Bankipore) says—"No one has yet been able to unveil the mystery as to why Lord Dufferin has resigned in so untimely a way His Lordship himself has stated that imperative private reasons have compelled him to resign Of course for the sake of decency we are bound to accept his statement But if our readers will not publish it abroad we will whisper a word on this subject to their ears, and it is this at the bottom of this resignation there may have been a difference of opinion—probably with regard to the imposition of the duty on cotton goods On account of financial difficulties, the Viceroy proposed the imposition of the duties on cotton goods But that would affect the merchants of Manchester So for the sake of those merchants the House of Lords objected to the imposition of the duties on cotton goods So other taxes have been introduced We cannot boldly say that this is the sole reason but so far it may be said that this is one of the reasons"

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NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is *invited* to Municipal Notice No 1,340—1,507 of 18th February 1888, amending Clause I, Section 18 of the Municipal Bye Law. Any one driving without lights after Sunset, whether there is moonlight or not, will render himself liable to be prosecuted.

P. FAWCITT,

Offg Distt Supdt of Police,

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

DISTT SUPT'S POLICE OFFICE,

C. AND M. Station Bangalore

21st February 1888

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Madras, 8th March—A well attended public meeting was held here on the 8th instant. Mr Anduppa Chettiar, pensioned Sub Judge presided. It was resolved that the working of Religious Endowments Act being unsatisfactory, the Government of India be moved to amend the Act by fresh legislation.

London, 8th March—The Budget will be presented to the House of Commons on the 15th instant. It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a position to announce a surplus of over three millions sterling. The Naval estimates alone include a sum of three millions appropriated for the construction of new ships.

Lord Cross has laid the Report of the Indian Public Service Commission before the House of Lords.

Count Herbert Bismarck has arrived in London, and will have interview with Lord Salisbury to-morrow, when he will endeavour to induce England to favorably consider the Russian proposal regarding Bulgaria.

London, 8th March, 6 50 P.M.—A bulletin that has just been issued states that the Emperor William passed a restless night, and that he is very weak.

7 25 P.M.

The Emperor of Germany is dead.

9 00 P.M.

The announcement of the death of the Emperor is premature. His Majesty has only swooned.

9th March, 12 30 A.M.—The swoon lasted one hour. His Majesty afterwards took some stimulant, and slept quietly.

London, 9th March—The latest report regarding the condition of the Emperor William states that a further improvement has taken place. The pains have subsided, the fever has decreased, and he had been sleeping soundly till midnight when he took soup and substantial food. The hopes of his recovery are reviving.

San Remo, 9th March—The Crown Prince starts for Berlin on Saturday.

London, 9th March, 9 35 A.M. The Emperor of Germany died at 8 30 this morning.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

We are gratified to note that the subject of the constitution and working of the Council of the H. H. Maharajah of Mysore has at length attracted the attention of the Press in India, and we may fairly congratulate ourselves in having been mainly instrumental in bringing about the desired result by our repeated agitation of the question. Not only the Native Press, but the leading Anglo Indian Journals,—such as the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, and the *Civil and Military Gazette*—have seized the opportunity offered by the vacancy caused in the Mysore Council by the death of Mr Krishna Rao, to urge a reconstitution of that body, and its being established on a more *solid and satisfactory basis*. And, when we find among the public organs who join issue in the matter, the Madras *Hindu* itself, a paper which has always been the advocate and apologist of the Mysore Durbar consistently for some years past, then we are justified in asserting that there have been good grounds for the frequently reiterated complaints regarding the constitution and working of the Council. Our contemporary the *Hindu*, in a recent issue, has an excellent article on this subject, from which we extract the following:—

"Although the Council was constituted under a proclamation of the Maharajah, it was really brought into existence by the orders of the Government of India, who carefully thought out and laid down distinctly the chief features of the administration under the future *regime*. It is evident from the published correspondence between the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore that the proposed Council was intended to be more than a consultative body which it is at present. The following words make the meaning of the Government of India clear:—"His Excellency in Council believes, however, that the safest arrangement at the beginning will be to provide the Maharaja with a Council consisting of not more than three of the highest officials at head-quarters. Of this Council, one member could be selected as the Maharaja's chief executive officer or Dewan, and as the immediate directing head of the departments in all matters, except those which, by the rules of business, would be reserved for consideration in Council. The other two members might be selected from among the heads of the principal departments, according to personal qualification, and would undertake, in addition to their special departmental business, such a portion of the work sent up to the Council as might be allotted to each. At the Council, which would meet once or twice in the week, the Maharaja would usually preside; and no important measure would be taken until it had been thus collectively discussed and passed." The Council in fact was to be instituted to order that the weight of its collective opinion might furnish a check on the action of the ruler and provide against individual caprice. This object is hardly attained now, for instead of being a Council which discusses and *passes* all important measures, it is merely *consulted* and the opinions of the members are not binding on the Dewan. What considerations led to this modification of the original conception, are not known. But there can be no doubt that public opinion in Mysore is hardly satisfied with the present constitution and functions of the Council."

Our contemporary is perfectly right when he states that "*public opinion in Mysore is* hardly satisfied with the present constitution and functions of the Council." As we have repeatedly said, as at present organised and worked, it is simply a hollow farce. Its deliberations carry no weight, and its existence is only in name. Neither the Maharajah nor the Dewan is bound by the decisions of the Council if they do arrive at any, and really as at present worked this so called "Council" is nothing but a travesty on administration and legislation. Why was not this same council established and worked on the lines so distinctly laid down by the Government of India in conjunction with the Secretary of State? We are tired of quoting those instructions, but as the subject has at length attracted wid

tings were held at Pondicherry to discuss and deliberate upon this subject. At last the meetings assumed such a serious aspect, that the Government was obliged to interfere and disperse them. He regretted very much that the Brahmins should waste their time in discussing such a minor point—such trying to twist the meaning of the sloka to suit his own fancy, and thus establish his own dogmatic principle, while there are more useful subjects of theology and philosophy, which should engage their attention. Ramanuja Navalar during his conversation with the High Priest quoted a sloka from Panchavathra Sastra in his authority for red colour. The Swami explained the literal meaning of the sloka, and said that the sloka merely makes mention of the several ingredients which should form the paste of the Sri Swamiana. As there is no proportion given in which these ingredients should be mixed to form the paste, one cannot determine what colour the paste should be. It may be either red or yellow or any other colour between red and yellow. The main ingredients are, gulal musk, saffron powder, kunkuma flower, musk, and camphor, & If the mixture of these, one may put a larger quantity of saffron powder and very little of the other ingredients. The paste will then be of a yellow colour. Another may mix a larger quantity of kunkuma flower &c, and very little of the saffron powder. The paste will then be red. So it is clear that, according to one's own pleasure and taste, one prepares the paste and wears it. It is such as said in the Panchavathra, Vaiganasa Sastras, &c, that the colour ought to be this or that. Since the time of Sri Bashakar, who introduced the present mode of wearing Woorthra-pundram, people have been known to wear a yellow or red mark, as they pleased. The Vedanta, which is the highest authority on the Hindu religion, speaks only of three colours, viz, white, red, black, and all the other existing colours will be classed under any one of the above three colours. For instance, if the colour be blue or azure, it would be taken under the head of dark colour, and similarly the Vedantis would only take yellow or any other colour between yellow and red, with red colour. By this His Holiness never meant that the colour of the paste should be red, his object in explaining this was to make the Pundits understand the views of the Vedantis regarding the colours and not to quote as their authority the Vedanthas for enforcing the use of the red colour. His Holiness concluded by expressing a wish that these Pundits would give up their blind prejudices and party feelings and devote their time and knowledge to the investigation of sublime spiritual truths of religion and philosophy.

He deeply regretted that the young men who have received a liberal English education have cultivated their intelligence too exclusively, and neglected to cultivate their aesthetic, moral and spiritual nature and that, therefore, they look with contempt upon the religious institutions of their forefathers and disbelieve the efficacy of the code of ritual the soundness of the religion and philosophy. He desired very much that those young men should make a more valuable use of their intelligence and learning and try to acquire a thorough insight into the Vedanta philosophy, by devoting a certain part of their time daily, for the study of Sri Brahmam and Bhagavath Vyshnam—the erudite and exhaustive commentaries on Upanishads, which are the conclusions of the Vedas—the Vedanthas.—*Mail*

Extracts.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

MHOW, *February 20th*.—Yesterday, Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao, Prime Minister of Indore, delivered a lecture on "The National Congress," before a large assembly of natives at the City Library hall. Mr Johnstone, Principal of the Rajkumar College, took the chair.

The Dewan Bahadur, after explaining what a nation means, contended that the British Indian subjects formed a nation and showed that there was nothing impossible in the leaders of the different people combining themselves into an association to make known to their Government the wants and wishes of the ruled. A country was happy in having an association like these, and happier still was the Government that cherishes such an association. Giving a short history of the origin of the first National Congress, the learned lecturer confessed that it did not consist of men elected by the people, but of persons self elected. The Congress that followed in Calcutta and Madras did not realize the object of the promoters to see members properly elected by various people to represent them. Moreover, the Dewan Bahadur urged that the *modus operandi* of these Congresses was faulty. Religion, sociology, and politics were to a nation what bricks, cement, and water were to a wall. If one was corrupt the whole fabric was sure to totter. The lecturer believed that the day was not far distant when National Congresses would be properly formed and render immense service to Government, without interfering with the management of State affairs.

Mr Johnstone then rose and expressed his concurrence with the principal of the National Congress, but he was sorry to find the principle not carried out in the gatherings of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

He agreed with the Dewan Bahadur in insisting upon the Congress handling social and moral matters. There ought to be delegates to represent the peasants, who were the back bone of a country. The Congress must not aspire to too much at once. When England took a hundred years to acquire representative government, India should not expect it in a day. To enable people to govern the Empire in general, the late Viceroy had opened them now schools to learn representative government in divisions and sub divisions. Local self-government was a boon to the country, which people did not seem to avail themselves of sufficiently. Mr Johnstone strongly advised the Congress to proceed very cautiously and gradually.

Lala Bagnath, the Chief Justice, then thanked Mr Johnstone for his sound advice.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*

VICEREGAL INTERREGNUM

The *Times of India* writes:—"If there is to be a long interval between the departure of Lord Dufferin and the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who will act as Viceroy. That is the burning question of the day in Calcutta—and the question is of moment to us in Bombay also. During any very short interregnum the Viceroy's place is generally filled by the Senior Member of Council, but for any prolonged period the Governor of Madras for the time being has hitherto been called upon to act. In this way Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, held the Governor Generalship after the death of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine in November 1863, and, again, when Lord Mayo was assassinated at Port Blair in February 1872, the Governor Generalship devolved temporarily upon Lord Napier of Merchiston, also Governor of Madras. It is said, however, in Calcutta that the rule has been altered, and that the privilege of acting for an absent Viceroy will in future be claimed by the senior Presidential Governor, whether of Bombay or Madras. Lord Reay has, of course, held office far longer than Lord Connemara, and, if this ruling be correct, Lord Reay would act as Lord Dufferin's *locum tenens*, the Governorship of Bombay devolving temporarily upon the Hon'ble Mr Richey, the Senior Member of the Bombay Council. It is still not impossible that the difficulty may be met by the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne in India before the departure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. Nothing, however, could be more inconvenient than the present uncertainty, and, as we have said before, Lord Dufferin is in fairness bound to take the Indian public into his confidence as fully as he can, with due regard to his own personal interests."

The following Section of the Indian Council Act provides for the supply of the office of Governor General in certain circumstances:—

"If any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor General of India when no provisional successor shall be in India to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, who shall have been first appointed to the office of Governor by Her Majesty, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor General of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a successor shall arrive or until some person in India shall be duly appointed thereto.

Accordingly, in 1863, when Lord Elgin died, Sir William Denison, who was appointed Governor of Madras in 1861, became Provisional Viceroy in precedence to Sir Bartle Frere, who was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1862. In 1872, when Lord Mayo died, Lord Napier, who had been appointed Governor of Madras in 1866, became Provisional Viceroy in preference to Sir Seymour FitzGerald, who had been appointed Governor of Bombay in 1867. In the improbable event of Lord Dufferin not awaiting the arrival of his successor in India Lord Reay will hold the office of Viceroy on full pay during the interregnum.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD AND MYSORE

The *Madras Mail*—The State of Mysore may be congratulated upon its narrow escape from the misfortune of being subjected to the caprices of the amiable but visionary member of the Bengal Civil Service, who was lately shunted from Burma for high reasons of State. Sir Charles Bernard is a demon for work, a glutton for statistics, a grand master of detail, but he is not a man to get on comfortably with and in his chronic greed for occupation he would have made work in Mysore by unlely disturbing the tranquillity of local politics, even perhaps at the risk of driving the junior Dewan into a premature grave. He was associated with Mr Garstin in the administration of the Lunine in Madras in 1877, and never did two men better earn than they did the Companionship of the Star of India. But it was seen on all sides that it was fortunate for the fidgety stranger from Bengal that he was coupled with a numerous man possessing much local experience. Sir Charles Bernard was promoted in due course to the stepping stone to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, or of the Punjab which is found at Rangoon, but he was by no means the man for the position. He essayed the task of doing every one's proper task as well as his own, and so scandalously thrust his finger into every pie. He revelled in hard work the livelong day, and at ghastly hours at night, and was so peripatetic in his habits that his subordinates lived in constant dread of interviews with searching interrogation to follow. He was at issue with the Government of India about its forward policy in Burma, and so he had the courage of his opinions, and conscientiously said what he thought he afforded the Government in the opportunity of knowing that he for one did not approve of offering King Theebaw. Lord Dalhousie gave a short shrift to Lieutenants who disapproved of his policy, but Lord Dufferin—though the owner of an iron hand in velvet glove—is more tolerant of opposition, and he refrained for some time from transmitting to Sir Charles Bernard that his room would be preferable to his company in Burma. But when Sir Charles Bernard requested leave of absence in order to recover the health that had been shattered in the discharge of what he regarded as his duty, it was not felt that any other had been appointed to Burma and that Sir Charles Bernard was appointed British Resident at Mysore. The transfer was degradation disguised, and it was foreseen at once that Sir Charles Bernard would in all probability, not acquiesce in it by taking up his new appointment at the end of his leave. There has been some talk lately of his being sent to act as British Resident at Hyderabad during Mr Cordery's absence on furlough, but Hyderabad is no place for a sentimental Radical out of sympathy with the Supreme Government. Happily Sir Charles Bernard has found a billet to his taste at the India office, in the Secretaryship of Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce. The emolument, £1200 a year, is small as compared with that of the Governorship of Burma, not to speak of that of a Lieutenant Governor, or of a member of the Viceregal Council. But Charles Bernard has qualified for a pension of £1000 a year, so he need not starve. He may look forlorne in consciousness, days at the head centre of the administration of India, and he will find ample opportunity for the exercise of his various talents, and the employment of his wide experience. We have every reason to hope that the retirement of Sir Charles Bernard from the Civil Service of India will be promptly followed by the confirmation of General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., in the office of British Resident of Mysore. That appointment has long been regarded as a preserve of the Bengal Civil Service. But Lord Dufferin probably sees that the preserve theory is fallacious, and he may be trusted to do what he can to secure an exception to the general rule in favour of the gallant officer who at the present time is, alike with natives and Europeans, the most popular man in Mysore. It will be peculiarly gratifying to that officer's many friends in Madras to find that once again in his case "Fortune favours the brave."

THE BENGALIS AND LORD DUFFERIN

The remarks made by some of the Bengal Vernacular papers published in the mofussil on Lord Dufferin's resignation will be found in the following translations:—

The *Chikitsaka* (Maimensing) says—"We are astonished to learn that our Viceroy Lord Dufferin will leave India at the close of the present year, and that Lord Lansdowne, the present Governor General of Canada, will succeed him. We know nothing of Lord Lansdowne, so we are not prepared to say anything regarding him. This is the fourth year of Lord Dufferin's administration. During this period his Lordship had opportunities to become famous by noble deeds, but it is a matter of great regret that his Lordship did not turn his attention in that direction. From this we do not mean to say that his Lordship wounded the feelings of the people by unjust acts. But it must be said that the present Viceroy has not been able to impress on the hearts of the people his love of justice and good behaviour as Lord Ripon did. On this point we believe all will agree with us. Now let us examine as to what Lord Dufferin has done in these four years. First, with a view to amalgamate North Burma and South Burma, he imprisoned Theebaw. We have not as yet been able to understand why Theebaw was imprisoned in such manner. Even now complications are going on in Burma. We are unable to understand why Lord Dufferin is going away after making Burma a hell. Secondly, Lord Dufferin has imposed an income-tax on the small earnings the people make with hard labour. At first it was said that this was a temporary measure, but afterwards it has been made known (as we believe) that the tax is a permanent one. Why was this done? Is it because that he has appointed people to posts on high salaries? Thirdly, by a sudden stroke of the pen Lord Dufferin raised the salt tax which was reduced by Lord Ripon. What shall we say to this? But we will conclude by saying that the assertion which the Government constantly makes that it acts in accordance with the wishes of the people, and opinions of newspapers has become distasteful to us. Therefore, for all these reasons, we are not prepared to thank Lord Dufferin in a particular manner.

The *Prajabandhu* (Chandernagore) says—

It has been widely made known that Lord Dufferin has resigned his appointment as Viceroy of India, that he will leave India in the next cold season, and that Lord Lansdowne has been appointed to succeed him. But no one has yet been able to say as to why Lord Dufferin is going away abruptly, before the expiry of his term of office. But those who are possessed of a little experience have understood why. From the condition of Parliament, with respect to the Irish question at this moment we think that the present Parliament will not last long. From the new election in several places it appears that the members of Mr Gladstone's party are achieving victory. Along with the change of this Parliament there will be a good deal of changes in the condition of Ireland. So the interests of the landlords in that country are likely to be affected. Lord Dufferin is an Irish landlord. So in order to assist in the defeat of Mr Gladstone after the dissolution of Parliament, or with a view to take action regarding changes likely to be effected in Ireland, his Lordship is desirous of being present in England. Probably for that reason he has resigned his office before the expiry of his full time. Whatever reasons there may be for his resignation we need not enquire. But his crooked policy has ruined India very much, and we are now glad to observe that the people will be relieved of that.

The *Hindu Ranjika* (Bonga) says—"No one has as yet been able to unveil the mystery *as to why Lord Dufferin has resigned* in so untimely a way. His Lordship himself has stated that imperative private reasons have compelled him to resign. Of course for the sake of decency we are bound to accept his statement. But if our readers will not publish it abroad we will whisper a word on this subject to their ears, and it is this: at the bottom of this resignation there may have been a difference of opinion—probably with regard to the imposition of the duty on cotton goods. On account of financial difficulties, the Viceroy proposed the imposition of the duties on cotton goods. But that would affect the merchants of Manchester. So for the sake of those merchants the House of Lords objected to the imposition of the duties on cotton goods. So other taxes have been introduced. We cannot boldly say that this is the sole reason, but so far it may be said that this is one of the reasons."

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NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is invited to Municipal Notice No. 1,346—1,507 of 18th February 1888, amending Clause I, Section 18 of the Municipal Bye-Law. Any one driving without lights after Sunset, whether there is moonlight or not, will render himself liable to be prosecuted.

F FAWCETT,
Offg. Distt. Supdt. of Police,
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DISTT. SUPDT'S. POLICE OFFICE,
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Madura, 5th March.—A well attended public meeting was held here on the 4th instant. Mr. Andiappa Chettiar, pensioned Sub-Judge presided. It was resolved that the working of Religious Endowments Act being unsatisfactory, the Government of India be moved to amend the Act by fresh legislation.

London, 6th March.—The Budget will be presented to the House of Commons on the 15th instant. It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a position to announce a surplus of over three millions sterling. The Naval estimates alone include a sum of three millions appropriated for the construction of new ships.

Lord Cross has laid the Report of the Indian Public Service Commission before the House of Lords.

Count Herbert Bismarck has arrived in London, and will have interview with Lord Salisbury to-morrow, when he will endeavour to induce England to favorably consider the Russian proposal regarding Bulgaria.

London, 8th March, 6 50 P. M.—A bulletin that has just been issued states that the Emperior William passed a restless night, and that he is very weak.

7-25 P. M.

The Emperor of Germany is dead.

9 55 P.M.

The announcement of the death of the *Emperor is premature.* His Majesty has only swooned.

9th March, 12-30 A. M.—The swoon lasted one hour. His Majesty afterwards took some stimulant, and slept quietly.

London, 9th March.—The latest report regarding the condition of the Emperor William states that a further improvement has taken place. The pains have subsided; the fever has decreased, and he had been sleeping soundly till midnight when he took soup and substantial food. The hopes of his recovery are reviving.

San Remo, 9th March.—The Crown *Prince starts for Berlin on Saturday.*

London, 9th March, 9 35 A. M. The Emperor of Germany died at 8 30 this morning.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL.

WE are gratified to note that the subject of the constitution and working of the Council of the H. H. Maharajah of Mysore has *at length attracted the attention of the Press* in India, and we may fairly congratulate ourselves in having been mainly instrumental in bringing about the desired result by our repeated agitation of the question. Not only the Native Press, but the leading Anglo-Indian Journals,—such as the *Pioneer, the Times of India,* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*—have seized the opportunity offered by the vacancy caused in the Mysore Council by the death of Mr. Krishna Rao, to urge a reconstitution of that body, and its being established on a more solid and satisfactory basis. And, when we find among the public organs who join issue in the matter, the Madras *Hindu* itself, a paper which has always been the advocate and apologist of the Mysore Durbar consistently for some years past, then we are justified in asserting that there have been good grounds for the frequently reiterated complaints regarding the constitution and working of the Council. Our contemporary the *Hindu*, in a recent issue, has an excellent article on this subject, from which we extract the following:—

"Although the Council was constituted under a proclamation of the Maharajah, it was really brought into existence by the orders of the Government of India, who carefully thought out and laid down distinctly the chief features of the administration under the future *regime*. It is evident from the published correspondence between the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore that the proposed Council was intended to be more than a consultative body which it is at present. The following words make the meaning of the Government of India clear: "His Excellency in Council believes, however, that the safest arrangement at the beginning will be to provide the Maharaja with a Council consisting of not more than three of the highest officials at head-quarters. Of this Council, one member could be selected as the Maharaja's chief executive officer or Dewan, and as the immediate directing head of the departments in all matters, except those which, by the rules of business, would be reserved for consideration in Council. The other two members might be selected from among the heads of the principal departments, according to personal qualification; and would undertake, in addition to their special departmental business, such a portion of the work sent up to the Council as might be allotted to each. At the Council, which would meet once or twice in the week, the Maharaja would usually preside; and no important measure would be taken until it had been thus collectively discussed and passed." The Council in fact was to be instituted in order that the weight of its collective opinion might furnish a check on the action of the ruler and provide against individual caprice. This object is hardly attained now, for instead of being a Council which discusses and *passes* all important measures, it is merely *consulted* and the *opinions of the members are not binding* on the Dewan. What considerations led to this modification of the original conception, are not known. But there can be no doubt that public opinion in Mysore is hardly satisfied with the present constitution and functions of the Council."

Our contemporary is perfectly right when he states that "*public opinion in Mysore* is hardly satisfied with the present constitution and functions of the Council." As we have repeatedly said, as at present organised and worked, it is simply a hollow farce. Its deliberations carry no weight, and its existence is only in name. Neither the Maharajah nor the Dewan is bound by the decisions of the Council if they do arrive at any, and really as at present worked, this so called "Council" is nothing but a travesty on administration and legislation. Why was not this same council established and worked on the lines so distinctly laid down by the Government of India in conjunction with the Secretary of State? We *are tired of quoting those* instructions, but as the subject has at length attracted wide

attention by the vacancy caused in the Council by the death of Mr Krishna Rao, we will make no excuse for referring to them again In a despatch addressed by Lord Lytton's Government to Viscount Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd March, 1880, it is stated —

"With regard to the extent to which the direction of the administration, under the system sketched in our former letter, will remain in the hands of the Maharajah himself,—it has never been intended that His Highness' personal authority in State affairs should be other than wide and substantial, or that the powers entrusted to the Dewan, or to the Council, should be exercised independently of the State's ruler. It is most difficult, on the one hand, to define beforehand with any precision the share of authority to be retained in His Highness' hands, without producing the appearance, if not the effect of limiting that authority, and this we desire not to do formally On the other hand, it is not easy to settle any exact limitations, other than rules of procedure in the transaction of business, upon the powers either of the Dewan or the Council, which will not in practice be construed as giving them some independent authority within those limitations. According to the system we would introduce, no councillor or ministerial officer would have any constitutional power to act independently of the Maharajah, or to issue orders, except in His Highness' name, and subject to His Highness' revision Thus the chief authority and the ultimate governmental responsibility would in all cases rest actually, as well as nominally, with the State's ruler But we consider it essential, under this system of personal government, to provide that all important acts and orders shall necessarily have passed through certain departmental formalities, and shall have undergone certain regular process of examination and joint consultation, before they issue in the Maharajah's name, and by his will Moreover, since it is obviously necessary that a large part of the details of current business should be disposed of by His Highness' Ministers, it is equally necessary that these Ministers should have defined duties and responsibilities For these reasons, and with these objects, we consider it expedient to give the official advisers and chief ministerial officers a voice in all important deliberations, and the right to place on record their views regarding any matter of consequence affecting the administration of the country Unless some such foothold in the system of government is secured to the Council, they can scarcely be held answerable either for the proper discharge of their departmental duties, or for the advice which they may give to the Maharajah, and their influence and utility will be proportionately slight"

But what we see here the Maharajah's Counsellors in "all important deliberations"? *Literally none* They occasionally hold formal meetings, and confirm the measures and proceedings of the Dewan. The sacrilegious idea of upsetting or disagreeing with any of them, they of course never presume to entertain Of what good is such a Council? The state would be much better without it, under its present constitution, for it would be saved the expense of its maintenance We would strongly urge upon the Maharajah not to miss the opportunity of re-organising his Council, and placing it upon such a basis as will cause it to be respected, and to work for the good of the state, instead of being ridiculed and antitised as a costly, expensive nonentity We note that the *Hindu* does not approve of the Maharajah presiding at the Council, as originally proposed by the Government of India. Our contemporary thinks that the position would be undignified We certainly do not see how that can possibly be. The Queen of Great Britain, and Empress of India, always presides over her own Privy Council, and there is no ruler in the world who is more dignified in deportment, and commands greater respect than herself In conclusion, we would urge that the meetings of the Maharajah's Council be thrown open to the Press except where matters of great state importance are discussed which it is not advisable to make public The various Legislative Councils in India are all conducted with open doors, and we see no reason why there should be so much secrecy over the Mysore one

THE CENTRAL INDIAN SCANDAL

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is causing as much sensation in his management of the Central India States as the notorious Sarvanai has done in Travancore in the South For some time past the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta has been putting forward most serious charges against Sir Lepel Griffin in connection with his management of the Central India States, Bhopal in particular, the Begum of which the paper alleged, was practically Sir Lepel's prisoner, and was not allowed any liberty of action The charges were of such a serious nature, and were so frequently reiterated and emphasised, that the leading Anglo Indian journals were of opinion that Sir Lepel Griffin should either prove his innocence in a court of law by prosecuting the conductors of the *Patrika*, or that he ought to be dismissed from the service if he was unable to do so At one time it was said that Sir Lepel had asked for and obtained permission from the Government of India to prosecute the *Patrika*, but nothing more has come of it In the meantime the *Patrika* is sticking to its colors, and coming out with more and more scandalous revelations In its issue of 2nd instant, it has an article on "Rowah and Sir Lepel Griffin," in which it charges the latter with ill treating, snubbing and insulting the Maharanee The *Patrika* declared that *kharitas* addressed by the Maharanee to the Viceroy, through Sir Lepel Griffin have been *returned* to her, and she has at length been driven to address His Excellency direct The *Patrika* is well backed by facts, for it quotes from the Maharanee's letter itself The letter states —

"Even a culprit has a right to obtain a reply to his representation, but in my case although I have repeatedly addressed with the Government, often none is given When I saw that all my representations are consigned to waste paper basket I sent a Sirdar of mine with a letter to Colonel Bannerman in Indore in order to obtain a reply from him, but he returned my letter and told the Sirdar orally that Sir Lepel's orders were definitely passed, no alteration can be made in them"

This is a very serious charge, and we are curious to learn how Sir Lepel Griffin is going to get over it. The Maharanee further declares that Sir Lepel proposes to report her to the Viceroy as a lunatic, and she prays therefore that she may be examined by Lady Dufferin personally She further states that she wrote to Sir Lepel on the 29th December, 1887 and that her letter *was returned to her* In that letter she says —

"You say that the rules are working fairly, but what I detail below will show their fairness to you Under these rules the palanquins of Mahaman Ruswaiji and the Jethi Maharani were stopped by the Police on the way to Mandigol as Captain Hazra Sing prevented my own men in charge of Rajah Imtiaj Murat from entering the Kothi which made me so very sad that I remained in the compound lying on the tank behind the Kothi of Sarun I took no food all day and asked my for rice pap At last left the Sarun and went to a foreign place, where I lived in a quite lonely more than six months Dr Gollsmith made my son eat with those persons with whom she should not have eaten till his marriage My son being separated from us has been given in charge of an ordinary man, Puran Mal the master No attention is paid to what I say No one is allowed to enter the Durbar of the young Maharajah unless he holds a ticket from the Doctor The Pathan Maharani was allowed to go to Sitaji by the written permission of Captain Mills, but Dr Gollsmith and Hazra Singh returned her palanquin by force without paying any attention to the written permission The Political Agent took the part of Dr Gollsmith, for when the Maharani referred the case to Colonel Mills he plainly told her that he was so taken up giving her the permission Such a thing the Government never receive under these rules You say that the young Maharaja is now healthy and happy and his education is slowly improved In reply I have to say that so long as he remained in my charge no complaint of his ill health or unhappiness was ever heard Since he is in the charge of others he is of course unhappy, and I can show his own letters I have received in this respect from him His education also was carefully and surely carried during my charge, but since this arrangement has been effected Sir Lepel Griffin has been omitted, an examination can show what progress he had made while under him

Altogether the Central India Agency Scandal has attained most serious proportions and cannot be overlooked by the Viceroy any longer without laying himself open to countenancing oppression, high handedness, and even worse on the part of the Political Agents of the Government of India in their relations with Native States Lord Dufferin has, we are glad to hear (indeed, he could not well have avoided it) listened to Rowah, in response to the Maharanee's letter, and we trust he will not leave the place without sifting her complaints to the bottom and granting her the redress she seeks And more we trust he will go into the whole of the Central India Agency Scandals, and sift the truth of the charges made against Sir Lepel Griffin If he leaves the country without doing so it will be a *serious* blot on his administration

Occasional Notes

THE title of Raja has been conferred as a personal distinction by Rajah Ajit Singh of Pertabgurh, has been declared to be hereditary

THE Maharajah Holkar has lately married a second wife, a young lady fourteen years of age His first Ranee has borne him a daughter, but no heir

Mr CORDERY leaves Hyderabad in about a fortnight's time on four month's furlough Mr A P Howell will officiate as Resident during his absence

THE Mahomedans of the Punjab have held several meetings to express their confidence in Lord Dufferin, and their regret at the announcement of his early retirement

A CONTEMPORARY hears that orders have been issued for the payment of two lakhs of rupees from the Dewan on account of expenditure incurred in building the Nizam's Palace at Sikandrabad

THE terms of the patriotic offer made by the Maharajah of Kashmir to the Government of India are that His Highness tenders towards the defences of the country a money contribution of ten lakhs, his troops and material of war, and his personal services.

IN honour of his investiture with the insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 2nd instant the Maharajah of Rutlam remitted revenue amounting to Rs 50 000 for the benefit of his ryots, to mark his sense of the gratification he felt at the honour bestowed upon him

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah has commended the resignation of Police Inspector Murray for having ordered the flogging of two Burmese women near Meikadi, who had arms concealed He was of opinion that an officer who could order women to be flogged was unfit to serve the British Government

THE Maharajah of Kashmir has followed the example set by other Indian princes by offering all the resources of Kashmir State to the Indian Government for frontier defences. The Lahore paper understands that no reply has yet been sent to him by the Government of India, because the offer was conveyed in somewhat peculiar terms

IT was stated lately in London by Sir Graham Berry, Agent General for Victoria, that the property of the Broken Hill Silver Mines in that Colony, might three years ago have been procured for £10,000, and that its present value exceeded £8 000,000 He added that the shares, which were originally worth £9, were now selling at Melbourne at £365, and there was every prospect of their reaching £500

THE London papers, in announcing Lord Landsdowne's appointment as Viceroy of India, state that the salary of that post is £20,000 a year This, remarks *Truth*, is the nominal amount, but as the Viceroy is paid in silver, and as the value of the rupee is considerably depreciated, the salary is now really not more than £13,000 — a sum which does not cover the expenses, if the entertaining be well done and the household properly maintained

THE natives at Bowrings are protesting against the oppressive octroi duty on cloth, and the feeling prevails to such an extent that not a yard of cloth has been imported into that station for some days Another source of dissatisfaction is said to owe its origin to a newly made rule which insists on the production of the bills of lading (Bejucks) in their original covers, unopened, it is believed to prevent the possibility of the contents of the bills of lading being tampered with

IN his speech at the Reform Club last month, Lord Ripon said his policy in India was to strengthen the union between England and her greatest dependency He believed that it would be the greatest loss to England that such a connection should be severed, but he had always held that it would not be safe for any country to rely too far on any foreign Government either at home or abroad They must make it the aim of their administration to make Her Majesty's subjects feel that the Government was directed to the promotion of their best interests, and for their advancement in every respect

THE *Eastern Herald* says that the interest due by the Holkar Durbar on the money deposited with it by the Dowager Maharani has at last been paid by Maharajah Holkar The amount actually due was about Rs 1 75,000, but his Highness made extensive deductions on account of his own pay as the Khasgi Dewan, and in respect of additional deductions made of other alleged dues The net amount which had been refunded is about Rs 1 06,000 "His Highness spent about Rs 1 00,000 for the funeral expenses of the late Maharajah, and the State has not as yet refunded the money to her"

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Mettapolyam *en route* to Ootacamund from Calicut by a Special Express train yesterday at 6 5 P M The Assistant Traffic Manager of the Division was in charge of the train. He arrived punctually, and His Highness was accompanied by his Ranee, the young Prince, Mr Elliot, Survey Commissioner and Acting Resident, Row Bahadur Gajanan Kistna Batawoodkar, settlement Commissioner and extra Huzzur Assistant, Mr Pertaupoo Dorabjee Kundavala, Secretary and Acting Kangee Kavasjee, D Shumshudeen, medical attendant to His Highness, and a large retinue of followers. His Highness and party, who left for Ootacamund at 11 A M by Browne's tongas, will reside at Bishops down

Local and Provincial.

THE WEATHER.—The Weather continues to be exceedingly hot On Friday, and again on Saturday evening, a little rain fell, but this will not tend to improve matters much, for it has been as hot as ever since.

RAILWAY ANCHE.—Paid covers are not now received by the Anche Clerk in the Anche Van attached to the trains to Tumkur and Mysore, as the plan has been found to interfere with work To suit the convenience of all an Anche Clerk has been stationed in a "guard box" outside the station premises.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.—It is singular that on the very day that our article (Monday last) appeared regarding Third-Class Railway passengers, the way in which they are packed together, and the many discomforts and annoyances they are subjected to, the local *Spectator* had a paragraph complaining that as many as forty persons are packed into a third-class carriage on the Mysore Railway, intended only to accomodate thirty two This corro-

bortes our statements It is bad enough at any time to overcrowd a carriage, but in the present hot weather it is positively dangerous.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

B. C. E EXAMINATION.

The following Candidates have passed the B. C. E. Degree Examination held in January 1888.—

Second Class.

Gopalachari, K. S. College of Engineering, Madras.

Lacey, Joseph Melville, College of Engineering, Madras.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R, College of Engineering, Madras.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. R., College of Engineering, Madras.

M. A. EXAMINATION

The following Candidates have passed the M. A Degree Examination held in January 1888:—

BRANCH VI—3rd Class.

Venkataramgam, G., Presidency College.

BRANCH VI.—English.—3rd Class

Billard, Francis, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Srinivas Aiyangar, P. T., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

SANSKRIT.—2nd Class.

Desikachariyar, Nadadur, V., Private Study.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—*Sir Harry* Prendergast distributed the prizes, on Thursday morning, to the successful pupils attending Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainsawmy's School on Dickenson road. There was a large gathering of friends of the institution, both European and Native. An interesting programme of music, singing and recitation was pleasingly gone through. Sir Harry made a happy, and, what is more to the purpose, practical speech He laid great stress on commercial and technical education, which he rightly thought ought to be promoted more than it is at present. The report read by the Head-Master showed the School to be in a flourishing state. The number of pupils, have indeed, so greatly increased, that it has been resolved to shift the institution into the premises at present occupied by the Woollen Mills, when the later are moved into the new building near the City Railway Station. As Sir Harry remarked, this will enable the conductors of the School to pay attention to the physical development of the pupils, which cannot be done now owing to there being no compound to the present school building. We congratulate Mr. Narrainsawmy on the success which has attended his praiseworthy efforts in the cause of promoting education among his countrymen.

MURDER.—A diabolical murder took place on Sunday, the 4th Instant, at Blackpally, in the Station At about 11 A. M., a very respectable Native, pensioned Subadar Khader Sheriff, sent his son, a lad of fifteen years of age, to the Bazaar to buy some plaintains. While the son was away Khader Sheriff took up his infant daughter about two and a half months old, and pretended to be caressing it. Presently however, he dashed its head against a stone pial in the court-yard of the house. The mother rushed up and snatched the child from the man, but he managed to get it back from her again and then dashed its head against a stone drain His wife's sister then picked up the child, but the fiend seized it a third time and threw it with force on the ground, killing it outright this time The murderer then gave himself up to the Police. An inquest was held by the Second-Magistrate, the jurors finding that Khader Sheriff killed the child in a fit of insanity This is the plea put forward his behalf, but it remains to be seen whether or not it will hold good. The man was put up before Mr. E. Hewetson, the District Magistrate, on Monday, and certain evidence recorded He was again put up on Thursday, when he asked for an adjournment to engage counsel and summon witnesses on his behalf. An adjournment was granted to the 15th Instant. The case has created much excitement, owing to the murderer being such a respectable man

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

The "Sultan-ul Akbar," in its issue of the 1st instant, writing on the constitution of the Maharaja's Council, states that an opportunity has now offered itself to make the Council a representative one, by the lamented death of one of the Councillors, Mr Krishna Rao. The Council as it now stands is composed of a Brahman, a Hindu, and a Native Christian, and it may be safely stated that the interests of all classes as represented by the gentlemen now composing the Council are well watched. The only defect in the Council is the want of a Mahomedan member, who should be able to lay before it the thousand and one needs of the Mahomedans who form a goodly portion of His Highness' subjects in the Province, they being next in numbers to the Hindus. The "Sultan ul-Akbar" strongly urges. His Highness' Government to take into consideration the nomination of a Mahomedan member to the vacancy now caused, and expectates the filling up of the vacancy otherwise His Highness, who is considered a model ruler, and has an enlightened Dewan to guide him, should, the "Akhbar" very strongly points out, pay every practical consideration to his loyal subjects the Mahomedans and raise their status by the nomination of one of them to the exalted position of a Councillor, so that nothing may be wanting to make his Council a Representative one in the truest meaning of the word. "The Sultan-ul-Akhbar," which is the organ of Mysore Mahomedans, feels glad that there are, in the service of this Highness, one or two Mahomedans who possess the experience and qualifications to fit them well for the honour which the community desires to see bestowed on them

To this we would add, of ourselves, that the request preferred by the "Sultan ul-Akhbar" appears both sound and reasonable The terms, too, in which the request is preferred, are such as will commend themselves strongly to the favourable consideration of His Highness—*B. S*

General Summary.

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES.—The question of Railway rates and fares is at present engaging the serious attention of Government, and the Railway administration have been requested to accept certain minima and maxima rates and fares for passengers and goods, as also a general goods classification for introduction on the Railways in the Presidency.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR JAGANNADA RAJU SAHIB.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Jagannada Raju Sahib, the Dewan of Vizianagaram, on the 26th ultimo, at the advanced age of 84. He was a Kshatriya by birth, and received his education at a *Brahman family* in Vizianagram. The deceased gentleman had been serving the Zemindars of Vizianagram from his very boyhood for the last seventy years. During this long period he filled every office in the Zemindary, and at last *by dint of perseverance and* honesty he rose to the place of Dewanship of that flourishing estate on a monthly salary of Rs 1,000 Though he was not acquainted with the English language, it must be said that he was a gentleman of very liberal views and high principles. He was always a friend of the ryots, and evinced a deep interest and their welfare and prosperity During the last twenty four years he held the Dewanship, he was always accessible to the ryots and heard all their representations calmly and patiently The financial prosperity of the Zemindary is chiefly owing to him, and his death is, no doubt, and irreparable loss to His Highness the Zemindar of Vizianagram.—*Hindu.*

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE HYDERABAD STATE.—With reference to several old and pending claims against the State as well as debts due to the Nizam's Government by nawabs and others in Hyderabad, various Commissions have at different times been appointed to institute enquiries into and decide upon them The last of these Commissions was appointed before Sir Asman Jah's assumption of office and consisted of two officers. On the recommendation of the present Minister his Highness appointed the Nawab Vicar-ul-Omra, one of the high nobles here, as president of the Debt Commission, to which was also added another member. Claims of upwards of ten crores of rupees have been already preferred before the Commission The president recently reported to the Minister that the Commission, as constituted at present, was unable to discharge its duties with the requisite efficiency and expeditiousness, and proposed that a General Committee of about twelve members with sub committees to work under it should be appointed It was recommended that the General Committee should examine the work already done, go into the history of every one of the old claims preferred, refer to the several notifications that were at different times issued by Government on the subject, ascertain what claims had been preferred in accordance with the terms of these notifications, and report upon the results of these enquiries, stating the number and nature of the claims which were pending enquiry. It was further proposed that on receipt of this report Government should direct the Commission to distribute these cases for enquiry to the different sub-committees, with a view to the claims being enquired into and decided upon without undue delay. This proposal of the President has just received the sanction of the Minister, who has directed that until such time as the report of the General Committee is received the meeting of the existing Debt Commission should be postponed. This order is, I believe, unpopular with the *claimants, but the general opinion is that, con*sidering the magnitude of the claims advanced, amounting as they do to upwards of ten crores of rupees., the fullest possible enquiry should be instituted into them, especially as some of these claims are of very long standing, going back to more than fifty years The public feel that with a Commission composed of twelve high officials of the different departments of the State every claim preferred will meet with a full and complete enquiry and a just decision. —*Bombay Gazette*

Extracts.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION.

The *Kaiser i Hind* :—" We have no reason whatever to be sorry on learning that Viceroy will resign his office at the end of the year. All our expectations that he would prove a worthy successor to Lord Ripon, have been brought to naught, when Lord Ripon left this country, there were peace and plenty reigning supreme throughout India, but the new Viceroy having at the outset of his career steered the helm of this country on the treacherous rocks of Burma, has wrecked the bottom of its treasury, which he had to replenish by imposing the most iniquitous Income tax, and increasing to its last straining point the salt tax on the people of this country. We cannot help observing that in all matters which the public welfare was concerned, the Viceroy has incurred the greatest displeasure of the inhabitants of this country. The wants and wishes of India and its inhabitants have rarely been supplied or attended to under his sway. During the three years that he has ruled the country, the severity of his policy increased in its intensity with the progress of time. In fact, the increase in the Salt tax was the last straw that broke the camel's back. The Natives have now lost all hopes of deriving any benefit under the rule of the present Viceroy. The only redeeming feature during his three years' rule was the appointment of the Finance and Public Service Commissions. But here again the public were doomed to be disappointed. The Finance Committee has proved itself to be a veritable farce, and we have yet to judge of the labors of the Public Service Commissions. There are still ten months to run before the completion of the four year of his rule, and the Viceroy has yet a fair chance during that time of doing some substantial good to the Natives by granting them fresh privileges in connection with the public service *of the country. The present financial em*barrassment furnishes the best evidence of the failure of his Government in India. But it would be sheer ungratefulness on our own part, were we not at the present moment to refer to the incalculable benefits and the enduring good done to the women of this country by the very worthy consort of the Viceroy. As far as we remember there was not one single consort of the Indian Viceroys, who, actuated by true philanthropic motives, and by singleness of mind and loftiness of purpose, promoted the welfare and well being of the women of this country."

THE SIKKIM TROUBLE.

The *Times of India*—The Sikkim trouble is, it would appear, not to be got over without armed intervention on the part of the Indian Government So far from the Thibetan garrison at Lingtu obeying our warning to quit Sikkim territory, reinforcements have joined it during the past few weeks. Since our peaceful demonstration by means of a road making party has thus failed to bring the Thibetan intruders to their senses, there is no alternative but to dislodge them by force. Orders have therefore been issued for the despatch of a small expedition. This will consist of men drawn from the 9 1st Northern Division R. A. (with four mountain guns), 2nd. Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Headquarters Wing Bengal Infantry, and the 32nd Pioneers, the whole numbering some 1,600 men. Colonel T. Graham, R. A., will be in command, with captain E. A Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The base depot of the force will be at Siliguri, and detailed orders have been issued in regard to commissariat, stores, camp equipage, ammunition, medical arrangements, &c. It would thus appear that we are fairly committed to another little frontier war. However, there is just the chance that this show of determination on our part may even yet cause wiser counsels to prevail among the Thibetan interlopers. They have proved themselves redoubtable warriors so far as boastful words go; we trust, however, that, when they hear of British regiments being actually on the march, they will recognise *discretion to be the better part of valour*, and will retire as gracefully as may be. We desire no quarrel with Thibet; still less do we covet any complications with her suzerain, China. Accordingly, when the Lingtu garrison has withdrawn, or is dislodged and driven across the frontier, the work of the expedition will have been accomplished. There will be no advance beyond Sikkim territory, and therefore no interference with Thibet itself, which might, and probably would, be resented by the Chinese Government. As to the Rajah of Sikkim, it is said that our commissioners, Mr. Paul and Mr. Bernard, had an interview with him at Gantuk, but found him callous to advice. The hint, however, was conveyed to the Sikkim ruler that his Excellency the Viceroy will shortly be at Darjeeling for three days This means that the Rajah had better make his way there and seek an interview with Lord Dufferin if he seriously desires to put a peaceful end to the present misunderstandings.

PRESS LEGISLATION IN TRAVANCORE

The *Standard*.—One of the recent wonderful feats of Rao administration in Travancore is the resolution of its Government with regard to the connection of officials with the Press The idea that suggested the advisability of this resolution embodied in the Government *Gazette*, and the punishment contemplated by it against the transgression of the sovereign command, sufficiently discloses the indignation and anxiety of those whose selfishness and partiality have come prominently before the public, through the help of independent journalism If Mr. Rama Row anticipates, in his blissful ignorance and apathy, the realization of the object that prompted him to adopt a measure, the rigidity of which dwells only in his own confused imagination, he will be sadly mistaken, for it will be evident to him, in the course of time, that the determination to criticise and expose the *defects* of his administration and other incidents attendant on the deplorable government of the country, proceed not from any idle and disinterested motive, but from a strong sense of sympathy for the oppressed natives who silently submit to the whims and high-handedness of a despotic Government. Let, therefore, Mr Rama Row, whose short ministerial career in Travancore has been productive of the greatest unhappiness to the people, be aware that whatever measures he may adopt, and however severe they be in their object still the voice of true patriots cannot be crushed or annihilated. The best movement, therefore, open to him towards the suppression of that voice is a departure from his present policy, and an administration which should embrace for its object the amelioration of the unhappy condition of the people entrusted to his care, the well being and prosperity of his Government, and the recognition of the claims of those of the soil deserving of better considerations. These should be the true *characteristic of a sound and efficient administration*, and not oppression, tyranny and despotism.

THE TRANSFER OF COORG TO MADRAS

Mr Sturcock, Collector of South Canara has been deputed to proceed to Coorg, and to report thereon on a proposal to transfer the administration of the Province from the Government of India acting through the British Resident at Mysore, to the Government of Madras The probability is that Coorg will be added to South Canara and forms a Sub Collectorate This change will not be in accordance with the wishes of the Coorgs themselves, or of the European planters located there In September 1877, when the question was mooted of annexing Coorg to the Madras Presidency in order that it might form part of the "South Indian Coffee District" under one Commissioner, the Coorg Planters, at a general meeting, expressed to the Government's delegate, "their regret at the contemplated severance of Coorg from the immediate rule of the Supreme Government through the Coorg Commission, an administration which under a succession of wise, liberal, and benevolent rulers during a period of forty three years, had gained the confidence of, and endeared itself by its continuous solicitude for the interest and welfare of this country to the natives as well as the British settlers, both of whom would be best pleased if the contemplated termination of the connexion of Coorg with Bangalore could be altogether avoided, or should be postponed until the cessation of the Mysore Commission on the assumption of the Mysore Government by the Maharajah" To a deputation of Coorgs who waited upon him at Bangalore, on the 3rd December 1886, Lord Dufferin replied —"I am well acquainted with the circumstances and condition of your State, and I assure you, you need have no fear that it is the desire or the intention of the Government of India to do anything which may tend to obliterate those traditional characteristics of which you are so justly proud, or that it will fail to recognize on all fitting occasions the distinct claim which you possess to the utmost consideration at your hands. It would indeed be an unhappy day for India, if the Government, passing beyond its natural and proper functions, were to endeavour in any undue manner to interfere with the ancient customs of any community under its rule"

AT RAMAMANTHIRUM

The *Madras Mail* —An entertainment was given to H E the Maharajah of Travancore by Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Mudeliyar, C I E, Sheriff of Madras, at Ramamanthirum on Saturday night His Highness was received by a native Guard for a distance of half a mile from Ramamanthirum, and was escorted by H. E the Governor's Body Guard The Sheriff's carriage was used by His Highness on the occasion, and His Highness was accompanied by a number of followers and chobdars holding gold and silver sticks and several men bearing torch-lights and lanterns As soon as His Highness arrived, the Governor's Band struck up the National Anthem His Highness alighted, and then walked over redcliff spread on the ground to the steps when a number of skyrockets were fired Ramamanthirum was tastefully lighted, and the compound was illuminated with hexaonlights kerosine lamps, and Chinese lanterns suspended on the branches of trees The Spur Tank and the road for a distance of about half a mile were also lit A garland was placed on the neck of His Highness by Sir Savalai There was singing and dancing at the entertainment After remaining for an hour His Highness left Ramamanthirum, when rockets were again fired. The launch was kept up till 11 30 P.M Blue lights were kept burning the whole time The following gentlemen were present, Rajah Sir T Madhava Row, Mr Justice T Muthusamy Iyer, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Subramania Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr H E Stokes, Mr J C Bannyngton, Rajah G. N. Gajapathy Row Bahadour, Rajah T Rama Row, Dewan Rama Row Avargal, Mr P. Macfadyen, Mr J D Rees, Mr C Vincent, Mr H B Grigg Mr C E P Vans Agnew, Mr E Wallis, Mr C M Barlow Sree Mahimjee of Tirupaty, Rai Bahadur V Rasiyan Iyengar, the Minor Zemindars of Kamanad, and, M J. Coughlan, M R Ry G. Subramania Iyer P Somasoundram Chettiar, Salem Ramasawmy Mudeliar, Rai Bahadur P Ananda Charlu, P N Krishnasawmy Chetty, P Nambiramal Chetty, G Coopusawmy Naidu, G. Mahadeva Chetty, Rajah Easwara Dass, Dewan Bahadur P Sriniwasa Row Rai Bahadur P Rajaruthna Mudeliar, C G Coopusawmy Iyer, N Muniaçesa Mudeliar, Sankara Nair, Sankara Menon, Dr N Jesudasan, Rai Bahadur A Ramakoti Mudeliar, C Moocoomthoo Naidu, M Viraraghava Chariar, C Ramanujan Chetty, N Veeraballa Iyer, Dr Ruthna Mudeliar, P N Govinda Chettiar, Nasrudin Saheb V Raghava Chariar, and many other European, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

The *Times of India* —At last week's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Hon Mr Scoble, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt, explained in considerable detail the scope of the measure and the alterations to which the original draft of the Bill has been subjected during the Committee stage After long and careful consideration, and after due consultation with every public body in India interested in the question, the Government has decided that the abolition of imprisonment for debt in this country would be inadvisable A considerable and influential minority are in favour of doing away with imprisonment for debt, but the great preponderance of public opinion is against any such change in the law, it being generally considered that the conditions of the country, social and commercial render the power of imprisonment in certain cases a necessity, as otherwise almost irresistible temptation to conceal or make away with property would be placed in the way of fraudulent debtors However, the Government is scrupulously anxious to prevent the imprisonment of debtors who are paupers but are not fraudulent and the changes which the new Bill will make in the existing law will all tend towards securing this most desirable result Henceforth, the procedure before the Courts will be somewhat as follows When an application is made for the execution of a decree for money by arrest and imprisonment, the Court may issue, instead of a warrant, a notice calling on the debtor to show cause why he should not be committed to jail If the debtor appears upon this notice and satisfies the Court that he is unable, from poverty or other sufficient cause, to satisfy the decree, the Court may release him; if he fails to appear or to satisfy the Court of his inability to pay, the Court may arrest and imprison him The chief point of difference between the existing Act and the proposed Act is that under the former the debtor comes before the Court in custody, while under the latter he may come as a free man. Mr Scoble pointed out the advantage conferred on the debtor by this change, it being obvious that he will be in a far better position to prepare a statement of his affairs and to ask his friends to become security for him if he is at liberty than if he is exposed to the indignity and inconvenience of arrest and consequent imprisonment In this way the misfortune of the honest debtor is not aggravated, and to the creditor there is given every reasonable facility for obtaining the property of his debtor Another very important feature of the new Bill is that women are absolutely exempted from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debt, a woman's property is henceforth to be alone answerable for debts incurred by her The grounds for making this exemption are very clear as under the existing law there is no doubt that a case have occurred in which a *purdah nashin* female has been selected by a creditor for imprisonment simply to apply the screw more mercilessly on the debtor household The provision in the Bill exempting all women from imprisonment for debt is thus a concession to the deeply chivalrous religious feelings and social usages of the people Moreover, as Mr Scoble pointed out a system under which from want of better accommodation, respectable though poor women may be lodged in criminal jail, with thieves and prostitutes for their companions, is self condemned

A MYSTERY AT PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry, 2nd March —The good people of Pondicherry have been in a state of much perplexity during the last four days, and such are not in any way superstitiously inclined are all at rest dreading that some terrible calamity, national or domestic, is about to take place The fright commenced on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, and the following are the facts which have been the cause of alarm In a small house situated in the *Rue du Government*, and within a stones throw of Government House, and the residence of the Mayor, the *Ecole gratuite des Jeunes* is established, under the management of a directress and two other teachers, all of whom reside on the school premises On the day in question the ladies belonging to the school were surprised by the occasional falling of pieces of brick in the room in which they were sitting Notwithstanding an immediate examination of every part of the premises, no clue to the mystery could be obtained, the throwing of the brick bats continued at irregular intervals, and although the police closely watched the house, and the Deputy Mayor remained on the spot almost without intermission for twenty-four hours, the phenomena continued. Matters began to look serious, and as Monsieur Beampin, the Deputy Mayor, very reluctantly had to confess himself beaten, it was resolved that the principal officials of the Administration and Municipality should meet at the "haunted" house at an early hour on Friday evening, the 2nd instant, with a view to clear up the mystery, and quiet public excitement Accordingly, shortly after 5 o'clock, Monsieur Lawton, *le Directeur de l'Interieur* Monsieur Gallois Montbrun, the Mayor, Monsieur Gaston Pierre, *le Procureur de la Republique*, Dr Cassien, *Chef du Service de Sante* Monsieur Gaillart, *Conseiller*, the *Commissaire de Police*, and some twenty or thirty other officials of the city assembled at the spot and proceeded to scrutinise every whole and corner of the building but nothing of a criminating nature was found, all thoroughfares leading to the adjacent houses were inspected, and a police guard was placed at every outlet, and also in the street, even the roofs of the buildings surrounding the dwelling were occupied by watchmen Whilst all this was going on the brickbats were quiet, but when the company began to discuss the situation half a brick suddenly dropped within a few inches of the Mayor, coming apparently from a westerly direction, but no other pieces were thrown for some time The Director then left the room remarking, that the Devil would not come where he was, but thereupon a brick dropped on the head of his son who had accompanied him though without causing any harm in fact, the mysterious spirits who are conducting the affair are very splendid marksmen The meeting separated without having arrived at any conclusion upon the proceedings Meanwhile the whole town is on tip toe looking for further manifestations

Later, *Saturday* —Notwithstanding a constant and minute enquiry in and around the premises of the "haunted" dwelling, the mystery remains unsolved There is no abatement in the unearthly proceedings, brickbats and portions of masonry continue to fly about the room in the most reckless manner, dropping generally within a few inches of some in looker, but although many of the pieces collected weigh fully a pound avoirdupois no injury has as yet been done to any person This evening at about 8 o'clock, two European gentlemen the one a merchant and the other a Professor in one of the Pondicherry Colleges were standing conversing together in the "ghostly" School room when all of a sudden a large piece of brick masonry fell close to the feet of a little girl a few feet distant These gentlemen had been waiting a long while for something to happen, and were prepared for all sorts of contingencies, and for a thorough investigation and exposition of what they supposed to be a very cleverly arranged, and well carried out trick But they failed The clergy were applied to by the ladies of the house, and accordingly the placing of a brick, bearing a white cross, in the centre of the room This being duly done coming events were anxiously looked for, and presently a brick of a corresponding size, but bearing a *black* cross dropped on to the top of the first brick To-morrow (Sunday) the citizens intend to prosecute their investigations of the mystery, since the authorities have failed to account for the unaccountable phenomenon which has disturbed the city for five days

THE INSTALLATION AT JHIND

Jhind, 27th February —The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Hansi early this morning and after taking tea there, drove into Jhind The little Rajah who had come out early in the morning to meet him in company with Sardar Rattar Sing, the President of the Council of Regency, accompanied His Honour back to camp, which was reached about 10 45 A M Here Mr Lyall was received by the Maharajah of Patiala and the Rajah of Nabha who were in camp on the scene with large followings Breakfast over, at noon a grand elephant procession was formed and the Lieutenant Governor with Patiala and Nabha rode into the palace, where the installation ceremony was performed Mr Lyall's speech in durbar was as follows —

Rajah of Jhind, Chiefs of Patiala and Nabha, Sardars and Gentlemen —This my first visit to the Capital of the Jhind State has been made for the purpose of installing Ranbir Singh as its Raja, and I am glad that I have been able to present at the ceremony of installation, to which His Excellency the Viceroy has on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress, signified his approval Jhind is one of the most important of the Punjab Feudatory States, and its prosperity and good administration are matters to which the British Government cannot be indifferent it is therefore, Rajah, with great pleasure that I can say that both your great grandfather, Rajah Sarup Singh, and your grandfather the late Chief, uniformly and successfully endeavoured to attain those ends. Owing to his close application to public business Rajah Raghbir Singh possessed a keen insight into the condition of his subjects, and evinced a remarkable ability to control the details of administration, and this methodical industry no less than his general impartiality and good sense, contributed much to the welfare of the State And in their steadfast loyalty to the British Government the Rajahs of Jhind [illegible] were inferior to none of the Punjab Chiefs It is now a matter of history how Raja Sarup Singh exerted himself to assist the British Government when the revolt at Delhi broke out in 1857, placing all the resources of his State at our disposal, and himself assuming command of his army in the field Happily, no such internal dissensions occurred during the rule of his successor, but Raja Raghbir Singh in all his relations showed himself not less a faithful adherent of the Government, and, as a proof, during the recent Afghan War in 1878, offered the services of himself and of his troops, a contingent of which was actually employed in keeping open our communications in the Kurram Valley On you, Raja Ranbir Singh, will ultimately devolve the task of maintaining these honourable traditions of your family but for some years to come until you are old enough yourself to assume the reins of government, the work of administration will be carried on by the Council of Regency Members of the Council of Regency, the trust committed to you is no light one, but you start fair with well-ordered establishments and a good balance in the Treasury, and if by the mercy of God the country is spared from great calamities of seasons, you ought to encounter no difficulties which you cannot easily overcome You will have in your keeping for a long period the prosperity and contentment of the people and on your uprightness, ability and industry will depend the continuance of that contentment, and the material progress of the State, In this connection, as time goes on, you will doubtless find much to occupy your thoughts, whether as regards canal and railway extensions, or the development of trade by improved means of ordinary communications, and I feel sure that you will, when necessary, freely apply for and accept the friendly advice which the British Government is always ready to afford Above all, I would urge upon you the paramount necessity of conducting the administration with a single eye to the welfare of the State Where party spirit is rife, or self interest dominant, good administration is impossible It therefore behoves you to set a good example to the officials under your control, patiently and impartially to investigate all complaints, and to see that neither fear nor favour prevents the meting of due justice, and the redress of real grievances The care of your young Rajah also a subject which you must always have in mind As I present the tender age of the Chief does not require that much immediate consideration should be given to his education, and as regards his physical health you have already wisely procured the services of an English Medical Officer to take charge of him, but at no distant date you will have carefully to attend to his moral and intellectual training and to see that he becomes gradually fitted to assume the Government of the State When that time comes, if the Council of Regency shall have acted on the advice now given they will resign their trust to their Raja with the knowledge that they have done their duty to him and have earned the gratitude of the people they have governed, the esteem of all enlightened and patriotic observers and the high praise and commendation of the Imperial Government

His Honour after the installation ceremony received and returned the visits of the three Chiefs. He leaves again for Hansi this afternoon at five and takes the night train to Ferozepore.

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THE

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NOTICE

The attention of the Public is invited to Municipal Notice No 1 Ho—1,20 of 15th February 1888 amending Clause I, Section 18 of the Municipal Bye Law Any one driving without lights for Sunset whether the cart is or is not lighted will render himself liable to be prosecuted

L LAWRENCE

Cantonment Deputy Superintendent of Police,

Cantonment Military Station, Bangalore

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE,

C AND M Station Bangalore,

21st February 1888

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be Received for the Supply of any quantities of GANGARIYA or JUNGLE WOOD FUEL from 100 to 1,000 tons For Forms of Tender, apply to the Bangalore Woolen Cotton and Silk Mills, No 27, Dickenson Road

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Berlin, 9th March—During his last hours the Emperor William strongly advised Prince Wilhelm, his grandson, to adopt the most amicable attitude possible towards the Czar He conversed with those around him repeatedly, and in a most touching manner, throughout the night, the final relapse taking place at 7 A M Prince Bismarck, Count von Moltke and the chairmen of the Emperor were standing round the camp bed on which His Majesty expired peacefully at 8 30 A M

St Petersburg, 11th March—Feeling for the political results of the Emperor's death are expressed by the Russian press

Berlin, 9th March—The Crown Prince ascends the throne of Germany under the style of Frederick the Third

Bombay, 12th March—A new comet was discovered at the Cape Observatory on the 19th February It is of the seventh magnitude, and is visible to the naked eye

Lord Randolph Churchill has delivered a great speech at the Oxford Union against Home Rule

Lord Dunraven will probably be the next Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

Berlin, 14th March—The Emperor will address a message to the Diet in which he promises to observe the right rules and privileges of the Constitution His taking the formal Oath will be postponed until his health has improved

St Petersburg, 14th March—The Russian press, commenting the proclamation of the Emperor Frederick III dwells on its pacific tone, and predicts therefrom the consolidation of universal peace

London 15th March—In the House of Commons last night, a Bill to allow solemn affirmations to be substituted for oaths was read a second time with a majority of 100

London 14th March—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday Sir James Ferguson said that the Secretary of State for India would not publish the report of the Public Service Commission until the views of the Indian Government had been received

Paris, 15th March—General Boulanger has been deprived of his command for breaches of discipline in visiting Paris in disguise

The Parisian papers mostly approve of his dismissal

New York, 15th March—The markets are closed to day, and telegraphic communication is interrupted

Trivandrum 10th March—His Highness landed this morning on returning from his tour, and was accorded a grand and warm reception by the public. An address was presented by the general community of Trivandrum in a very handsome silver casket the Malayalam Sabha also presented an address in a silver and ebony casket, both caskets having been made by Messrs P Orr and Sons of Madras. Rich pandals and triumphal arches were erected along the line then by His Highness in the State procession from the landing place to the Palace His Highness was warmly welcomed, and cheered all along the route. Opposite the public offices the children of the Convent School were gathered on a platform under a richly decorated pandal, and on His Highness' arrival he was greeted by the children with a song of welcome An address was also read, and a handsome bouquet of flowers was presented to him by one of the children His Highness, in fact, received quite an ovation, which was a telling reply to all the severe criticism of His Highness and his administration that have been so freely indulged in by a few misguided [illegible] The reception was entirely public, and voluntary, the official public being but a minor portion of the subscribers to the address, which was signed, among others, by all the Europeans in the town, who thus testified to the great respect and esteem in which His Highness is held

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1888

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

It is gratifying to note that the question of technical education to the rising generation is receiving, at length, serious attention in this country The occasion of the commemoration of the Empress' Jubilee imparted a stimulus to the subject, and technical institutes were established as memorials of the auspicious event in various large cities in India, such as Poona Bombay and Calcutta Only the other day, when presiding at the distribution of prizes to Rao Bahadur Arcot Narrainasawmy's School in the Civil and Military Station, Sir Harry Prendergast, R E, made a few very sensible remarks on the same subject. Belonging as Sir Harry does, to the "scientific" branch of the British Army, the Royal Engineers to wit, an counsel from him of the kind is worth having, and we are glad he seized the opportunity of impressing upon his audience the great importance of the subject There can be no doubt that technical education has been much neglected in India in the race for Government appointments The aspiration to fill a clerkship stifles all others Arts and manufactures are neglected, and India has to depend upon England for what she wants in that direction Why should she not, for instance, manufacture her own cloth and hardware without depending on Manchester and Birmingham? At one time, India was noted for its fine arts, carving, sculpture, &c Where is now the cunning skill those displayed? Our educated young men thought they may not despise those honorable callings, would sooner drive a quill in Government office than follow a profitable trade as a farmer, a blacksmith, or a m

son. The reason is obvious The education imparted in our schools and colleges fits them for nothing else Thus, it is that India is so completely dependent on England for what she wants, and has to pay dearly for it Gentlemen of Native gentlemen of means strive to make at least a beginning in large enterprises like iron works, and not only profit largely themselves but find remunerative employment for thousands of their fellow countrymen who are now either starving, or employing their wits by stealing and other sharp practices? The very evil ingenuity now displayed by the criminal classes may be turned to good account Take, for example, the Government Thug workshop at Jubbulpore All sorts of manufactures are carried on there particularly tent making, and the workmen employed are all Thugs, most of them life prisoners Our large jails afford similar examples of how local talent can be developed and turned to good and profitable account Native Princes, noblemen and gentlemen of large means can do much towards developing the latent resources of the country, promoting and encouraging industrial talent, by patronising local manufactures when they can be got instead of importing them from England Sir Harry Prendergast in his speech above referred to, pointed out how necessary it is for a man who intends to follow a commercial pursuit to receive a commercial training In journalism, again, a large field of useful and paying occupation offers itself to educated natives if they apply themselves to acquiring a knowledge of short hand and Press work generally Steel and wood engraving would pay remarkably well, but at present, if a book published in India has to be illustrated, the work has to be done in England Such institutions as the Workshops of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners in Bangalore are no doubt doing something in the way of spreading technical education, but that is not enough The men who are trained there find congenial employment in the Corps itself and remain in it till they are pensioned off, when there is no further necessity for them to carry on their callings, and probably old age and infirmity incapacitate them from doing so What we want is Technical schools, and classes for the training of the rising generation Local Governments and Municipal bodies might do much towards promoting the scheme, and private individuals as well with philanthropic tendencies and the means to gratify them, like for instance, our respected fellow citizen, Rao Bahadur Arcot Narainswamy Mudaliar, at whose school prize distribution Sir Harry Prendergast the other day dwelt on the importance of technical education And we would have technical education to be taught along with literary A man with a good literary education would naturally make a better Engineer, Doctor, or even Artizan, than one without In Mysore a Technical Institute is being established by the Maharajah in commemoration of the Empress' Jubilee But it seems likely that it will be nothing more than an *exhibition* of Arts and Manufactures If, in addition, *instruction* could be imparted in it, it would greatly enhance its public utility and the Durbar would do well to consider the question seriously

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

The Coorgs are just now being much exercised in mind by the scheme that is being considered of incorporating that Province with the Madras Presidency as a Sub Collectorate of North Malabar At a mass meeting held in Mercara on Friday last, we learn that a resolution was unanimously adopted to memorialise the Government of India against the proposed measure. We heartily sympathise with the Coorgs in this matter They are a fine race of people, of splendid physique, brave, and extremely patriotic Their Rajah unfortunately misruled his Kingdom, and the British were obliged to expel him in 1834 and annex it The British Government in annexing Coorg, placed it under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who then became also Chief Commissioner of Coorg This was obviously the most convenient and wise arrangement that could have been made, owing to the contiguity of Coorg to Mysore, and to its being so closely associated with it in matters of trade, &c And the arrangement worked quite satisfactorily When the rendition of Mysore to the Maharajah came to be considered, the question of course cropped up,—what was to be done with Coorg? The European Planters to the number of sixty sign, addressed a memorial to the Viceroy, and so also did the Chiefs of the class praying that Coorg might be administered by the Resident of Mysore The former pointed out in their petition that "should the province become a mere appurtenance to a Madras Collectorate with the far-distant head quarters at Cotacamund, your petitioners for the interests of the country and of the planting community would greatly suffer, in as much as the province would be only a very small and distant corner of a very large collectorate' The petition of the chiefs of the class was bold straightforward, and strikingly characteristic It stated —

"That on two occasions viz, in the rebellion in Canara in 1837 and during the mutiny in 1847, your petitioners armed themselves in defence of the British Government

In 1837 under their Chiefs they descended on the rebels in Canara, defeated them, and recaptured the treasure, one of which Government had been robbed In recognition of their services on this occasion, Government honoured them by bestowing on the Chiefs swords, horses and medals, with the inscription—'For distinguished conduct and loyalty to the British Government April 1837'

Twenty years later in 1857 in the great mutiny a body of Coorgs by the secret instruction of Sir Mark Cubbon armed themselves and led by their Chiefs marched down to Seringapatam, in Mysore, where they left in check the disaffected Mahomedans of Seringapatam After the suppression of the mutiny the following Proclamation was issued by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon —

"In consideration of the exalted honour, loyalty and intrepidity characteristic of this little nation of warriors, and in recollection of its conspicuous services in aid of the British Government, it is my pleasing duty to notify hereby for general information and in virtue of the power vested in me by the Government of India that the provisions of the Act commonly called the Dekhan Act are not applicable to the gallant people of Coorg'

In consequence of this distinguished position Coorg bear arms when in full dress to this day—a distinction permitted to no other people or race in South India

Further on the Chiefs proudly stated —

"That they pride themselves on being a distinct race, and feel that they cannot amalgamate with the offensive inhabitants of the plains They are a compact body of mountaineers and hardly wish to remain They are descended from ancient instructions of nations If once say they are willing to fight for their Sovereign, the Princes of India By the amalgamation against which they now petition they fear that their peculiar race distinctions and national peculiarities, martial instincts, and ancient customs will be lost to their sons and grandsons and that they will gradually be merged into the vast Presidency of Madras losing their identity and integrity as a distinct nationality

That if the Province were made a part of a Madras Collectorate such of your petitioners are Government officials would be liable to transfer to other and distant countries and in their place strangers and aliens would be introduced into their country—a state of matters which would not only destroy all the comfort they have hitherto enjoyed, but break up the compact organization of the Coorgs by which they are now bound together as a nation ready to act as one man in defence of the British Government, or to draw their swords, at its bidding, against any of its enemies

Both petitions were strongly supported by Sir (then Mr) James Gordon, the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Government of India decided not to interfere with existing arrangements, and Coorg has ever since been administered by the Resident of Mysore Where is the sudden occasion for a change now, and the absorption of Coorg into the Madras Presidency as a Sub Collectorate? The political duties of the Resident in a peaceful, uneventful Court like Mysore are almost nil, and his administrative work in the assigned tract is very light indeed He has plenty of time, therefore, to look after Coorg as well, and as a matter of fact all the successive Residencies since Sir James Gordon, have devoted much of their time to making prolonged tours throughout the Province, so that it cannot be said that it has been neglected Another matter must be borne in mind, and that is doubtless one of the reasons—apart from the patriotic and sentimental one—which influences the Coorgs in protesting against the proposed transfer If the latter should take place, Coorg will inevitably be overrun by strangers from Madras who will help themselves to all the official "plums" in the place till in course of time the sons of the soil will be completely supersaded by aliens On all grounds we strongly support the protest of the Coorgs and trust it will have the desired effect with the Government of India

Occasional Notes

It is proposed in Calcutta to place a local tax of four annas per cwt on petroleum

The Viceroy and Staff who went to Burma have been decorated with the Burma medal

The *Deccan Times* says that the Nizam, his Highness the Nizam, [illegible] daily, transacts business and [illegible] with the Native people in [illegible]

The *Pioneer* says that the Government of India knows nothing of the proposed convention of the chiefs of Punjab and Bombay for the Uncovenanted Civil Service

The proposal was recently before Government to withdraw the annual grant of Rs 5,000 to the Punjab University, on account of the Medical School Examinations

The recent confidential Police Circular circulated in Bengal, says the *Morning Post*, is not meant for that province alone It is stated that it has already been secretly circulated throughout British India

Serious defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Office at Karachee, amounting to Rs 9 000 A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr Alimo, the accountant

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a Financial Commissionership for Upper Burmah, and probably Mr Fryer, Commissioner of Mandalay, or Mr Sherer, Chief Secretary, will be appointed

Apart from the increase of the salt duty the revenue this year shows a considerable balance on that of recent years At the end of January, it amounted to Rs 52 78 000 being Rs 5,14000 more than last year

The application to construct a tramway from Hyderabad to Secunderabad has been sanctioned on condition that certain streets in the cantonment are widened If this is possible, the work will be taken in hand at once

Many of the Canadian newspapers allude, in terms of regret, to Lord Lansdowne's approaching departure and congratulate his Excellency, as well as her Majesty's subjects in India upon his appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty

The appointment of Sir Charles Turner is regarded in some circles at home as an indication that Viscount Cross is prepared to accept the report of the Public Service Commission, and to introduce large reforms in the system of administration in India

The Joint Magistrate [illegible] while shooting last week [illegible] killed a large alligator which when opened, was found to contain a [illegible] alligator, about six feet long, in its stomach There were also found the usual pair of bangles

A well known gentleman of Calcutta has offered ten thousand rupees towards building or purchasing suitable accommodation for a Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, if the Bengal Branch of the National Association can find fifteen thousand rupees more for the same purpose

The Queen has directed that the new Order of the Indian Empire is to be in the patronage of the Viceroy, who is to appoint without reference to the Secretary of State, who has the Star of India in his gift, although, of course, a Viceroy's recommendation for the later Order cannot be disregarded.

The Calcutta Indian Association has started a protest against the meeting to be held in Calcutta on the 22nd instant convened in the name of the inhabitants of Bengal to honour the Viceroy, as such a meeting will not express the sense of the whole native community of the province.

Lord Dufferin's representation of the Governor Generalship of India, at the present moment, was possibly somewhat influenced says the *World*, by the fact that he has yet another year to serve in the diplomatic service before he can claim the pension of £1,700 a year, which will then be his due.

On the 21st ultimo Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal, was introduced, and sworn in before Her Majesty at Windsor as a member of the Privy Council His father's name was Lowndes [illegible] name of Garth in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle Hatter He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1875

Lord Dufferin has recently received additional honours in the numerous decorations worn by him, the privilege of wearing His Excellency comes within the category of those entitled to the Burma medal, and the other day he received that decoration Those members of the Viceroy's staff who accompanied His Excellency to Burma in 1886 have been similarly decorated

The Gaekwar of Baroda has resolved to send to England, at his own expense, six Baroda youths for instruction in various branches of technical industry The names of the six students have not yet been sent in to His Highness, but it is understood that they will be young men who have already had a preliminary scientific education, as something more will be aimed at than turning out six superior artizans.

On the announcement of the death of the German Emperor, the Viceroy deputed an Aide de Camp to the German Consulate, expressing deep sympathy The various Foreign Consuls also paid visits of condolence, besides a large number of visitors A "service of mourning" for the Emperor of Germany was held at the Bombay Cathedral yesterday afternoon All officers of the public services attended Full dress was worn

The present Khedive is a monogamist, living peaceably with his young and beautiful wife and her children at his palace at Ismailia His wife is about twenty-six, she has Italian dark eyes, a brilliantly fair complexion, which shows nothing to excite uncomfortable, pearly teeth, and a lovely mouth She is attired in trailing robes of white silk, richly embroidered, and sparkling with gems She wears a miniature of her consort set with diamonds, which gems also glisten on her arms and in her dark hair

The following is from the Teheran *Gazette* of the 31st ultimo —"At Fin, near Kashan, a woman has given birth to a child, which is a most wonderful creature. The child has on its head two sockets like the sockets of an elephant, one of its eye sockets is empty, on the other it resembles an eyeball, its nose only one nostril, and is situated on the forehead, its mouth also is a hole, but with neither lips nor teeth, there is no chin, out of the mouth comes a sound resembling the chirp of a sparrow, all the child's members are like those of a beast"

Vanity Fair writes —"There has been and is a considerable amount of speculation as to the actual cause of Lord Dufferin's resignation One influential journal informs its readers that a Governor-General of India in those days spends more than he receives, and then goes on to say that the

present Viceroy has lost heavily by the fall of exchange If Lord Dufferin's expenditure as Viceroy has been greater than his official income, it follows that he has had no money to remit. Consequently he cannot have suffered by the fall in the price of the rupee which is worth quite as much in India as it was before the silver depression"

THERE are now published in the United Kingdom 2,177 newspapers, distributed as follows England—London 424, provinces 1,278—1,727, Wales, 82, Scotland 159, Ireland, 158, Isles, 21 Of these there are 186 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland 1 in the British Isles In 1870 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals, of which 14 were issued daily The press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last 42 years The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 180 against 14 in 1861 The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,903, of which 399 are of a decidedly religious character

Local and Provincial

A FUNERAL SALUTE—On the morning of Friday last a salute of ninety one minute guns (corresponding with his age) was fired in Bangalore and all important cities and Stations in India in respect to the memory of the late emperor William of Germany on the occasion of his funeral

THE WEATHER—The heat seems to be increasing day by day, and prospects of its lessening and our getting some timely showers, appear to be remote Water in the tanks and wells is very low, and there is the usual apprehension of a water famine It is gratifying to note however, that public health is satisfactory

MR KRISHNAMACHAR—We regret to learn that this gentleman the Assistant Manager of the Dewan's office and a brother of Mr Rungasamaiyangar, Comptroller of Mysore, is seriously ill He accompanied His Highness on his recent tour to the North, and then had the misfortune of losing his wife He returned, but is reported to be suffering from fever of a malignant type

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION—Mr A C Rudra, Barrister at Law appeared in the District Magistrate's Court on the Station, before Mr E Howetson and applied on behalf of Mr J W Hayes Secy, for summonses against the Editor and Proprietors of the *Bangalore Spectator* for defaming the character of Mr Hayes His Honor promised to read over the petition and pass orders on Wednesday next

DARIA DOWLAT BAGH—The old materials belonging to the Summer Palace of Tippu Sultan were put up to auction the other day and the sale realized Rs 160 The repairs have been completed and half a lakh of rupees were spent in its renovation, which was begun in 1886 in anticipation of the visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin The P. W D have, under recent orders from the Minister, resumed the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore to take charge of the building as early as practicable, so that in future it may be under the charge of the Revenue authorities—S

A CENTENARIAN—Bangalore is becoming noted for its centenarians, both among the European and Native community A few years ago an old Hindu woman died in the Fort, who was reputed to be over one hundred years of age, and who said she lived in the Fort in the time of Tippu himself, and related incidents of his doings there Last year a Mr Jacob, retired Inspecting Post master, died at the age of 91, and more recently a Mr Denton died in Richmond Town a year older Now we learn on the authority of the local *Spectator*, that a man named Venkatasvamy Naidu died on Friday last, at the extreme old age of 107 He is said to have been in Bangalore at the time of the siege He was an old servant of Colonel F C Clarke, who years ago was Secretary to Sir Mark Cubbon, then Chief Commissioner, and the father of Colonel Fredrick Clarke, now Commissioner of Coorg

THE STATION MURDER CASE—The preliminary enquiry into the case in which Pensioned Subadar Khadir Sheriff is charged with the murder of his infant daughter at Bhowpally, on Sunday, the 5th Instant, was proceeded with last week in the District Court of the Station, before Mr E Howetson The man's friends are trying to set up a plea of insanity on his behalf, but he tells very collectedly and rationally, and to outward appearance looks to be anything but mad Major Gronlonex, the Pension Paymaster, deposed to the fact of the accused having called at his Office the day before the murder, and drew his pension Major Gronlonex said that the man spoke perfectly reasonably and sanely The accused will probably be committed to stand his trial before the next Criminal Sessions of the Station, and in the interim be placed under medical observation

THE S M RAILWAY—The Southern Mahratta Railway might adopt a better system for issuing tickets to passengers We have received several complaints about the over crowding of native passengers, and the inconveniences they undergo when purchasing tickets The Dumkur station for instance leaves at 8 a m Tickets to passengers are not sold until the Madras train leaves the platform,—at 7 20 a m, There is then a great hurry and the ticket window is not even of the dimension of that in old Noddy Ark, and through the struggling crowd of a hundred hands with crumpled money in them The British subjects are innocent of the bumpers they to form children in the arms are subjected to "high pressure" resulting in plaintive screams and to a spectator the scene is by no means entertaining Native as a rule, do not study the Railway Guide before starting on a journey, and so do not bring the required fare in change, and often in the hurry they have to forego their balances Again, there is only a single clerk to issue the tickets and the room he occupies is a comfortably small one All these matters require attention, and we hope the attention of the railway staff will be drawn to them and remedial measures be soon adopted—S

Gleanings.

The Hindu—On Native administrators and more especially on Native officers that the British Government Officers Native Subordinates have always shown nothing to complain of in the way of financial difficulty The people within their jurisdiction could be with difficulty persuaded to prosecute of informal emanating from a Government of their own countrymen We are glad to be reminded by Mr Jackson's recent trip to Europe that he is going to be here This enlightened gentleman has all along evinced a deep interest in the spread of a liberal and forward policy in regard to the direction of science and art without disappointing Well a on the authority of the Bombay *Native Opinion* that His Highness has made the wise resolve of sending to England, France and America about half a dozen youthful artisans every year to receive instruction in various branches of industry And the first party is to start very soon under the charge of Mr P K Gajar, a young Professor of chemistry in the Baroda College Nothing will give greater impetus to our languishing manufactures and industries than the importation into India of the results of scientific methods which has enabled the European countries to monopolise the trade of the world And nothing from its more useful to the social, political and commercial improvement of India than the sojourn of our countrymen in Europe and America in pursuit of practical special branches of knowledge The Gaekwar has displayed commendable good sense in the arrangement in question and it is worthy of imitation by the other Native states in this side of India His Highness does not, in any way, ignore the claims of oriental literature, and it was but recently that he sanctioned a large sum for the translation into English of important Sanscrit works He has further sanctioned a liberal grant for the publication of a series of works in Guzeratti and Mahratti for the enlightenment of the masses So far the Maharajah has done wisely, and our native states have no more sacred duty than that of promoting the education of the people to the utmost of their means and of striving towards that end on the lines of modern civilization

REWAH.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika—The policy of Dalhousie endangered the British Empire in the East, and annexation was given up under the pressure of the British nation It was at the call of the British people that Mysore was restored to the native, and Baroda was given a Hindu sovereign, when Mulhar Rao was deposed All these were done against the wishes of the officials Forbidden by the supreme will of the British people to annex Native State, the Officials are doing the same thing in secret, without the knowledge of their masters Let it be only once made known to the British people that the Officials in India are surreptitiously absorbing the Native State, and *the consequences will be immediate and terrible* an official, guilty of such disloyalty, will not be spared by the English people, though he may be the *protege* of ministers or Royal Princes It is extremely fortunate for the Officials that their doings in regard to Native States have not as yet been made public to the English people Now listen how Rewah was virtually absorbed In June 1875, His Highness Raghuraj Sing of Rewah, made over the management of the State to the British Government He Rajah left to pay off his debts, which were no doubt small, and to secure a better management The income of the State was ten lacs, and an estimate of expenditure was made by Colonel Bannerman, who was then Political Agent, amounting to 6 lacs a year This estimate was sanctioned by General Daly, the then Agent to Governor General, Central India The British Government thus undertook to secure annual saving of 4 lacs to the Maharajah If the State has been thus managed these thirteen years by the British Officials there ought to be now at least fifty two lacs in the Treasury We are told, but *there is not a piece in it* But this is not all The Rajah was the sum of four lacs deposited in Allahabad, *there is no trace of a part of the interest and principal*. In the letter to the Viceroy the Dowager Maharanee of Rewah says —'The treasury is empty, gold mohurs, &, have all been taken to Jubbulpore and sold there to the money sharers Only pots are now remaining which also I am the Political Agent constantly wants to sell off

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, March 7—The report of the Public Service Commission consists of two volumes one of 151 pages, comprising the report proper, and the second containing appendices extending over 469 pages The total number of witnesses actually examined (aggregate 146), of whom 330 attended by summons or special invitation and seven by voluntary The origin and history of the Covenanted Service is sketched in the report The points actually dealt with, being the statute of 1793 reserving certain appointments for service limits of age fixed for admission to Haileybury, the statute of 1861 to prevent pledging in Indian appointments, statute of 1870 laying down the competitive principle, the report of Lord Macaulay's committee and subsequent modifications made in the scheme of 1854 At an early stage in its deliberations the commission came unanimously to the conclusion that it could not support any proposals submitted to it as a partial remedy, likely to be a final solution of the problem embraced in its enquiry, which strongly depreciated the principle enacted "That no native of the said territories (India), nor any natural born subject, whatever his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, should be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said (East India) Company" After referring at length to the despatch of 1834, and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, the report says:—"In view of these considerations, *the Commission is led to conclude* that any rule or practice founded on an alleged race disqualification would not only be a departure from the policy adopted by the British Parliament for upwards of half a century, but would also be invidious and inexpedient, that the only just criterion is that of fitness, ascertained where it is possible, by impartial tests, where this is impossible, by impartial selection"

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

SIR,—The results of the last B A Examination afford an interesting study, and I should like to make a few remarks on them The following is an analysis of the results as accurate as my friend could make them

	Passes
Madras Christian College ..	37
Presidency College .	62
Kumbakonum College	12
Trivandrum College ..	12
St Joseph's College, Trichy	7
St Peter's College, Tanjore	4
Rajamundry College	4
Central College Bangalore .	2
Doveton College, Madras .	1
S P G College, Trichy .	11
Private Study ..	7
Total	143

The Christian College passes more than a third and the Presidency a little less, and between them they [illegible] the honor of passing more than two thirds of the whole number The Kumbakonum College is, now and ever, nowhere and is evidently going to the dogs, and what scrap falls to its lot is due more to its old reputation that to its present labor I the good old days when Mr Porter, and his trusted Lieutenant, Mr Gopal Row were in charge of the institution, the fame as sound educationists spread far and wide, and pupils flocked to it as if after magic flute, but things have changed, and our undergraduates avoid it as the enchanted shore The Trivandrum College *manages to pull on simply because* a munificent sovereign holds out free boarding and free education to all who elect to come to him. The St Joseph's College in Trichy attracts students also by free scholarships, and the results are not [illegible] bad as they ought to be The Tanjore College is working short handed, and between the State College at Kombaconum and the Jesuit College at Trichy, it finds it hard to lift its head above water. The Rajahmundry College is as barren as the district in which it is located The Bangalore College, and the Doveton have hardly justified their existence The S P G Trichy is arrested in its growth by the near neighbourhood of its more giant brother

The inference is that all Mofussil Colleges may be closed as they bear no fruit and that is what has been expected for a long time ago.

EQUIPMENT OF VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS

The Secretary of State for India has finally decided what allowances are to be granted in future for the equipment and voyage of the Governor General and Governors of Madras and Bombay and other high officers, and has now finally laid down the rules, of which the following are the principal —

The allowance for the equipment and voyage of a Governor General of India resident in Europe at the time of his appointment, is fixed at £3 500

Except as declared in these rules, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with the conveyance or passage of a Governor [illegible] Government of India [illegible] Newly-appointed Governor of Madras [illegible] to enter upon [illegible] military officers for his personal staff, the expenses of whose passage will be defrayed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding on duty

For an ex-Governor General returning to Europe, on resignation, a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be gratuitously provided to convey him and his family safe to Suez, but the homeward voyage of the ship thus provided shall not be continued beyond Suez. The ex Governor-General will bear the cost of entertainment and messing incurred while on board, in respect of himself and his party according to the rules in force relating to the conveyance of passengers in Indian Marine troop ships.

No grant from Indian Revenues will be made to any ex-Governor General for his homeward journey from Suez.

An ex Governor General returning to Europe, may be accompanied by two officers of his personal staff, for whom free passages to England will be allowed according to the rules in the Military Department, and also free return passages to India, if they start on their return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

In the event of a Governor General dying and leaving a widow in India a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be provided to convey her to Suez in like manner as in the case of an ex Governor General. The widow of a deceased Governor-General on returning to Europe may be accompanied by one officer of the personal staff on the conditions mentioned in the preceding rule and shall bear all such expenses as would in ordinary course, be borne by an ex Governor-General returning to Europe.

The allowances for equipment and voyage of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander in Chief of the Forces in India of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment, respectively are fixed as follows —

The Governor of Madras	£ 2,000
The Governor of Bombay	„ 1,000
The Commander in Chief of the Forces in India	„ 500
The Commander-in-Chief, Madras	„ 500
The Commander-in Chief, Bombay	„ 500

A Commander-in Chief of the Forces in India proceeding from Europe to assume his command may be accompanied by three combatant military officers for his personal staff and newly appointed Governors in Madras and Bombay and Commanders-in Chief of Madras and Bombay, *similarly proceeding from Europe* to take up their duties may, respectively be accompanied by two combatant military officers for their personal staff, the passages of these officers being provided at the expense of Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty, but with these exceptions, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expense connected with the passage or conveyance of any of the officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or of their families, to or from India.

An ex Governor of Madras or Bombay, or an ex Commander in Chief of the Forces in India or of Madras or Bombay (or the widow of a Governor or of a Commander in Chief, who may die in India leaving a widow there) returning to Europe may be accompanied by one officer of his personal staff, for whom a free passage will be allowed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department, and also a free return passage if he starts on the return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

The allowances for the equipment and voyage of Members of the Council of the Governor General of India, and of Bishops of Calcutta, of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment, respectively, are fixed as follows —

Members of Council of Governor General	£ 300
The Bishop of Calcutta	„ 300
The Bishop of Madras	„ 300
The Bishop of Bombay	„ 300

An officer of any of the Indian Services temporarily residing in Europe, or a military officer transferred from one superior command in India to another during temporary residence out of India, shall not be deemed to be resident in Europe at the time of appointment, within the meaning of the above rules.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF GERMANY

The Madras Mail—William, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, whose death is announced by Reuter to have occurred on the 9th instant, was the son of Frederick William III of the Princess Louis of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother to the late King of Prussia. He was born March 22, 1797, was educated as a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France. In 1840 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848 broke out, when he took refuge in England. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in May, 1848, returned to Berlin and took his seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848, and was made Commander in Chief of the Prussian army acting against the revolutionary force at Baden, in June, 1849. When the mind of his brother gave way in 1858, the Prince was created Regent, and he immediately dismissed the Kreuz or aristocratic party, and adopted a liberal policy. His brother, Frederick William IV, dying without issue Jan 2, 1861, he succeeded, under the title of William I, to the crown, which he placed upon his own head at Konigsberg, Oct 18, on which occasion he emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "right divine of kings." The course of policy he pursued after he became king disappointed the hopes that were formed regarding him. No sooner was he seated on the throne than he began a coup d'etat with the Chamber of Deputies, which actually became more critical until, after Count Bismarck's Ministry had been appointed Prime Minister, in 1862 the full crisis ensued and war. Fortunately for him the aggressive action of Denmark roused the Prussian diverted the attention of his people from home affairs to arms, and since then all of that was of aggression the king has proved by his firm attitude his fitness as a sovereign. Much against his inclination, he embarked on a still more ambitious scheme, and prepared to obtain supremacy in Germany by force of arms. For many years military preparations had been made, and early in 1866 the scheme was ripe for execution. A treaty of alliance was concluded with Italy, an alliance was formed to the Austrian Government, and an immense army was in motion. War was declared against Austria, June 17, and, after a short campaign, in which William and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The powerful effects of the needle gun created quite a panic in the Austrian Army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. In 1867, the King of Prussia became the head of the powerful North German Confederation, comprising 22 States, representing a population of 25,000,000. The part played by King William in the Franco Prussian war of 1870-71 has been already described in the memoir of Prince Bismarck and therefore it will only be necessary to refer to this place that the result was the complete realization of the Prime Minister's idea of the united Germany, and that on Jan 18 1871 King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, within the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French kings at Versailles, in presence of the German princes, under the standards of the minor States of Prussia, and surrounded by representatives of the regiments. The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, took place at Berlin in the month of 1872. In Oct of that year the Emperor William issued a decree adverse to England on the Sandwich Bay question which had been submitted to his arbitration by the British and American governments. In April, 1873, he visited the Czar at St Petersburg, and in October of the same year he proceeded to Vienna on a visit to the Emperor of Austria. The well known correspondence between the Emperor William and the Pope relative to the prosecution of the Church in Prussia was published at Berlin Oct 14, 1873. In May, 1875, the Czar paid a visit to the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor William, while he was driving on the afternoon of May 11, 1878 in Berlin. The crime was committed by a young Socialist tinker named Emil Hoedel, who came from Leipsic. He fired two shots from a revolver, but neither of them hit the Emperor, who stood upon his carriage and asked what they meant. At the moment was fired, but two or three more shots at the crowd, but was captured and handed over to the police, to whom he said he had no intention of murder, but being unemployed and dissatisfied with the social conditions of life, he had resolved to commit suicide. Subsequently the prisoner was tried for the offence, found guilty, and executed. A second attempt upon the life of the Emperor was made on June 2, 1878. His Majesty was driving in Unter den Linden to the Zoological Gardens, when two shots were fired at him from the window of a house, and he was wounded in several places. The Emperor returned immediately to the Palace, and the physicians who removed the shot reported that his Majesty was out of danger. The would be assassin was a Dr Nobiling, who, after attempting to commit suicide, was secured by the crowd (who entered the house) and removed to the hospital, where he afterwards died from the effects of the wound he had inflicted upon himself. William I, married, June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—Prince Frederick William, and the Princess Louise Mary born Dec 3 1838, married Sept 20, 1856, to Frederick William, Grand Duke of Baden.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

The Maharajah of Travancore has gone back to his country after a protracted tour of two months through Southern and Western India. If His Highness is a suitable man, he ought to know that, in spite of the wire pulling of those that are directly benefited by him and those that are ambitious of obtaining some place of distinction in his kingdom in the future, he has met a very poor reception. Let him not be elated by the ordinary entertainment he had at the Government Houses, or the return visits obtained from the Duke of Connaught. What the Governor of Madras did for him was a poor recompense for the cold reception he had accorded to His Excellency in his own kingdom, and the Duke of Connaught simply visited a nobody, by virtue of his position as the eldest 12 sons of people, was entitled, in virtue of courtesy, to a return visit. On the other hand how did the people receive him? Our readers are already aware of the reception he had at Trivandrum, at Cocanada, at Bombay, he was received by a very sensitive, sensible and Native population of note, excepting the Government officials who were on duty bound to be present. At Madras, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Bombay the Secretary to the Poona Gayan Samaj by letters of entreaty to the Secretaries of various Associations—many of whom indignantly refused—to press themselves at the Madras Railway Station there were few present to receive him; a few hundreds of pensioners, a growth, and some specially invited for the purpose of presenting addresses to the Maharajah, and that did not let the Maharajah the Dewan wanted them to do namely, to cast a slur on administration. We are very glad to see that one of the leading associations in the city did present His Highness with an address, after much deliberation, at the eve of his departure from Madras and that address which the Secretaries Government are not in a hurry to make public, is no dictatorial tirade towards, or exhortation to His Highness to do good to his subjects. The address of any address from the Mahajan Sabha, the leading association in the Presidency, or the Cosmopolitan Club the assembly of the enlightened native gentry in Madras of which the Maharajah is one of the Patrons, and the omission of any laudatory notice of His Highness by the *Hindu* the leading native paper in Southern India, beyond a curt report of his departure are very significant. When the late Maharajah visited Madras, the whole native community was represented at the Railway platform, and His Highness was greeted with an address read by no less a person than professor Ragunadha Mudaliar, but neither on his arrival nor at his departure did the native community think it necessary to honour the present Maharajah with their presence. This speaks volumes against him. While in Madras the bitterness of the most desperate attempts were made by the Maharajah and Dewan to start the current of public feeling that runs against them they have never gone back triumphant, or in the victory they have only achieved. They might find an unprepared editor to sell their certain manuscripts. They might induce a correspondent to telegraph to an influential opcontry paper that all that is natural and true about them is falsehood of the black order. They might induce the Governor that the complaints made against the Travancore Government are made by disappointed place hunters and dismissed officials. They might send the addresses which needy associations have favoured them with, for publication in local papers. They might publish in pamphlet form, all these addresses, along with replies written months afterwards and circulate them broad cast through the length and breadth of the country. They might give donations of hundreds and thousands of rupees for the mere asking, to any association of more than four persons or any individual who promises to bring their liberality to public notice, while they are reluctant to pay Rs 25 to any important assembly in Travancore. They might do all these and more. But, in spite of their prominent efforts to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and perhaps their temporary success the cause of truth and justice must and will triumph in the end. If the Travancore Government are as honest and innocent as they want the public to believe them to be, they could have adopted the straightforward course of prosecuting us, and thus cleared themselves of their character, instead of resorting to base expedients to mislead the public. We challenge the Maharajah to go into a Court of Law and disprove any of those disgraceful transactions we have brought to light. They would have the world believe that all this agitation proceeds from one man who was dismissed some time ago by the Travancore Government. This report they have been assiduously circulating to their advantage but nothing can be a more insolent attempt to deceive unsuspecting public. We will [illegible] the help of a man of such wonderful [illegible] who could, single handed, produce [illegible] wonderful results and mislead the [illegible] certain sufferers in the native State of Travancore. We shall wait and see how far the Travancore Government succeeds in their efforts to create a favourable impression in their favour in the minds of the public. We shall [illegible] and watch the result of the [illegible] efforts they make. We shall take time to know what is the crowning effect of our endeavours in exposing the iniquities of the Maharajah and Sivaram, whether, when the public are aware of the whole truth that the administration they will put us down for a base calumniator, or a stern and [illegible] advocate of the suffering millions of Travancore. In exposing the thousand and [illegible] on the Maharajah and Sivaram are involved we were reduced to the painful necessity of mentioning the names of certain respectable individuals in the country. We know our readers are apt to take pity on them rather than condemn them for submitting to the will of a [illegible] of the Maharajah or his favourite yet it is unknown that a certain number of them attached to their names, which they would certainly have tried to erase by a public retraction of our statements if they could do so. But for six months we have exposed since we exposed these scandals first, and not one of them have come forward to give the lie direct to our statements, in spite of great pressure on the part of Travancore Government. We are aware of the ominous hints made by the Travancore Government to make the *Hindu Sabha* give a public condemnation of certain statements, and when the Travancore Government could go to the extent of attempting to make a public body write at their dictation, it is no difficult to form an idea of the pressure that is brought upon individual servants of the State to help their cause. We leave the public to judge for themselves on this point. We desire an inquiry into the administration of Travancore, not by a Governor who travels in State and is blinded by the splendour of the reception that is accorded to him and permits his Private Secretary to write any nonsense he pleases in the shape of "Notes" and send them to the English papers two months before he comes to Madras, but by a disinterested member of Council of Grant Duffian fame a near relation of the Resident, who pays a visit to the Trivandrum Residency on pleasure boat, not by a General who is appointed Resident all on a sudden for two months, and is recalled before he has time to study the country not even by an [illegible] superior who goes with his [illegible] *reforms* exposed to public [illegible] an impartial Commission who will give free pardon to all who volunteer to give evidence and afford them State protection or by an interested individual or individuals who could travel *incognito* in the country and freely converse with the people and ascertain the nature of their feelings. We direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the affairs of Travancore and hope the remoteness of that Native State from the seat of his Council will not preclude his Excellency from devoting that attention to it which he devotes to the Native State that comes directly within the range of his visit.—*Standard*.

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Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTICE.

MEMO of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held at their Office premises, on Tuesday, the 27th March 1888, at 7-30 A. M.

I. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of February 1888.

II. Disposal of tenders for the collection of Market fees, for the year 1888—89.

III. Docket No. 62, dated 23rd February 1888, from the Senior Surgeon in charge of Medical Stores, forwarding for adjustment 3 bills amounting to Rs. 1,356-10 6, being the cost of Medicines, etc., supplied from the Medical Stores for the use of Hospitals and *Dispensaries.*

IV. *Letter from the Collector, City Municipality*, suggesting that the present Cotton Mill Buildings, situate on the Subadar Chatram Road, be brought within Municipal limits.

V. Proposal to raise the Slaughter house fees.

VI. Proposal to construct a mart or allot a place for sale of cattle.

VII. Proposal to purchase a few Horbury's *Patented Primus for the use of* the Municipality.

VIII. Docket No. 4303, dated 17th March 1888, from the Education Secretary to the Government of Mysore, transferring an application from the Rev. J. Hudson, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, for a building grant to enlarge and improve the building occupied by the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School in Siddicutta.

Additional Proposition.

Letter No. 692, dated 23rd March 1888, from the President to the address of Government, proposing the introduction of elective system from September next, and in the meanwhile requesting sanction to extend the term of service of some of the Municipal Commissions till that period.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU, R. B.,
Vice-President,
City Municipal Commission.

Bangalore, 24th March 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Berlin, 16th March.—The service held to-day at the Cathedral was most touching in its simplicity. The Emperor Frederick was unable to be present, and Prince Wilhelm acted as chief mourner. The bier was surrounded by the Foreign Royalties and Princes. The route to the mausoleum was lined with troops drawn up four deep, while countless spectators, in spite of the severity of the weather, formed a long and imposing procession. The Ministers of State, bearing the regalia, preceded the car on which lay the coffin, and the horses were led by the Staff Officers. The escort was composed of all sections of Guards. A discharge of artillery signalled when the final blessing had been bestowed. The Emperor watched most wistfully all that took place at the mausoleum from the window.

Berlin, 17th March.—A bulletin issued to day states that the Emperor Frederick is quite free from fever. The secretion in his throat, however, still continues to be copious causing a continued cough.

London, 18th March.—In the House of Lords last night, during a debate on the Soudan, Lord Salisbury stated that Osman Digma's attacks on Suakin were chiefly due to his desire to continue the slave trade to which the retention of Suakin by the British was a serious obstacle, and one which, Lord Salisbury considered, justified our holding that place, although the possession was of no advantage to Egypt.

Constantinople, 18th March.—M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has requested the Porte to summon Prince Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria.

Berlin, 18th March—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has enjoyed most refreshing sleep. Severe cold prevents him taking exercise.

Constantinople, 18th March—It is rumoured here that negotiations are going on between England and the Porte for the evacuation of Egypt before April 1889, the Porte consenting to the passage of British troops through the Dardanelles without obtaining special leave.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said the Government had still under consideration the magnificent offers made by the Nizam and other Princes and Rajahs of India.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Army Estimates.

Kalimpong, 24th March.—On Tuesday, the 32nd Pioneers stormed the Tibetan out works below Lingtu. Seven Tibetans were killed and many wounded. Our casualties are one officer and two sepoys slightly wounded. On Wednesday the troops reached *Lingtu after a fatiguing climb* through snow and found the fort evacuated and the enemy gone.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

His Excellency, Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, left the latter city for Salem, on the evening of Thursday last where he was to have opened the Agricultural Exhibition on Friday. The Government of Madras have very wisely, of late years, as we once before took occasion to remark, abandoned their old mistaken policy of setting up "Model Farms," or treating Indian peasants like children, who are utterly ignorant of the very rudiments of agriculture, and of forcing down their throats a lot of implements and machines quite unsuited for the nature and circumstances of the country. India is essentially an agricultural country, and has been for all history, and its peasants are initiated into husbandry from their early childhood. That the processes of Indian agriculture are rude compared with those of the West and that there is much room for improvement, cannot be denied. But that they are altogether faulty and should be abandoned wholesale in favour of Western modes is an absurd and extravagant notion, which however, was stoutly adhered to by would-be-English reformers of some ten or twenty years ago. "It is sufficient," remarks Mr Robert H. Elliot, in his racy work—"*Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore,*" "for your Anglo-Indian, as he toils along some dusty road, to glance at the Hindu peasant with his plough on his shoulder, to see the faint furrow that he traced on the hard and unengenial soil, to observe those grey-hound bullocks of purest build, and to conclude that these being unlike English cart-horses, ploughs, and steam-engines, further examination is therefore needless." But the minds of Anglo Indians have been opened now, and they have come to recognise that there are some excellences in Indian Agriculture, and that judicious and happy adaptation of the Western and Eastern modes has a beneficial and congenial effect. Instead, therefore, as we have said, of laying down the Agricultural law in "Model" Farms—some of

which have come to be the laughing stock of the country side,—the Madras Government at length arrived at the wise and prudent decision to send their Professors of Agriculture on tours through the country, to study the soil, resources, variations of climate, nature and modes of cultivation, farm stock, &c. The information thus gleaned by these Professors have been of immense benefit in aiding them in their measures of reform, for they then came to know what was really required to improve the agriculture of the country The "combined plough," simplified water lifts, &c., have been the outcome of these investigations and study. The English plough is an admirable implement, and capable of thoroughly turning up an astonishing lot of ground in a very short space of time But they have huge, powerful cart horses to draw them in England, while it was absurd to expect a yoke of Indian "greyhound bullocks or puny build" to do so But the "combined" plough, on the other hand, which is an adaptation of the Indian and the English, preserves all, or most of the excellences of the latter, while it possesses, at the same time, the lightness of the former The same was the case with the water lifts, too. Those first introduced into the country required steam engines or horses, or powerful oxen to work them The new implements can be worked by the ordinary plough oxen, and are an immense advantage over the rude "picotta" And so on with other implements. For the past few years the Madras Government have held periodical exhibitions in the principal agricultural centres in the Presidency, at which the ryots have been invited to compete for prizes for the best products, farm stock, implements, modes of cultivation, quickness in ploughing, &c The exhibitions, as we on a previous occasion said, have been attended with most encouraging results, and the fact that the Governor of the Presidency himself takes such a warm interest in them will no doubt impart a stimulus to the movement.

The Maharajah of Bhowanagar does a great deal to promote agricultural reform in his state, and holds annual shows for the purpose. One held this month at Gohelvad, in that state, was most successful Colonel Nott, who spoke at the closing ceremony, said, regarding the Cattle exhibition.—"The cattle, and especially those marvellous buffaloes, have been justly admired, and I must say that so long as our agricultural bullocks are so well cared for there is every prospect of the land being well tilled Look at the ploughing done this morning! Was it not first rate?" Now, we would like to see the Mysore Government take a leaf out of Madras and the Bhonnagar books, and do likewise Mysore is nothing, if you take its agriculture away, and for that reason alone no pains or expense should be spared to improve it An Agricultural Exhibition, or Show, cannot fail to take with a people who are fond of their weekly *Shandies*, or fairs, and it would promote a healthy spirit of emulation among the ryots. The cultivation will be improved, a better stock of cattle raised, and the prosperity of the peasantry ensured A beginning might be made in *Mysore or Bangalore*, and then the Exhibitions might be gradually extended to Shimoga, Tumkur, Chittaldroog, and other agricultural centres It is not the first time we have mooted the subject, and we trust His Highness' Government will at length come to see that it is deserving of earnest and serious consideration.

THE MAHARAJAH AND HIS PEOPLE

There have been rather wide differences of opinion between our local English contemporaries, the *Bangalore Spectator*, and the *Evening Mail*, with reference to what is due from His Highness the Maharajah to his subjects The *Mail* alleges that the people have a right to know full particulars of His Highness' tour, seeing that the wherewithal to pursue it came from the state coffers, that is, the Civil List—in other words, that the people have a right to know how the money was spent The *Spectator disputes this* "right," and valiantly takes the cudgels up in the defence of His Highness' royal rights, prerogatives, and dignity Says our contemporary —

"When the details of the Rendition were settled, a certain sum was fixed for his personal expenditure of His Highness So far as this is concerned, we hold as full reasonable men will doubtless hold, that His Highness has the right to spend every pie of his ten lakhs as it pleases him, rendering an account thereof to no man If His Highness has not the liberty of doing what he pleases with that which for all intents and purposes is his own money, (and the public know full well that His Highness is not a spend thrift) if his actions in matters of this kind are to be cavilled and questioned by the public who have no constitutional rights to so cavil and question the Sovereign, if on every occasion when he moves out of his capital he is to issue official reports of his doings and sayings, and publish balance sheets of his income and expenditure, then we say, the sooner he casts his sceptre and sovereignty to the winds, the better for him! But this cannot be We assert, and that most emphatically, that the prestige of His Highness' throne and person demands that a considerable amount of reservation must needs be observed in the criticism of such questions, and His Highness' personal affairs should not be dealt with in the same manner as those of the State, or of the public at large"

Now, we would steer a middle course between these two opposite views of the Maharajah's position in the matter. We *certainly think it would be placing His* Highness in a humiliating position to say that he is *bound* to render an account to his subject of his tour, and the way he spent his money But we think it would have been only graceful and right on his part to have published a narrative of his travels, and taken his subjects into his confidence, instead of leaving them in the dark completely as to where he went, what he saw and did, and how he was received It is one of those moral obligations which an enlightened and benevolent ruler owes to his people It would have raised him in their estimation and caused him to be more thought of, and talked about As the Second Prince in the Empire his subjects would naturally be anxious to know, and proud to be told, that he was cordially and befittingly received wherever he went, was accorded all the honors due to his rank, and enjoyed his trip To the licence that has been observed in the *matter is probably due the various conjectures and rumours that have been made* and set afloat, regarding the real object of the tour, and the Maharajah and his Minister have only themselves to thank if a great many people strongly believe that it was merely to act as a blind to cover political purposes Another course was open to the Maharajah, if he thought it would compromise his dignity to issue an account of his tour for the information and satisfaction of his loyal subjects, and that was, to have invited the leading organs of the local English and Native Press to send special correspondents to accompany his party, at the expense of the State This would have, indeed, been better still than an official report of the tour, for the correspondent's reports would have had the merit, to some extent, at least, of being independent and unbiassed Nor is there a want of precedent for such a course, for in December, 1876, when His Highness proceeded to Delhi, to *be present at the Imperial Proclamation of* January, 1877, local *Spectator* and *Examiner* sent each special correspondents with the party, at the instance of C B Saunders, C B, the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore The descriptive letters they sent of the grand doings at Delhi, and the part the Maharajah of Mysore took in them were read with great avidity and interest in the Province More recently still, when His Highness went to Madras in February, 1884, to be presented to Lord Ripon on the occasion of the latter's visit on his way back to Calcutta after installing the Nizam on the throne of the Deccan, a special correspondent of one of the local dailies went with the party. It is a pity, therefore, on the occasion of his recent tour, the Maharajah did not avail himself of the aid of the local Press The complaint of the people is that His Highness keeps himself too much aloof from them, and devotes his time too much *to his English friends. We are sure if* he moved a little more in public among his own subjects and took them a little more into his confidence, he would make himself more popular and beloved We would be the first to indignantly protest against any attempt to coerce His Highness into complying with imprudent demands from his subjects, or to lower his prestige and dignity in any way But we deny that this would have been the case had he anticipated the very reasonable expectations of his subjects by issuing an account of his recent interesting tour in Western and Northern India, for their information as well as instruction

Occasional Notes.

Railway communication with Jhansi is now open

Distress resulting from failure of crops is reported to exist in the Manbhoom district of Bengal A good deal of suffering is anticipated by the district officers, and arrangements have been made for relief works.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of the Burma gratuity to all military signallers of the Telegraph Department in Upper Burma

An effort is being made to establish in all parts of the British Empire a society which shall have for its object the promotion of loyalty and patriotic principles.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the young lady who recently graduated as Bachelor of Arts with such marked distinction at Bombay, has now been appointed a Fellow of the Ahmedabad Arts College and has entered upon her duties as a College tutor

Three men on being found guilty of assaulting an Editor, a Frenchman, in England, were sentenced to two years, fifteen, and thirteen months' imprisonment respectively They admitted that they had been hired by a well dressed man for the purpose A Bangalore Editor is a contemporary, will read this with interest

On the average, about seventeen million gallons of water are used annually in extinguishing the fires of London This quantity represents about four and a half gallons per inhabitant, and 8,000 gallons for every fire that occurs It is computed that London fires on the average entail an expense of £40 The Metropolitan Fire Brigade is maintained at an annual cost of rather more than £100,000

Referring to the statement made by the English Press that Lord Dufferin leaves India in June, the *Englishman* says —"It is impossible as yet to say when Lord Dufferin leaves India, for the simple reason that no date has been approximately fixed But so far as it is official note from being authoritative, that the departure is not likely will be postponed from October"

The Nizam's Government has sanctioned the proposal of the Chandarghat Municipality to make inoculation for small pox penal, and a clause is to be added to the bye laws to this effect It appears that the practice prevails very largely amongst the lower classes of the population, and it is on the recommendation of the Health Officer, that the present step has been taken

It is estimated that the language most spoken on the globe for the last thousand years is Chinese, for it is the only one which is talked by over 100 millions of the human race The next language most in use, but at a very great distance behind Chinese, is Hindustani, spoken by over 100 millions. Then follow English (spoken by about 100 millions), Russian (over 70 millions), German (over 57 millions, and Spanish (over 47 millions)

His many friends, says the *Pioneer*, will be glad to learn that Sir Lepel Griffin is about to take furlough, but not to return from the service as was supposed "There is an admitted dearth of Indian officials just now fit to take the chief places, and he can afford to bide his time Meanwhile moreover, with Gwalior in need of careful nursing, Indore on the eve of revolution, and Bhopal bent on her own destruction, the responsibilities of the Governor-General's Agents in Central India are enough for the ambitions of any man"

A correspondent writes from Gwalior — "Dacoities have been somewhat frequent during the past few months in the Bhind District of Scindia's territory The dacoits frustrated all attempts made by the Durbar *authorities to capture them by the facility* with which they invariably sought refuge in inaccessible places However, thirty eight of them have recently been captured, some of them being in possession of looted property Great credit is given here to Sir Junpat Rao for his energy in the matter."

The chief paper of Ekaterinburg published some interesting information about the number of persons exiled from Russia to Siberia for political and other offences. On the 1st of January of the present year the total of these prisoners of both sexes in the provinces of Iakutsk Yeniseisk, and Yakutsk amounted to 110,000 Of this number 12,000 were in fixed places of residence, 20,000 were employed on different works, and 18,000 had escaped In Western Siberia, it appears the number of prisoners who evaded their custodians was still greater, for a census taken in the town and villages shows that the enormous proportion of 67 per cent of the prisoners were missing The paper throws no light on what became of those unfortunates

Arrangements have been made for lighting the New Viceregal Lodge at Simla by means of electricity This work has been entrusted to Messrs the electrical apparatus, to the well known firm of Messrs. Siemens Bros & Co Limited of 12, Queen Ann's Gate, London S W, and will in all probability be completed before Lord Dufferin takes up his residence at Simla *In the meantime, His Highness the* Maharajah of Bhownagar has also ordered an installation of electric lighting for one of his palaces Messrs Siemens Bros & Co are supplying the whole of the plant for this and it will shortly be despatched to Bhownagar Messrs Siemens Brothers and Company are represented in the East by Mr A P A Harvey, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago

There is a capital newspaper in Boston devoted to the interests of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals It is called our *Dumb Animals* In the number to hand by the last mail there is a letter written by a gentleman who tells the following story —My father owns a very fine spaniel dog, named Carley She generally stays at my father's office The other day I was at home sick and phoned to the office to know if Carley was there, and one of the men said she was I asked him to hold her up to the telephone while I whistled Carley pricked up her ears and turned her head and acted as though she knew my voice I told her I wanted her to come home The man put her on the floor and opened the door, and without his saying a word she started at once and came to our house

This is how the *Statesman* refers to the proposal to give Bombay a Mayor —"If Bombay is to have a Mayor and Corporation instead of a Town Council and President as heretofore, Calcutta will never submit to a plurality of Commissioners and a mere Chairman to rule over its destinies Sir Henry Harrison must not betray the confidence we repose in him, and as this bumptious little Bombay proposes to have a Mayor he should insist that the great capital city of the East has a Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with a Common Council too We positively cannot, and will not, submit to those airs on the part of a paltry place like Bombay, whose very shipping interests have to be falsified to bring them upon the same exalted plane as our own Let the Legislative Council see to it, and put an extinguisher upon these aspiring gentlemen, by moving Calcutta up a step higher at once"

Says a Home paper —It has been said that no brake system can secure absolute safety to a railway train for the simple reason that, however powerful it be, it has to be put in force by human carelessness or sudden illness He does that may be, the most form of safety brake, known is the automatic electric brake, approaches as near perfection in this respect as anything can do until we find a perfect metal not liable to be affected by changes of temperature. This safety system comprises a small Pioneer trolly, which runs about fifty yards in front of the locomotive, and is connected with it by wires, which convey an electric current from the trolly to the powerful vacuum brakes of the train When the train is ready for its run, the electric current running to each side of the trolly, and the circuit being completed by a glass tube filled with mercury When the trolly is run into by another engine, or otherwise meets with an accident, the mercury tube breaks, and the current being disconnected, the brakes are automatically set in action and the train is stopped The brakes can also be applied from the train itself, so that great immunity from danger is secured

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to be obliged again to revert to the unpleasant subject of subscribers in arrears. When we reduced our rates of subscription at the commencement of the year, one of our chief objects in doing so was to induce our subscribers to pay up always in advance. But it would appear that many of our subscribers do not appear to appreciate the concession, and show a great want of consideration for all the labour and expense we are put to in supplying them with literary pabulum. We shall be obliged, if subscriptions fall into arrears, to charge the full arrear rates, and we trust such of our subscribers as have not paid up will spare us this necessity by promptly remitting their dues.

Local and Provincial.

THE STATION MURDER CASE.—The case in which pensioned Subadar Khader Sheriff stands charged with the murder of his infant daughter, at Blackpully, on Sunday, the 4th Instant, by dashing her violently three times on the ground, is likely to prove a poser for the Magistrate, Police, lawyers and Doctors. On Thursday last he was again put up before Mr. E. Hewetson, District Magistrate, and certain evidence taken as to the man's sanity. That evidence went to show that the prisoner, for some three months before he committed the deed, had behaved very strangely, alleging that there was a conspiracy against him. One witness, a relative, stated that prisoner had on one occasion recently, gone so far as to attempt his own life. On being asked by the Magistrate if he had anything to say in his defence, the prisoner made a rambling, disconnected statement. He said he did not know why he was brought up to Court, except that the police and others were against him and wanted to ruin him. He declared that the child was alive and well at home, and denied that he had gone to acting Chief Constable Hanumantha Rao, and made any statement to him. The next day the prisoner was again brought before the Magistrate, and the evidence of Mr. Hudson, Assistant-Jailor, Bangalore Central Jail, (where the prisoner had been kept, pending his trial), was taken. He said that the prisoner's manner was very strange, and he believed him to be out of his mind. The Warder and Jemadar also complained to witness about his strange behaviour, sleeplessness, and quarrelsome disposition. His Honor ordered the prisoner to be taken to the Bowring Hospital for observation. The prisoner was being escorted away, when he said he had a statement to make. On being brought back, he, in a most lucid, coherent way, related the whole of the circumstances of the murder, exactly as they transpired, and his giving himself up to the Police. He said that his wife refused to turn out a woman who was on a visit to his house on the final Sunday, and that this enraged him and led him to take his child's life. The man was taken to the Bowring Hospital, and it remains for the Doctor to determine whether the man is really mad, or only shamming. The problem is a very difficult one, and we do not envy the Doctor his position, for the man's life is, in a measure, in the former's hands.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A most audacious and villainous case of highway robbery occurred a few days ago on the Bangalore—Kangherry, road. A woman was footing it to the latter place when she was attacked by four robbers, who stripped of her jewels and even dress, amounting in value in all to about Rs. 300 and decamped, leaving her perfectly nude. This ought to be a warning to women never to travel alone.

COURT VACATION.—All the Civil Courts throughout the Province, and in the British assigned tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be closed for the "long" vacation, from Thursday next, the 29th Instant, to the 15th May. Judgment creditors have been very clamorous for execution of their decrees, before the Courts close, and the poor Bailiffs have had no active time of it. The Judges will enjoy their holidays, and moreover continue to draw their salaries, but it will be a very sorry time for the lawyers.

THE LADY NURSES.—The lady nurses are expected to arrive in India in the troopship *Malabar* on the 22nd instant. One lady Superintendent, and five nursing sisters are for duty at the Military Station Hospital at Rawal Pindi, and one lady Superintendent and three nursing sisters for Bangalore. The pay of the lady Superintendent is Rs. 400 per mensem, and of the nursing sisters Rs. 175 per mensem. The ladies are chiefly from St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals, London.—*Mail.*

General Summary.

THE TRAVANCORE HIGH COURT.—It is ruled by the Travancore High Court that all communications, between the Sessions Judges and the Magistracy, must pass through the District Magistrate, except in such cases as applications for records, &c. This procedure will place the District Magistrate, in a position to know what passes between his subordinate magistracy and the Sessions Courts in cases disposed of by the latter.—W. S.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY GUARD.—On the arrival of the 5-15 P. M. local up passenger train for Pondicoch at Bally on Thursday last, it was discovered that Guard George Hadlock was missing. The authorities were communicated with, and on a search being made, his body was found 3 miles from the Howrah Station, with the skull fractured and life extinct. Whether he slipped from the brake van, or how he fell off the train, is not known. Deceased was a very promising young man. He was a prominent member of the E. I. R. Volunteer Corps.—I. D. N.

A BLIND CANDIDATE FOR THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION:—At the Pleaders' Examination this month, in Bombay, writes a local paper there will be a candidate named Nanoja Narain who is quite blind. His examination will be oral, and an officer has been appointed to write down his answers. He is a student of the Poona Native Institution and passed the Matriculation examination in 1885. He receives a scholarship of twenty rupees per month from H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

MISS MAY SAMUEL.—Miss May Samuel, of Poona, as previously intimated in these columns, having successfully passed her first B. A. examination, the Jewish Community of Bombay, in appreciation of her creditable progress in her studies have presented her with a very handsome silver vase with a suitable inscription engraved on it. In acknowledging this beautiful present she expressed herself as greatly surprised and pleased, and she felt gratified to know of the kindly feeling and friendly interest her community has taken in her welfare. In conclusion, she expressed the hope that she may prove herself worthy of the testimonial presented to her.

MADRAS SEASON REPORT.—The following season telegram of the Madras Government of India, is for the week ending 3rd instant:—"No rain, except a small quantity in Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly and Nilgiris. Rainfall to date generally sufficient, except in parts of Vizagapatam, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged here and there by disease, insects or want of rain. Wet crops under rainfed tanks in parts of Bellary and Madura have withered owing to deficient water supply. Stock suffering very badly in Anantapur and South Arcot, and badly in North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Madura, Kurnool and Bellary. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and parts of Madura and Anantapur, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. Prices of rice and ragi falling in many districts, other grains rising or stationary. General prospects favorable."

THE SALT TAX.—We have received from the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association a strong protest addressed by that body to the Government of India against the enhancement of the salt-tax. One paragraph will show the nature of the whole memorial:—"It must," we read, "be borne in mind that the mass of the consumers are poor, and that they chiefly belong to the rural and labouring classes who constitute the real backbone of the empire, and on whose toil and industry the annual land revenue of the country wholly depends. To lay on the shoulders of such classes, who already contribute 4½ per cent. on their daily salt out of their annual average pittance of Rs 27 per head, and of whom nearly fifty millions go without one full meal a day, a further charge of another 1 per cent. on that income is, indeed, most burdensome." This, though we cannot accept the figures, is as a statement clear and definite. But the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was equally clear and emphatic when he spoke in the Supreme Legislative Council—"I see," he said, "that an objection in some quarters has been raised against the increase in the salt tax of an additional duty of eight annas per maund, but if the figures on this question are gone into, it will be found that this increase would be as little felt by the masses as would the duty on petroleum." And, he continued, as this imposition would not at all affect the poor "I have nothing to say against it being levied." Here we have Sir Dinshaw and the Bombay Presidency Association taking diametrically opposite views, and if the Presidency Association Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit continues to be the President! Surely there is a deadlock here. When the first President, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, was unable to agree with the members of the Association about the wisdom of sending political advice to the English electors, he at once resigned. What steps do the members and their existing President mean to take now? The difficulty seems to be a Gordian knot that can only be cut in one way.—T. I.

The Overland Mail.

London, 2nd March.

The arrangements, for the Queen's visit to Italy have nearly been completed by the Court officials and the managers of the Continental railways over which her Majesty will travel when proceeding to and from Florence. According to the present programme, the Queen, who will be accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and attended by a limited suite, is to leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday, March 20, for Portsmouth, where the royal party pass the night on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* in the harbour. The Queen quits Portsmouth on the following day and crosses the Channel to Cherbourg, where a special train, with her Majesty's dry and sleeping saloons attached, will await the arrival of the royal passengers, in order to convey them to the south. The Queen, on leaving the French coast, travels along the western line to Paris, and, passing over the Centure Railway to the Lyons line, will proceed, via Dijon, Macon Beaune, Modane, Mont Cenis, Turin, Genoa, Spezzia, and Pisa, to Florence, which will be reached after a forty hours' journey from Cherbourg. The Queen, will occasionally make excursions from the Villa Palmieri into the country about the city a couple of royal carriages having already been sent from Windsor Castle to Florence for the use of her Majesty and suite during the drives. Her Majesty spends Easter on the Continent, and returns about the middle of April to England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Indian Civil Service Commission.—The Earl of Kimberley asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would be able to lay upon the table of the House the report which, he understood, had been received from the Commission in India on the Civil Service of that country.

Viscount Cross took that opportunity of tendering his thanks to Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Charles Turner, as well as to the other gentlemen who had served on the Indian Civil Service Commission, for the great pains and trouble they had taken in sifting the matter and in making the report. He had had a telegram from the Viceroy asking if he had any objection to the publication of the report at once. His answer was that he had no objection, and unless he heard from the Viceroy again at the end of the week he would lay the report upon the table.

Gold and Silver Currency.—Mr. S. Smith gave notice that on early date he would call attention to the injurious effect of the constant fluctuation in the relative values of gold and silver.

The Indian Salt Duty.—Sir G. Campbell asked the Under Secretary for India whether, while in all other respects the increased Indian Salt duty was brought into immediate operation in accordance with the practice of this country, an exception was made in favour of British merchants whose cargoes already on the way to India are exempt, so that they would pay the lesser duty, while they reap the profit of the increased price resulting from the duty.

The Ruby Mines.—Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated by Mr. Sinclair at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, that the Secretary of State had, by refusing to carry out the concession entered into by Lord Dufferin for the lease of the Ruby Mines in Burmah, caused a loss to the Indian revenues in one year of 3¾ lacs of rupees, or £37,500.

Sir J. Gorst: It is impossible to state the exact loss to the revenue of the year by the working of the Ruby Mines having been postponed. On the other hand, the exhaustion of the mines has not commenced, and the revenue lost in the present year will in ordinary course be realised in years to come.

Employment of Discharged Soldiers.—Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Colonel Dyson, said that the question of the employment of reserve and discharged soldiers was one that had frequently been under the consideration of the Government, who admitted the desirability of such employment being found where practicable. Wherever possible the rules for entering the Civil Service had been relaxed in favour of soldiers and sailors.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

The Russian proposal for the recall of Prince Ferdinand has caused a profound sensation in all Bulgarian circles. The Sofia correspondent of the *Times* says:—"As to the attitude of the Government in case it should receive a notification from the Powers, or from one of them, to the effect that the Prince, not having been recognised may abdicate, I am left to believe, after discussing the matter with M. Stranisky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Nacheritch, a former Foreign Minister, that the present Government would offer the strongest resistance, and do all in its power to prevent the Prince's departure. It is generally felt that the country could not face the dangers of another Interregnum, which the enemies of Bulgaria wish to establish for the purpose of preparing the way for dismemberment. The Bulgarians will only submit to force; but before doing so they will make a struggle for their national existence, which was recognised by the Powers themselves at the Berlin Congress. With the Bulgarians in the frame of mind it will be difficult, if not impossible, to settle the Bulgarian difficulty in accordance with Russia's wishes by the ordinary means of diplomacy. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that these views are not shared by many influential Bulgarians, who, though offering no opposition to the Government, consider the personal question far less important than the great question of Bulgaria's existence as a nation. These latter politicians are against any resistance, provided the Powers give substantial guarantees for Bulgaria's liberty to manage her own affairs, without the perpetual foreign intervention which was the main cause of the events of Aug. 9."

According to advices from Sofia published by the Berlin *National Zeitung*, if the Powers take concerted action to declare Prince Ferdinand's rule illegal, and demand his abdication, his Highness will go so far as to relinquish the reins of power, but will remain in Bulgaria awaiting the result of the election of a new Prince, which is expected to be in his favour.

At a banquet given at Sofia on Feb. 27, in honour of Prince Ferdinand's birthday, M. Stambuloff, the Premier, proposed the health of the Prince, who, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the good wishes of the present, whom he trusted, he should, but in an age with his own. His Highness then proceeded as follows:—"I came to Bulgaria to labour in the national cause, which attracted me by the nobleness of its character, and I have since then devoted myself entirely to that object. Let us pursue it together! Support me by your labour and patriotism! Let us work together, and, with God's help, we shall attain our object. Long live Bulgaria!"

Extracts.

When a father in lues a his boy to break rule of his school that interferes with discipline, the school master, it appears, may not only refuse to have the boy in his school any longer, but may insist on being paid the whole of the school fee for the current term, and probably also for the succeeding term in default of notice. A rule which prevails at the Philbard's School is that no *exeat* is permitted in the Easter term. However, a boy, who desired to be present at some home festivities on a sister's birthday, was, after much pressure, allowed by the head master to go home on the condition that he returned to school the same day. As his father insisted on retaining him till the following morning, the school-master refused to receive the boy again, and sued the father in the Queen's Bench, obtaining judgment for 23*l* and 13*s*, the full fee for the current term. The relation between a school-master and a parent is, Mr. Justice Wills remarked, that the latter surrenders, for the time being, a part of his exclusive right to control his son, and recently undertakes that, so far as he is concerned, the master shall be at liberty to enforce the rules of the school—at all events such rules as are known to the parent. Canon Rawstone, vicar of St. Mary's, Penwortham, states that his income in 1887 from that living was 127*l* 2*s* 2*d*, and he regards it as a very great honour and distinction that it was the poorest living in the Manchester diocese. The Canon has held the benefice nearly thirty years for his opinion is that poor livings of the Church are its real dignities. The Canon, however, who is now getting into years, speaks of his early relinquishment of the benefice, but is anxious, before doing so, in view of the interests of the parishioners and his successor, to carry out the work of augmenting the endowment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On Feb 23, in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Sir W. Chichele Plowden, K C S I, presided over a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the British Empire in the East, held under the auspices of the East India Association

A paper was read, which had been written by Mr. Siva Ram, which dilated at length upon the advantages of the British connection to the people of India Every student of *Indian history*, he said, must be vividly impressed with the fact that almost all the Governors General and Viceroys had been actuated by a desire to benefit the people entrusted to their care, but it was now the lawful ambition of the people that they should take a large share in their own Government. The notion that India was unfitted for a democratic form of Government was erroneous, for what might be called the parliamentary system existed originally in Indian society, and had never been wholly lost in the village communities In the discussion which followed, Mr. Lutfu-Rahmuna said the loyalty of the people of India could not now be questioned A movement was now on foot in India to induce the Government to allow them to administer their own affairs as far as possible The people of India had lately been taxed far *too much*, and all *natives cried out against* it. The salt tax had recently been increased there, and both the people and the press of the Eastern Empire had strongly protested against it They had many grievances, and among them was the question of volunteers They thought it hard that they were not allowed to enrol themselves as volunteers, so that they might take part in the defence of their country if occasion *should arise*. Mrs. Gosling, the Rev Henry Seeley, and Mr. Mahommed Shah Deen also spoke.

THE TRAVANCORE RAJ.

Ryot and Rayyet writes —The Model State is in a bad way. Slowly but surely the toilers are encompassing Travancore. Heaven save the ruler who alienates *the Press*. It was sheer folly in the Durbar to despise its *numerous and clever* enemies of its own household Though baffled oft, they never lost heart, but rather mutually kept themselves in countenance And now at length their persistent exposure of misrule in the great Malabar Rajya telling the days are gone by when the favour of a Governor was an all sufficing resource The visit of the Governor of *Madras to Travancore* was an event of great importance in this connection I might be the turning point in the controversy It was regarded with different feelings by the two sides—with hope by the accuser and misgiving by the accused Both sides prepared for it Those who had hitherto been representing the Court and Government of Travancore as utterly corrupt and incorrigible, now filled the air with their *lamentations and curses and their prayers* to Lord Connemara To help the Governor in his inquiry they formulated their charges and fulminated a whole pamphlet The Durbar was no less active. It comported itself as if it was its last chance, but it bestirred itself characteristically It exhausted itself in a grand reception of the new comer, appealing to Lord Connemara's human heart and Irish imagination The malcontent cause was "dished" *by the* Court in a magnificent display But it didn't do, after all It merely starved off threatened crash. The Governor went away apparently pleased, but not, we suspect, without giving His Highness and Minister a quiet hint to set their house in order. Accordingly, there are signs of activity in that direction At the same time the press itself is being used to bolster up the reputation of the administration Sarvaiah too has been apparently shelved, for the moment

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD

The *Deccan Times*—A Branch of the National Indian Association has been established at Hyderabad This has been accomplished primarily through the enlightened and philanthropic efforts of Nawab Imad ul Dowlah (Syed Hassan Belgrami) our Director of Public Instruction encouraged and assisted by the sympathy of others, chief among whom is Mrs Marshall who has so kindly consented to be the Lady President of the Branch The good work which is being done by the present association has appealed so strongly to the Nawab and to those who are in unison with him in their ideas of social progress and the methods necessary to be adopted in the furtherance of the work of ameliorating the conditions of certain phases of Indian society, that they have endeavoured *to gather around them a few whom they hope* to make as enthusiastic as they themselves are in the particular object for which the Branch *has been specially inaugurated* That object is as unique as it is noble in conception The specific object of the Hyderabad Branch is for *the present to be the support and encouragement* of female education among the higher classes of Mahomedans and Hindus, and this *is to be effected by the application of the* "gosha" system of instruction This is, as far as we are aware, the first time that an attempt *has been made to popularise* education amongst the daughters of the higher classes in public institutions, by maintaining and enforcing a due respect to Eastern habits and prejudices The experiment will be widely watched with much interest, and if successful it is not unlikely to mark an important advance in the matter of female education throughout India If the Hyderabad Branch succeed in enticing to their Institution the daughters of the higher classes, and in keeping them there for a sufficiently long period to ensure that the training imparted will influence their future lives and the lives of those around them then indeed will it succeed in inaugurating one of the most beneficial movements that has ever been attempted in the way of raising the moral and intellectual standard of the classes for whom it is designed Hyderabad is perhaps of all places the best fitted for such an experiment, and Mr Syed Hussain Belgrami has not been slow to recognize and act upon this Our Director of Public Instruction believes and in this we quite agree with him, that while facilities for secondary and higher education should be provided for all, special facilities in this direction should be held out for the sons and daughters of the natural rulers and leaders of the people

A LECTURE AT CHINGLEPUT

A lecture on "Some primitive elements in Indian thought and custom, *viewed in relation* to those of other countries," was delivered on Friday evening last in the Free Church Mission High School, Chinglepat, by the Rev A Andrew, to a large and appreciative audience of educated Hindus In the unavoidable absence of the Dist ct Judge, who had consented to take the chair, Mr Subbi Iyer, Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, presided —" The lecturer spoke of India as a *most interesting country*—a veritable museum of antiquities, ethnological, social and religious, and pointed out the nature of Indian civilization and the means used under British administration to transform it into something higher and better From a rapid sketch was given of the rude and primitive elements observable on every side, and a comparison was made between them and those found in other countries with a view to impress on the minds of all how much yet remains to be done ere India can make any real progress towards the highest ideal which any state can form—political independence and political equality among the highly civilised nations of the world In conclusion the lecturer said that it is foolishness to think that the people of India can rise in a day to be a *power in the world—can throw off at once every* trace of their old beliefs, their old magical rites, their primeval superstitions, and their *ancient customs, and enter a new civilisation* and possess an advanced intellectual life, that indigenous education with its primitive pial schools and unintellectual teachers has done little during the many centuries of its existence to prepare the people for this, and that the new educational policy, introduced by the British has but touched the surface of India's torpid intelligence. The new lever, however, he remarked, was at work, which seemed destined to effect the revolution aimed at *Still the natives needed to be awakened to* realise their position and to seek elevation As they are at present they are not rich enough nor are they inclined to provide themselves with improved implements for their agriculture, furniture for their houses or machinery for their industries, and besides, they, with the exception of the semi enslaved field labourers and the artizan classes have no desire to work with their hands This was one of the reasons why India did not rise as she might Her view of manual labour should be changed when we might hope to see a glorious future for this sunny and wondrous land,—when the soil might be made to produce greater crops trade developed, wealth increased and the comforts of life diffused more largely among all classes This had happened elsewhere The civilised nations of Europe owe their high position and immense influence to the fact they are not ashamed to *work* with their hands, to utilise mechanical power, and to bring all that science can teach to make the artizan classes more expert in *their respective handicrafts* Moreover they, as a whole, are believers in the Christian religion which over tends to emancipate its adherents from the thraldom of barbarous superstition, sorcery, fetishism and vile customs Let the experience of European nations be *that of India* Let her stir herself, let her set her house in order, let her sons arise and sound the trumpet of reform and become *true reformers—not reformers of the pliable* weak-kneed type who are afraid to practise what their reason tells them is right, but re*formers of the Luther type, thorough and* courageous—and devote their whole lives to bringing this great country abreast of the *times and in touch with the most advanced* nations Let also the foreigners in India, who wish well for the natives, be encouraged to *labour as in trying to raise new life into the* dry bonds of India ofete civilisation, believing that in the end amelioration and progress will assuredly become an *historical fact* At the close, the chairman made a few remarks After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman, the *meeting dispersed*

HINDOO PILGRIMS

Pilgrimages form a most important part of the Hindoo religions They are undertaken professedly for the expiation of sin, which, according to Brahmanical notions, is inherent in every man, and their merit consists in the hardships and sufferings undergone during the journey, in the ablutions performed at the shrine, and in the worship of the deity presiding therein, who, of course cannot be approached but through the priests to whom satisfactory presents must be made Hindoo pilgrims, generally, travel long distances before they reach the holy places and the greater the distance a pilgrim goes the more merit is in *his pilgrimage* They are very often seen in companies of forty or fifty men and women, and sometimes even little children—the men *having so many coverings on their persons*, the women with bundles on their heads and a pot under one arm—trudging their way under a *burning sun at the rate of fourteen or fifteen* miles a day Some pilgrims, bent upon securing for themselves an extraordinary amount of sanctity *measure with their bodies all the distance* that lies between their homes and the holy place they have determined to visit They *will move upon their hands and knees*, lifting their chest touch the ground each time They make a forward motion, and proceed thus for *hours together under a blazing sun* And it is some months before they accomplish their journey, which indeed, is considered by them is more sanctifying than the worship of the deity in itself Once one of these devotees was seen to be accompanied by a woman, apparently his wife who carried a little broom in her hands, with which she, every time the man moved forward, nightly swept the ground *before him, so that the little stones and gravel* might not pierce his hands and knees This operation shocked his companions, who at once made him go back to his home, whence he had to start afresh in a more pilgrim-like manner Certain it is that the belief of the Hindoo pilgrims in the removal of their sins, by thus bringing upon themselves so much suffering in their long journeys, is not forgotten, but real, and indeed, it is no long but their blind faith and credulous simplicity that support them so long under their self inflicted trials and hardships A few of the pilgrims die on their way to the holy places through constant exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, or succumb to the physical ailments brought on by continuous irregular living, or are killed by robbers or wild beasts But none the less do they consider themselves as having accomplished the chief object of their pilgrimage—the expiation of sins and happiness hereafter Once some pilgrims were returning home from a holy place on the hills during the hot, sickly season, when an old man and his wife having walked a good distance under a scorching sun, stopped under the shade of a tree, fatigued and hungry They partook of a melon and some parched gram, which instantly produced an attack of cholera Both of them died in a few hours They were, no doubt, returning home with light hearts, having spent the last years of their lives in the performance of sacred duties and secured, in their imagination, the longed for beatitude Perhaps they fondly believed at their death-bed that the melon and the parched gram transported them to Paradise, and their companions, too, were glad that they had died thus, in the very act of earning the boon of eternal happiness The most renowned places of pilgrimage in India, are Gaya, Prayag, Hardwar, Juggannath, and Benares Gaya is near Patna, the capital of the fertile district of Behar, in North Eastern India It is resorted to principally by those who are anxious to propitiate the spirits of their departed fathers by making their offerings in the shape of balls of rice Prayag is the old Hindoo town, chosen by the followers of Allah into Allahabad, in Northern India Below Allahabad, where the Ganges and Jumna unite, a third river, called Sarswati, is, according to old Hindoo notions, *said to flow under them* This junction is called Triveni, literally the three braid, and the sanctifying influences of the union of the *three holy waters are secured to the devoted* ones by laying for a short time in the water at the point of confluence in a certain prescribed position *Most people go to Hardwar*—the door of Har, or Vishnoo—near the pass through which the holy Ganges burst *from the Himalayas to wash their sins*, but thousands from Cabul, Cashmere and the country beyond the Indus are attracted to Hardwar by the brisk traffic in all sorts of things that goes on there during the perennial festivals Benares the holiest of holy places to the Hindoos, is too well known to need any description Next to Benares, Juggannath which is unique in many ways among the holy places of the Hindoos, attracts the largest number of pilgrims from all parts of India The Shrine of Juggannath, commonly called Juggeenath—literally, the Lord of the Universe—stands on the coast of Orissa, amidst level burning sands, and, to those who sail up or down the Bay of Bengal, it appears in the distance like a vast black obelisk It is built of huge blocks of granite, transported with incredible labour from the neighbouring mountains and consists of a grotesque, pyramidical structure about 350 feet in height and a spacious area enclosed by a lofty wall. Around the wall on the inside there runs a gallery supported by a double range of pillars, and *forming a veranda* The four faces of the pyramid are covered with sculptured figures of deities, and its apex is crowned with ornaments of gilt copper, which dazzle and glitter in the sun The interior of this stupendous structure which is in perpetual darkness, is lighted up by a hundred lamps, burning day and night in front of the idol The image is made of wood, thickly painted and renewed every three years, when the original bones of the idol Chero, Krishna, are removed by a Brahmin from the inside of the old idol to that of the new one. The priest, during this awful operation, covers his eyes, lest the sight of such mysterious relics should consume him like lightning This priestly terror of course repressed in the *minds of the worshippers all desire to see* Krishna's bones Thousands of people from all parts of India annually visit the Temple *of Juggannath The approaching* pilgrims cover the road before and behind as far as the eye can reach, and when the temple appears in view at a distance, the whole multitude, uttering a joyful shout, fall down prostrate on the ground, the very touch of which is considered sacred by the orthodox people There is one great peculiarity about this temple, all castes and tribes of Hindoos, who are so particular in the matter of eating and drinking may and do eat here together of the same food, cooked and served by people of any caste for Juggannath knows no distinction of caste, or sect, or rank Thus all resume their caste privileges as soon as they leave the precincts of the temple The self immolation of pilgrims, by throwing themselves under the car of Juggannath, which was at one time carried to a fearful extent is too well known. The huge idol, which is certainly not pretty, is once a year drawn in a car of enormous size, amidst much pomp and ceremony, though very few people are allowed at the present day to be crushed by it The Temple of Juggannath is credited with some miraculous powers. It is believed that if seven pots of rice be placed here, one on the top of another, to boil, the rice in the topmost pot will be cooked and ready for use first Any one acting hypocritically in or about the temple is said to become a leper, this is believed in even by those who have resided in the place *nearly all their lifetime without ever seeing* such a transformation —*Graphic*

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A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature, and Occultism. It consists of nearly sixty four pages of reading matter, and its contents will be found highly interesting to all who care for mysticism, love and ancient learning. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs. 8 per annum, single copy Rupee 1. Back numbers and volumes may be obtained at the same price. Money Orders or Cheques should be made payable to the Manager, *Theosophist* Office, and all business communications should be addressed to him at Adyar, Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 26th March.—Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., had just begun an address at a proclaimed meeting of the National League held yesterday at Youghall, when the Scottish Rifles, with bayonets fixed, and a force of police with batons drawn, appeared on the scene, charged and dispersed the crowd, and several persons were injured. Mr. Plunkett, a Magistrate, receiving a severe gash across the face.

Kalimpong, 24th March.—On Tuesday, the 32nd Pioneers stormed the Tibetan outworks below Lingtu. Seven Tibetans were killed and many wounded. Our casualties are one officer and two sepoys slightly wounded. On Wednesday the troops reached Lingtu after a fatiguing climb through snow, and found the fort evacuated, and the enemy gone.

Bucharest, 26th March.—The evacuation of the New Hebrides by the French troops is at last complete.

London, 27th March.—The Budget for the past year shows an actual revenue of £89,600,000, against an expenditure of £87,400,000. For 1888-89 there is an estimated revenue of £89,287,000, and an estimated expenditure of £86,000,000. With a view to assisting the local taxation a portion of the license tax and half of the probate duties have been surrendered to the local authorities. Interest on the Suez Canal shares is to be utilised in defraying expenses of Imperial fortifications. The income tax has been reduced a penny in the pound. The tax on heavy vehicles has been raised in Great Britain, Ireland being exempt; a wheel tax of 2s 6d has been imposed, while a tax of £1 on pleasure horses, and £5 on race horses, 5s. a dozen on bottled wines, and 1½ per cent. per annum on securities payable to the bearer have been levied. Other stamp duties have been raised, and the result shows a total ultimate surplus of £212,000.

Zanzibar, 27th March.—His Highness Seyyid Bhargash Bin Said, G. C. M. G., Sultan of Zanzibar, died here to-day.

Calcutta, 27th March.—Official intelligence received states that Seyyid Bhargash, Sultan of Zanzibar, returned to Zanzibar on the 26th instant, and died at midnight. His brother Khalifa has been proclaimed Sultan this morning. All is quiet.

Cairo, 28th March.—Shots were exchanged between scouts of the two armies during the night. General Sir Marzino does not believe that the Abyssinians intend making a general attack.

Paris, 30th March.—The Chamber having voted urgency to the motion suddenly brought forward by the Radicals demanding a revision of the Charter, M. Tirard objected to the proceeding and resigned. It is probable that M. Floquet will be summoned to take M. Tirard's place.

Constantinople, 30th March.—A cordon of Turkish troops having been posted all along the Bulgarian frontier, Bulgaria has called on the Porte for an explanation.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We are sorry to be obliged again to revert to the unpleasant subject of subscribers in arrears. When we reduced our rates of subscription at the commencement of the year, one of our chief objects in doing so was to induce our subscribers to pay up always in advance. But it would appear that many of our subscribers do not appreciate the concession, and show a great want of consideration for all the labour and expense we are put to in supplying them with literary pabulum. We shall be obliged, if subscribers in full into arrears, to charge the full arrear rates; and we trust such of our subscribers as have not paid up will spare us this necessity by promptly remitting their dues.

The Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

A most important measure was discussed at last Tuesday's ordinary monthly meeting of the City Municipal Board. This was no less important a subject than the introduction of the elective system into the Municipality. The Mysore Durbar are believed to be in favour of the measure, which, it is hoped, will come into effect from 1st September next. In the meantime Government have been asked to extend till then the term of service of such of the Commissioners who otherwise would have to retire before that time. The Board resolved, that on receipt of a favorable reply from Government, a Sub-Committee be formed to frame rules, &c. Ever since the privilege of local Self-Government was extended to the ratepayers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and they have been allowed to exercise the right of electing their own representatives on the Municipal Board, instead of their being nominated by Government, we have contended that the Mysore Durbar should follow suit with the Government of India, and extend the same privilege to the ratepayers of Bangalore City. The latter, which is really part and parcel of "P" *Bangalore, occupies a most anomalous* position, in civic matters, as compared with the Station half, and we are glad to hear that the Mysore Durbar are at length disposed to place the City on a par with the Station in this direction referred to. Under the nomination system the Municipal Board is practically nothing more or less than a Government institution. As in the case of the Legislative Councils, the members are invariably chosen for their Government partisanship, so that a Board so constituted is a dummy show, the moving springs of which are worked in the back-ground by Government officials. Election, on such a Board, so far from being a necessary qualification, is very often considered the opposite, in a member, and preference has very frequently been given to men whose gross ignorance would be a guarantee against their taking any further part in the discussions of the Board, the acquiescing in the proposals, views, and acts of the President himself, a Government official, of course.

The local self Government schemes has now been in operation in India for about five years, and it has already been generally pronounced a success. It has instilled a healthy spirit of manly independence in the ratepayers, and Municipalities have *vied with each other in improving their respective* Cities and Towns, promoting sanitation, &c., and developing trade. In the sister Presidency of Madras, the success of the local self-Government system has been very marked, and drew the following encomium from the lips of Lord Connemara at the close of the recent Agricultural Exhibition at Salem:—

"We have been greatly gratified by the results of the local self-government in this Presidency last year. Local Boards have distinguished themselves by their vitality and energy, Municipal Boards have done the same and have shown much public spirit; the Chairmen have displayed a great deal of self sacrifice in giving up their time to public duties, and the other members have done the same!"

Further, the Government, of Madras, in reviewing the working of the new Act during the year 1886-87, conclude with the following pertinent and significant remarks:—

"The great increase of non official agency which has been a consequence of the new Act has not led, as was anticipated, to retrogression in efficiency of administration. The non official Chairmen have generally done their work well, and onerous though the office is in large towns, men have been found willing to devote time and trouble to it, often with conspicuous success. There are abundant signs of increased interest in municipal affairs; the impatience of taxation which it was thought elected councillors would display has not been shown, the taxes being recognised as necessary and beneficial to the populations concerned; and caution is advancing, at least in accept ability to the people. In some of the larger towns a spirit of faction has shown itself, which is much to be regretted; but, on the whole, the Governor-in Council is well satisfied with the progress which local self-government is making in the Presidency. He avails himself of the opportunity to observe that some Collectors, and Revenue officers under them, are now inclined to treat municipal affairs as no concern of theirs, and to leave Municipal Councils entirely to their own devices. This is a position which it was not at all intended that the local representatives of the Government should take up. Though Collectors are no longer members of the Councils, there is much which, by using the influence legitimately due to their experience and position, they might do to help and direct Municipal bodies without in any way trenching on their independence; and the Government expect that they will act accordingly."

We make these excerpts to show how successful within so short a time of its having been put in operation, has been the working of the new Municipal Act in the adjoining Presidency of Madras, and there is no reason why the same success should not attend its extension to the Mysore Province, beginning with Bangalore City. In the Station of Bangalore, as we have before said, the elective system has worked admirably in the Municipality. There is now life, animation, and spirit, where all was lethargy and indifference, and deference to Government officials. The meetings of the Station Municipality under the nomination system, were tame affairs. Everything was cut and dried, and the President and *ex officio* members carried all before them, the "non official members meekly assenting to all they proposed. Men of real public spirit and independence, who had the courage of their convictions, often declined the doubtful honor of a seat in the Board, as they did not care to act the *role* of dummies, or expose themselves to the risk of being snubbed and "sat upon" if they ventured to vote contrary to the President's views. In 1883, when a deputation of the rate-payers of the Station waited up on Sir James Gordon, then British Resident, in connection with Municipal matters, one of the members Mr W Garrett, an old, well known, and public spirited citizen, when asked by Sir James why he did not accept office as a Commissioner, advanced the reasons above Stated. But since the non official members have been returned by the rate payers direct, all has changed for the better. Every important subject brought before the Board is fully, freely, and independently discussed. The discussions are often of a very lively nature (perhaps a little too much so, sometimes), and the President is no longer an autocrat to whose superior views and judgment the Commissioners must deferentially bow. If the self-Government experiment has succeeded so well in the sister Station of Bangalore, why should it not do so equally well in the City? In conclusion we trust that the Government will sanction the proposed measure, and that the intelligent rate-payers of the City will exert themselves to the utmost to ensure its proving a success

THE PROPOSED PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The Native Public of India have looked forward with not a little anxiety to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission anent the Provincial Civil Service which they propose shall take the place of the present Statutory Civil Service. It was feared that local Governments would be allowed too much scope in filling vacancies, and that, in short, the appointments would virtually be a matter of Government patronage. We are glad to find, however, that such is not the case, and that the Commission, on the contrary, strongly recommend the adoption of the competitive system, in filling appointments in the Provincial Service. The following are the recommendations of the Commission in this weighty matter:—

"For the purposes of recruitment of the Provincial Service the Commission believes that, in view of the varying circumstances and requirements of the several Provinces, no uniform system applicable to all Provinces can, at present, be recommended. But the evidence before the Commission shows that in parts of the country, where the general educational conditions are more advanced than elsewhere, especially in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, a system of open competition would give satisfaction to some important classes of the community, and would meet objections that are justly felt to a system of nomination. Assuming that candidates for the office have given evidence that they possess certain general qualifications without which no person should be appointed to the Provincial Service at all, it is believed that amongst natives of India better guarantees will ordinarily be found for the proper performance of their duty than is supplied by the possession of educational attainments duly tested. The Commission accordingly recommends that a system of open competition should be adopted wherever the Government of India thinks it not inexpedient. Where open competition is considered inadvisable, the Commission is of opinion that a system of *competition among candidates previously selected* is preferable to a system of nomination, provided that the number of candidates selected for each vacancy is sufficient to make the competition a real one. On the subject the Commission would recommend that no person should be considered eligible for nomination to the Provincial Service unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence—

(1) that he is not over 25 years of age (except in the case of barristers, advocates, or pleaders appointed to the Judicial branch otherwise than by competitive examination);

(2) That he has attained a prescribed preliminary standard of education and especially of qualification in one of the vernacular languages of the Provinces in which he is to be employed. The vernacular standard should be a high one, involving a thorough knowledge of the language and ability to write and read the written character with facility; and the evidence required should ordinarily be either a certificate of having passed in the vernacular language and literature by the highest standard of the vernacular school examination, or passing that standard before a Board of Examiners appointed for the purpose of the examination;

(3) that he is of sound health, good physique and active habits, and

(4) that he is of good character.

All persons appointed to the Provincial Service by recruitment should, in the opinion of the Commission, be subject to a period of probation or training during which time their appointment should be probationary or provisional only, unless in special cases Government considers such probation or training unnecessary. The Commission further recommends that, as in the Imperial Service, so in the Provincial Service, the Government should retain power in every special case and under prescribed conditions to make direct appointments to officers in the higher grades."

We believe that this will meet, generally, with the views and wishes of the Hindu Community. Some Mahomedan witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission, were strongly in favor of the nomination system; they urged that birth and social position should be taken into account. We can quite understand Mahomedans giving expression to such old world, out-of-date sentiments. The truth is that they have not taken advantage of the opportunities offered to them in common with all the natives of India, of educational training for public life, they find themselves out of the running when open competition is proposed for admission into the provincial branch of the much coveted Civil Service. But then, the class we speak of have only themselves to blame that they are now at a disadvantage, and their backwardness should not be allowed to operate against the claims and interests of the large mass of the other communities. The nomination system is a positively dangerous one. Seeing the immense responsibilities and superior nature of work required of a member of the Civil Service, it is imperative that only the highest talent available should be employed in it, and this can only be secured by open competition. Because the father of a candidate rendered important and valuable services to the State, and perhaps rose to the highest offices under it, it is no reason whatsoever, that this candidate should have a claim on Government for preferment in the service, whether he himself be qualified or not. Oliver Cromwell was a great man, a self-made man, a ruler of men, and he maintained the Common Wealth of Great Britain intact, so long as he lived. But his talents were not inherited by his son and successor, Richard Cromwell, who after a weak, feeble attempt to walk in his father's shoes, had to retire and make room for the return of the old monarchy. And so in every walk in life. It is folly to suppose that talent is always hereditary, and we repeat that it would be dangerous for the Government to fill the Provincial service by nomination, giving more weight to family social position and public services, than to the personal merit and worth of the candidate. The Mahomedans have latterly come to discover and admit their mistake in having neglected education, and are gradually coming forward, so that, after all, the competitive system of recruiting the service cannot keep them long their at a disadvantage, and taking advantage as they are now beginning to do, of education, they will, in course of time, find themselves on a level in that respect with their Hindu fellow subjects. The Public Service Commission are to be congratulated on the happy view they have taken of the question we have been discussing.

Occasional Notes.

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THE Maharaja Rajah of Coondi has addressed a *kharita* to the Viceroy, placing at the disposal of the British Government the resources of his State for the defence of the frontiers of India.

IN commemoration of his recent visit to Madras, the Maharajah of Travencore has sent the munificent contribution of Rs 3,000 to the Funds of the Victoria Public Hall in the People's Park

BABU Lal Mohun Dis, M.A., B.L., has been elected Tagore Law Professor to the Calcutta University for one year, from September 1888, the subjects of his lectures to be the Law of Alienation and Dilution and the Law of Property on Navigable and Non-Navigable rivers.

THE statement was made by Mr. John Taylor at the Reconstruction Meeting of the Mysore Reefs Co. on the 5th instant, that "at no less than six places, at very wide distances apart, at the Gregania mine, *the reefs averaged as much as 4 oz. of gold* to the ton of rock."

THE *Indian Mirror* maintains that the meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall in honor of Lord Dufferin on Thursday the 22nd ultimo, was a packed one, and that the Mahomedans formed a large majority of the audience. It adds:—"As for the Hindus there, they were in an overwhelming minority."

A Black-and-tan terrier recently entered the Bolton Infirmary unobserved, and forced itself upon the attention of the house surgeon, who found one of the animal's legs broken. He set the limb, the dog meanwhile licking his hand. The dog refused to leave the institution, and is now installed as an inpatient

WE understand that arrangements are now being made to hold a Conference of Mahomedans at Allahabad in February next, when certain important questions affecting that portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India will be dealt with. Representatives from all parts of the country are expected to attend the meeting, and thirty delegates will go from Madras.

LAST year the Government Archeologist and his Staff in Burma found some very *interesting works in the Upper Province* in inspecting and preparing impressions of the stone inscriptions in Sagaing, Ava, Amarapura and Mandlay. The most valuable collection of inscriptions was found in Amarapura near what is known as the Mahamuni pagoda. These inscriptions are curiously arranged in seven rows running from east to west, numbering 468 stone slabs, while on the west side is another cluster of 109 inscribed stones.

Local and Provincial.

A PLEADER DISENROLLED.—The officiating Judicial Commissioner of Coorg has been pleased to order that the name of Aswath Narayana, a Pleader in the Courts of Coorg, be struck off the Roll of Pleaders in Coorg, he having been convicted of fraudulent conduct and sentenced to six months imprisonment by the Sessions' Judge of Coorg.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.—We are glad to hear that Dr. Benson, the Durbar Physician, has selected six girls from the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage at Hassan to be trained in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund for extending medical aid to Native females. They will probably be sent to Madras to go through a regular medical and surgical course.

MR C. G PLUMER.—This gentleman, the Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, proceeded to Bangalore on six months' furlough, on Tuesday last. There was a large gathering on the platform of the Cantonment Railway station to see him off, including Justices P. R. A Thumbu Chetty and A. Ramchendraya, and a number of Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Advocates. Mr. Plumer expressed himself much gratified at the unexpected demonstration. He takes his little son Home for his education. Mrs. and Miss Plumer remain in Bangalore.

MR C CRESS.—Mr. Cress, who has been acting as District and Session's Judge of Mysore, for the past two months, during the absence of Mr. S. Hanumanta Rao on sick leave, returned to Bangalore on Thursday. During the short period he acted as Judge. Mr. Cress succeeded in making himself so popular, and held in such high regard and esteem by the Bar, that a farewell address was made to him in open Court, on the last occasion of his sitting. A large number of lawyers, merchants, and others assembled at the Railway Station to see him off. Mr. Cress was a great for work and left no arrears behind him.

THE WEATHER AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—The heat has become almost unbearable, the thermometer going up to as high as 93° in the shade. Public health, as may be expected under the circumstances, has been anything but satisfactory. Fever is very prevalent, and there have been several cases of small pox in the Pettah, some of which have proved fatal. Two or three cases of cholera have also occured. In the Cantonment one Eurasian lady died on Monday last of small-pox, in its confluent form, and two others are reported to be suffering from it. The sky is like molten brass, and we look in vain for signs of rain. The high winds we are having have blighted most of the mango blossom, so that the harvest of that fruit this year threatens to be very small.

THE LATE MR KRISHNAMA CHAR.—We greatly regret to announce the death at his residence in the Fort, yesterday morning, of consumption, of Mr. Krishnama Char, Deputy Manager of the Dewan's office, and brother of Mr Ringaswami

Iyengar, Comptroller. It is only a couple of months or so, ago, that the deceased gentleman lost his wife at Bangalore, on her return from a pilgrimage to Seeranagiri, from cholera she caught at the latter place. Mr. Krishnama Char, was, at the time, with the Maharajah and party on tour in Northern India, and on receiving the sad intelligence of the death of his wife, he returned immediately in advance to Bangalore, only to linger a little while of consumption and follow his wife. Mr Krishnama Char, was an intelligent man, of kindly, good disposition, and well liked by his subordinates, as well as by his friends and acquaintances. He was a protege of the late Mr Rangachariar, and held in great regard and favor by the present Dewan Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer.

THE BANGALORE FORT AND GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—We learn from a reliable source that the proposed transfer of the Bangalore Fort, in exchange of the Government House on the High Ground, which was pending the sanction of the Government of India for a long time, seems to have now been definitely settled. The Government of India has acquiesced in the transfer of the Bangalore Fort to the Mysore Government, the latter in its turn making over the Government House with all its furniture, plate, books, &c, to the Government of India. It was a long cherished desire of the present Minister, Mr K. Seshadri Iyer, B. A., L. L. B., C. S. I., to get possession of the Fort, which would be more in consonant to the Durbar than its turning class. Besides, the transfer is in the public interests for more than one reason. Since the abolition of the Octroi in the Cantonment, in which it is included the Fort, the residents of the latter place were put to much annoyance and inconvenience from the octroi officials of the Town, but the transfer of the Fort will at all events obviate the City Municipality, the rate payers of which will no longer have any cause of complaint on this head since they have to pay a bit more for their pan and supari than hitherto.—*Spectator.*

General Summary.

RETURN OF THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—The Maharajah of Travancore who has been lately touring in Bombay and Madras, returned to his Capital on Friday morning last the 16 inst. A specially arranged pandal was erected at Cuckoo for His Highness' reception. Precisely 6 the Maharajah moved in his horses and took his seat on a raised dais which was erected in the centre of the pandal, when an address was read by Dewan Bahadur Shanka Subba who presented the same to His Highness enclosed in a heirloom silver casket. An address was also read on behalf of the Malayalee community by James Nagyam Pillay which was afterwards presented to the Maharajah in an ebony and silver casket. His Highness set out in a state procession in a gilt Elephant richly caparisoned and bearing the emblematic flag and followed by the Cavalry and Infantry with band and colors under the command of Colonel Kitchen and Lieutenant Ferguson, the rear being brought up by the Maharajah who drove in a magnificent State carriage drawn by four great horses with mounted postilions. The road all along is kept gay with triumphal arches and much bunting. A Pandal instantly decorated Pandal had been erected, and on the procession arriving there, a greeting was sung. On passing by the front of the public buildings the Pupils of the Convent of the Holy Angels chanted out a song of welcome and presented His Highness with a beautiful bouquet. At Pattoorangally two where two triumphal arches had been erected the Maharajah was welcomed back by the populace. The approaches to the Fort were also gaily decorated and looked very pretty. A very large and artistically constructed pandal was erected in front of the Personal Fort gate under which the Maharajah had to pass to enter the Fort. Along the reception was in not enthusiastic, and whatever the outside world may say or do, and however much criticism of the present administration may be indulged in, the fact remains that Travancoreans have shown an enduring and loyal attachment to their ruler whose return has been the signal for great and universal rejoicing throughout the State.

W S

Extracts.

THE RAJA OF PUNCH.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—As Moti Singh, the Raja of Punch, has come into sudden notoriety by the imprisonment of his Prime Minister and family and confiscation of his property, some account of this State and its ruler may be interesting. The State of Punch, as all our readers are aware, lies about midway between Rawal Pindi and Srinagar; and is bounded on the north by the valley of the Jhelum, on the south by the district of Nowshera, on the east by the Pir Panjal range, and on the west by the river Jhelum and Rawal Pindi. Its elevation is about 3,500 feet. The Raja is about 56 years of age, of pleasing countenance and courteous manners. He is the third son of Dhian Singh, elder brother of Gulab Singh; and consequently a cousin of the late Maharajah Ranbeer Singh. His heir, Baldeo Singh, is a youth of 21 or 24 years of age. This Prince has some knowledge of English, and is usually good natured. He has been fairly brought up, and is free from those vices which are the curse of many of our Indian Princes. During the absence of Raja Moti Singh at Jammu, his son Baldeo Singh, with the aid of his Wazir Nand Lal, is said to have carried on the Government of Punch in a fairly creditable manner. The Minister has now for over been released and restored, with his family, on a charge of dishonesty. Punch has always been well worth a visit by the tourist, as few places have been more hospitable than Raja Moti Singh. The country is mountainous, and the scenery is magnificent. Travellers are accommodated in a substantial building not far from the town, where the requisites are supplied. Punch, which is of oblong shape, consists generally of one storied buildings, covered with flat mud roofs. The centre street is lined with shops on either side. Trade has always appeared brisk; and the subjects of the Raja generally happy and contented. Education is encouraged, for in strong contrast with Jammu, it boasts of two colleges for the use of all one for the Mohammedans. The chief buildings are the Durbar Hall, the museum and one or two other structures. The chief pastime of Watson for a long time fishing in the rivers of Punch, the Pilasta and Birch. They abound with varieties of the finny tribe, particularly the mahseer, many large specimens of which have been caught by anglers. The river Birch is for a short distance from the Travellers' Bungalow. When the province was originally taken in the present reigning family, its revenue derived from it was about 60,000 nanakshai rupees annually. Two years ago it was determined at about 3 or 4 lakhs, in favorable contrast to the revenue of the Kashmir territories, which was originally about a crore of rupees; but year by year the revenue has decreased, and now it scarcely amounts to 60 lakhs—a convincing evidence of the misgovernment of the country. The Raja of Punch possesses a battery of guns and maintains a standing army of about 1,200 men. About 600 of these do garrison duty, the remainder are distributed among the different tehsils to collect the revenue. The Raja, with his son Baldeo Singh, lives in the Fort, and his household numbers 300, exclusive of the 150 men who are in attendance upon the Wazir. In April last year the Maharajah of Kashmir proceeded home via Punch, and was the guest for a time of the Raja Moti Singh. This year he will repay the visit and address Your Honorable will find another link of union in the fact that they have each dismissed their prime Ministers—the Maharajah after a protracted and very vexatious delay, and the Raja, apparently, with less warning and with accompaniment of violence. With the information at our disposal, it would be premature to offer any opinion upon this matter.

THE AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA ON RAWAH AFFAIRS.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* is again throwing its thunderbolt of exposure against the head of Sir Lepel Griffin. This time it is the Maharajah of Rewah who is represented as appealing to the Viceroy for redress of grievances. The Rani tells the Viceroy that she has been treated most disrespectfully, that Sir Lepel even went to the length of threatening her with forfeiture of the Jaigir. She complains that the affairs of the State have been most grossly mismanaged, that the treasury has been exhausted and that she has been kept away from her son the minor Raja. It is really a pity that the Viceroy did not cause an inquiry to be made into Bhopal affairs. If the present affair be similarly allowed to stand over, we foresee loss of prestige. The Government ought not to appear to be ready to shield any of its officials.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE STANDARDS OF MORALITY.

The *Mahratta*.—The *Englishman* is never tired of boasting of the superior tone of morality and of depreciating the native standard of morality. In a recent issue it makes two assertions that the natives constantly take horoscopes to be manufactured and that they are ready to give bribes in order to get an advantage over others. In support of the latter assertion the paper calls in the evidence of the Lepel scandal where native students have confessed that they gave bribes openly to the Registrar. In support of the former it calls in the evidence given by district officers of candidates for employment producing fabricated certificates. It certainly asserts that both things are impossible in England. Unfortunately we have no experience of English morality with regard to these two particular points. But minus being registered there no extract is always authenticated and leaves no way open generally to manufacture a certificate. Yet even under these restrictions we often hear of birth registers being destroyed or particular pages being purloined or entries being torn off and others substituted for them or the dates being altered. With regard to bribes we do not know how they act in England; but in India we very often see young civil officers who are required to pass a language examination, or anything else to try to secure the favour of the Examiners by flattery or other means. The examiners too very often declare young men to have passed in examination in an vernacular language of which they have not even a elementary knowledge. In this, we ask, consistent with a high standard of morality? The *Englishman* certainly is not in a position to pick stones at others. What a mount of lying do we very often see in English papers. What disgusting flattery in toto and. No compliment is too high for an official provided he be a European and highly placed notwithstanding the fact that he may lead an openly dissolute life? Are we the *Englishman* & Co. assume superior airs!

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, *23rd March*.—At the close of the Council on the 23rd ultimo, the Viceroy said:—

"Before the Council rises, as it will probably not be in my good fortune to preside over such a distinguished assembly, and as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is likely again to be present with the Council as President, I trust that I may be permitted to express my deep sense of the obligation to all the Members for the great assistance rendered to the Government in the discharge of its legislative duties. I sincerely desire to render thanks to the non official members, who are good enough to abandon private and professional pursuits in order to devote their energies to the business of the country and lend us the advantage of their experience. I can assure them as representatives of an independent public opinion and those various important classes which form a large element in the Indian common wealth, that their presence and assistance are regarded with the greatest satisfaction." The Viceroy continued:—

"I also desire to express to our native colleagues my deep sense of the ability with which they have handled the various matters that have come up for consideration. The manner in which they debate on the various questions coming under discussion, and bringing out their own, has always been the matter of surprise and admiration to me. I have been equally struck by the good temper, courtesy and gentlemanlike bearing with which they have entered even into the warmest controversy. I think I may congratulate the Council on the very considerable amount of work that has been done for Assam. The number of Bills passed is no less than 73; among these are the Bengal Tenancy Act, the Rent Act, the provincial Small Cause Court Act, the Indian Marine Act, the Punjab Tenancy Act, the Punjab Land Revenue Act, Incomes and Dowers Act, and last, but not least in importance, the Debtors Act. It must be remembered that the debates at this Council table to which the public are admitted form but a very slight part of the labours of the Legislative Council. The time, thought and attention devoted to Bills in Committee is infinitely greater than that which the Council when assembled in its full members is required to give to the Bills. I is true that the Bills which I have enumerated do not belong to the category which excite very universal attention from one end of the country to another, but they have not been the less beneficent in their operation. In fact, if we regard our land legislation alone as affecting Oudh and the Punjab, we shall find that the labours of this Council contributed an amount of happiness and sense of security to the inhabitants which they have not enjoyed during any corresponding period."

A STANDARD UNIT OF WEIGHT.

The *South of India Observer*.—Somebody has written to a contemporary, urging that now the question of a uniform unit of length for all India is engaging the attention of the Government, the problem of determining a standard of unit of weight should also be taken up. In this request the Government would doubtless readily acquiesce were it not that a uniform standard unit of weight has been in existence for the last sixteen years. The Indian weights and measures of Capacity Act of 1871 determines that the primary standard of weight shall be called a seer, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal when weighed in vacuum to the French kilogramme. It is, therefore, not correct to describe the seer merely as the "unit of native India." It is the legal unit for all India in any one selling goods marked as weighing certain number of seers would be held in a court of Law to mean a seer equal in weight to that kept by the Indian Government. If the goods weighed less than marked, when weighed again by a government standard, the seller would be liable to punishment. The cases of the seer and the ratl, the latter the common native measure of length in India, are thus quite distinct. While this is true, however, it cannot be said that even the regulations regarding weight are altogether satisfactory. The seer is the legal standard, but its relation to other weights in common use has not in all cases been legally fixed, so that if a man is by the sale or the lb, the law cannot say what weight he goods ought to come to, or whether he has sold less than he was paid for. Thus a writer in a contemporary recently stated that it is no uncommon thing in the paper trade for ratl to mean 24 lbs. to weigh much less, and in the thread trade for packets marked 16 ozs. to weigh only 12 ozs. Yet the law is say nothing to this malpractice because it has not defined the relation in which a lb or an oz. stands to a seer. The evil would be remedied were government to draw up tables showing what multiple or fraction of the standard weights and measures in the others in common use in the various provinces. A so-bad was actually inserted in the Act of 1872 permitting local governments to do this, but apparently no advantage has been taken of it.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF THE VICEROY

The *Times of India* has received the following telegram from Calcutta, dated 25th instant:—The demonstration in the Town Hall was a splendid success in every respect. Long before the appointed hour, 9.30 p.m., the entire area of the hall was filled with a vast assemblage, representative of all that is best in the many races and classes which compose the population of the capital. The appearance of the hall was exceedingly brilliant. On the arrival of the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, the bands played the National Anthem. Lovely bouquets were presented to her Excellency and Lydias Helen and Hermione Blackwood. The party proceeded directly to the dais, where Sir Stewart Bayley at once began to read the address (which appeared yesterday). The address was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket. Lord Dufferin in reply said:—

GENTLEMEN—I am sure you will readily understand that it is almost impossible for me to express in words my deep sense of the honor conferred upon me by the presentation of such an address as that which you have read. To be assured of the good will, the confidence and the approval of his fellow countrymen and fellow subjects, were one, English or native, the highest and the most legitimate reward to which a person in my situation can aspire. Indeed, the marks of approbation, which I have received from so many different quarters have taken me almost by surprise. A Viceroy is so continually engaged every hour of the day in labours requiring all his energy and attention, problem after problem presses so uninterruptedly upon his consideration, that he has not even breathing time to ask himself whether he is satisfying the expectations of his friends or the reverse. Nay more, the issues with which he is confronted are so vast and far reaching, affecting as they do the destinies of millions and millions of men, that his own puny individuality and personal interests sink into insignificance in the presence of these mighty multitudes for whose welfare he is responsible. And it is very fortunate that this should be the case; for I cannot conceive a greater danger to India than that a man in

assuming this great office should be pre occupied with such trivial considerations as his fame or popularity. His duty is to offer himself as much as possible and to forget his own identity in his devotion to those absorbing duties with which he is entrusted. I am in accordance with this golden rule that my illustrious predecessors have invariably lived and laboured, and it is the same spirit of self-abnegation and unostentatious devotion to duty, irrespective of recognition or reward that has characterized the successive generations of public servants of all ranks who at the sacrifice, of ease, health, and even life itself, have built up the India of to day, the loyal, contended and prosperous India of Queen Victoria. Nor in thanking you again for the kind expressions you use towards me must I forget to remind you that it is to the Government of India and to my colleagues that the largest measure of the approval you are pleased to bestow upon me is justly due. I have succeeded in steering the ship of State with success through the troublous period we have recently traversed, it is owing to their wise assistance in Council, and to the energy and skill with which they have administered their several departments. Not only so, but it must also be remembered that a great deal of the harvest reaped in one Viceroyalty is the fruit of the seed sown and the labours unrewarded of the preceding reign, and I gladly acknowledge that much of the policy of the existing Indian Government which has met with cordial acceptance, both here and at home received its original impulse from my predecessor, with whom, as is well known, originated the demarcation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan. The settlement finally arrived at, though some people make light of it, is in my eyes a most valuable diplomatic achievement, and I venture to think that our policy as a whole in that region has been successful. The fixing of the confines of India. Proper at the Amrun range has placed us in possession of an advanced military position of almost impregnable strength, and my interview with the Ameer not only prevented a war which would certainly have broken out between England and Russia in connexion with the Penjdeh affair, but has not been in my camp, when that minister event occurred. But by the knowledge it gave me of his character, wishes and modes of thought and by the mutual good feeling which was then established, it has enabled me to secure his assent to the Russo-Afghan settlement, and to deal with many other delicate questions which have since risen between us, in a manner to increase and corroborate his confidence in the friendship and good faith of the English Government. Nor is it merely with the Ameer himself that better relations have been established. The Afghan people generally have assumed a totally different attitude towards us during the last three years from that which previously prevailed, as was exemplified not only when Sir West Ridgeway and his companions returned through Cabul to India, but in a still more remarkable degree by the cordial reception given to our boundary escorts at those very places near which, a little while ago, they dared not even pass, by reason of the hostility of the inhabitants. Turning to the next topic upon which you have touched the conquest of Burma, I need not assure you that it is a great satisfaction to me that our policy in this respect should meet with your approval. War, of course, is always a baleful and evil thing. No one detests the very thought of war more heartily than myself. Again, annexation, the increase of our territories and consequently of our responsibilities, is confessedly undesirable, yet I never had a clearer conviction of anything in my life than as to the necessity under the then existing circumstances, of extending our control over the whole of the Irrawady Valley. What was Burma? It was neither a Government nor a Kingdom. There was no central authority. Even after massacring most of his relatives and kindred the king did not dare to leave the precincts of his palace. His whole territory was the theatre of anarchy and lawlessness. One half of the population lived by plundering the other half. The local Chiefs were cruel and rapacious brigands, extorting money from the helpless villagers at the point of the sword. A chinese horde had, a short time previously, taken possession of one of Burma's most important northern towns, and the Government of Mandalay had embarked upon a line of diplomacy which would have infallibly brought us into hostile collision with a great European power. English merchants who had sunk large sums on the express invitation of the Burmese Government in developing the resources of the country, were treated with the greatest injustice, and the temperate remonstrances of the Government of India on their behalf were replied to with insolence and contempt, while the total disintegration of all civil society in Upper Burma was exercising a most pernicious and baneful influence on the peace and prosperity of our own province. In these circumstances, something had to be done, and if only the moderate and benevolent terms of the Indian Government had been accepted, the tottering court of Ava might have been kept upon its legs a little longer, though under no conceivable circumstances could the catastrophe have been very long delayed. As it was, our proposals were met with a declaration of war, and Upper Burma became a province of the British Empire. I am well aware that the result has not been regarded with great satisfaction by some of our native fellow subjects. On the one hand, they could hardly be expected to look at the question from the Imperial standpoint, while on the other, they naturally disliked the expense inevitably attending the conquest. But it is evident, even taking the most restricted view of the matter, that India was bound, after drawing for several years a surplus revenue of a million a year from Lower Burma, to come to the assistance of the province, when it had become so obviously necessary to provide for its protection. Nor do I think that any apprehension need be entertained as to the ultimate financial effect of what we have done. At first, of course, there must be great deal of expenditure on courts of justice, barracks, jails and the other appliances of civilization. But the more we know about the country, the more extensive and the richer seem to be its resources, and the more certain it is that in the course of some years it will become an even more profitable contributor to the Indian Exchequer than Lower Burma. In any event, the verdict of history, I am sure, will pronounce that by establishing in that unfortunate country order, security, peace and justice in the place of anarchy, rapine, torture and murder, and by replacing the late King's helpless and hopeless administration by the temperate and benignant rule of Queen Victoria, we have rendered a great service to humanity. It was unavoidable.

I approach the next topic to which you have alluded with great reluctance, notwithstanding the gracious language in which you have been pleased to clothe your reference. How can the heart of any Government reflect otherwise than with pain and regret on the hard fate which has compelled him, on two repeated occasions, to add to the burdens of the people? That after this, he should be regarded with tolerance and equanimity, would itself argue great generosity of nature in those to whom he has dealt such hard measure. But the fact of their so readily recognising the necessity of these unpopular expedients, which in the case of the income tax so immediately affects our industrious classes and the Civil Service, is indeed to pour coals of fire on his head. To the Finance Committee and to the Public Service Committee I can turn, however, with a far happier feeling, for if ever two committees did their work, honestly, thoroughly and effectually, it is those two bodies, and glad am I to have this opportunity of expressing my deep thanks to Sir Charles Elliot and Sir Charles Aitchison and the respective colleagues, for the great service they have rendered to the Government by their arduous labours. The report of the Finance Committee will, I hope, soon be in possession of the public. That of the Civil Service Committee has already, I believe, been laid on the table of the House of Commons; and it is now in the hands of the Local Government, on the receipt of whose opinions it will be at once dealt with by the Government of India. Leaving, however, these two important topics, I turn even with greater pleasure to your allusions to the noble spirit which has been recently displayed by the Feudatory Princes and Chieftains of India. Most heartily do I agree with you in all that you have said in their regard, for, certainly, a finer example of patriotism and loyalty has so seldom been witnessed. Their that displayed by these august personages. The Nizam, the Gaekwar, the Holkar, the Maharajah of Cashmere, the married Chiefs of Rajputana and of the Punjab, one and all, with an enthusiasm and a spontaneity without parallel, have not merely made offers of large sums of money, but have placed their persons, their swords, and all the resources of their States at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty. What more signal justification could we have of that equitable spirit, which has recognised the fidelity and worth of these Princes, and of that sound policy, which has made their power and dignity an integral part of the Imperial system? Most of them are my personal friends, and though here and there may be a ruler, less appreciative than his fellows, of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his great position, without flattery, I can say, that both as regards their private characters, their sense of duty, their desire to benefit their subject, and their friendly feelings towards the British Government, there is every cause for satisfaction. And I can assure them that the British Government desires no better than that they should administer their several States in accordance with their own lights, untrammelled by undue interference and along whatever lines are most natural to the habits and customs of their people. Above all things, I hope it will be remembered here by them and by the Indian people at large that if here and there the Government has had to make its influence felt at a native court, so exceptional a procedure has only been adopted in the last resort, most unwillingly and in the interests of the Chief himself and of the people for whose welfare he is responsible. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, what more can I to say? You all know how deeply I have had at heart the interest and the welfare of all classes of the community; how earnestly I have endeavoured to promote the welfare of each in turn, how faithful I have been to that obligation which has been always felt by the Government of India to secure every subject of the Queen, be he a member of a caste, of a religion, but a citizen of the Empire possessed of rights and privileges which are equally the property of all. What can I say to you, Europeans and Natives alike, but this? Whatever you do, live in unity and concord and good fellowship with each other. Fate has united both races in a community of interests, and neither can do without the other. The rule of England maintains peace and justice within the borders of India, and secures its safety from outside dangers. But that rule cannot be exercised either effectually or acceptably without the loyalty and assistance of the native races. Therefore, again I say, cooperate work with each other in a generous and good spirit. To India I would rather see the Europeans, Hindoos, and Mahomedans united in entreating the Government that that the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, the Europeans and the Natives, should be estranged from each other by unworthy prejudices or animosities of race and religion. God forbid that the British Government should ever seek to maintain its rule in India by fomenting race hatreds amongst its subjects. Think, Heaven, its antecedents, its strength, its self confidence and its dignity will for ever render a recourse to such expedients unnecessary and impossible. To those amongst my native friends, who are busied with the political literature of the West, who seeking to apply to India the lessons they have learnt from the history of constitutional countries, I would say, pursue your objects, which no one can pronounce to be unworthy, with temper, with moderation, and with a due perception for the peculiar circumstances of your native land. Found your claims whatever they may be, upon what is real and true and not upon what is baseless and fantastic. It is by this method, and by this method alone, that you have a prospect of realizing anything practical. My general feelings on these subjects I have already expressed in the speech I delivered on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and to what I then said, it is needless to say, I still adhere. To the writers in the public press, I would say, pursue your most honourable vocation in a manly, courageous and faithful spirit. When Ear and gave you a free press, she intended that it should become an instrument for the guidance, the assistance, and the enlightenment of the Government, and the protection of the people. Nor will any Viceroy or any Government ever complain, no matter how severely you criticize what they have said, written or done, provided there is that ring of sincerity and conviction in your utterances which alone can win. But do not seek to excite the hatred of the people against the Government by attributing to its intentions and designs which are the fruit of your own imagination. It was misrepresentations of this kind, that, thirty years ago, helped powerfully to delude the land with blood, and those who indulge in them are abusing the protection and freedom of speech extended to them by the laws of England, a freedom, which a considerable portion of the Indian Press I gladly acknowledge, exercises with sagacity, discretion and moderation, and which, I trust, it will every day be found more worthy to enjoy. These, I think, are the only cautionary words with which I need trouble you. It only remains for me, again, to assure you from the very bottom of my heart, that I have been deeply touched by this proof of your good will and generous appreciation. (Cheers.) I shall never forget my friends in this country. It will always be my earnest endeavour, if ever again I take part in public life in England, to further the interests of my Indian fellow subjects, and to consider in a sympathetic and liberal spirit whatever demands they may prefer. The English Empire in India is, indeed, a marvel of the world, and, encouraged by your approbation, I hope to carry home with me the conviction that in the opinion of my Anglo India countrymen and of my Indian fellow-subjects I have done nothing during the four years of my anxious rule to shake its stability, to dim the glory of its majesty, or to tarnish that reputation for humanity, justice and truth which is its crowning and most precious attribute. (Loud and long continued cheers and applause.)

The Viceroy's speech was interrupted again and again by loud cheering. At its close a cheer went up, such as has seldom been heard in Calcutta.

The address to the Countess of Dufferin was then read. It was received with great enthusiasm. The address was placed in a casket similar to the other. On receiving it, her Excellency, in a clear, audible voice, replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is, indeed, difficult for me to express my very deep sense of the kindness I am receiving at your hands. Your overappreciation of the little I have been able to do here make me feel painfully how much more I might have done, and this regretful thought is the only one, which, when I leave this country, can in any way mar the pleasant recollections of the years I have spent here and of the exceedingly kind and considerate treatment I have experienced on all sides. I am grateful, too, for the expressions you use with regard to the project for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The success of that movement I have most deeply at heart, and I should resign the conduct of its affairs with very great regret, had I any misgivings as to the permanent character of the work I have done. From the first moment that I undertook to organise this Association, I have received the most valuable and the most cordial help from persons of all classes and conditions, and from every part of the country. I have found that when from time to time, presidents or secretaries or members of committees have been forced to abandon the work, others have been found ready to take it up, and in no single instance has the Association had the smallest difficulty in finding earnest and capable workers to carry out its objects. Moreover, these committees have been constituted in a great variety of ways. But whether their members have been drawn from different nationalities, whether they have been Eurpean or native, whether the secretaries have been men or women, English or Indian, in whatever form, in fact the experiment of forming such committees has been tried, the result has in every case been equally and perfectly successful. With its organization established with committees such as these at work all over the country, with local bodies duly working up to their responsibilities in this matter, with a respectable, if not quite an adequate, endowment fund in its possession, favoured by the friendly countenance and approval of the Government; with all these advantages and securities on its side the Association cannot fail to prosper. And I appeal with confidence to the people of India, especially to the Municipal Councils of this great country to take up earnestly and to support liberally a movement, which, with God's blessing upon it, will, I trust, bring an increase of health and happiness to countless Indian households. I think you with all my heart for your friendly words and for your good wishes. I shall never forget this day and shall ever retain feelings of the warmest interest and affection for the people of Calcutta, who so kindness to me during the three past years has culminated to night.

At the conclusion of her Excellency's speech, the enthusiasm of the assemblage knew no bounds. Shortly afterwards their Excellencies took their departure, when the cheering began afresh.

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I. A complete unit of 5 Bullocks and 1 Driver must be taken.

II. The animals on loan must be sent to the Transport Lines on the last day of each month for inspection. If the last day of the month falls on Sunday the inspection will be on the 1st of the next month.

III. The hire for each Pack Bullock per month is Rs. 7 or Rs. 35 for the unit.

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V. The undersigned is at liberty to withdraw all or any number of bullocks on loan whenever they may be required for Government service.

E. A. BRUCE, *Colonel,*
Asstt Commy. General.

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TRANSPORT SECTION,
Bangalore, 7th April 1888.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Constantinople, 3rd April.—The Island of Crete is much disturbed owing to increasing bitterness between the Mussulmans and Christians. The former appealed to the Sultan for protection.

London, 4th April.—Her Majesty the Queen visits the Emperor Frederick III at Berlin on her way to Rome.

Massowah, 4th April.—The Negus, with his force, has retreated towards Asmara, because he feared to lose his prestige by concluding peace with Italy. At the same time he saw the futility of attacking the Italians in their entrenched positions.

Paris, 4th April.—The Chamber of Deputies met to-day, and M. Meline, a Moderate Republican, was chosen to succeed M. Floquet, as President of the Chamber M. Clemenceau, the leader of the Advanced Left, was also put forward as a candidate for the chair, and obtained an equal number of votes, but M Meline was elected through right of seniority.

Rome, 4th April.—The King and Queen of Italy will pay a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Florence,

Darmstadt, 5th April.—Prince Alexander of Battenberg is going to Charlottenburg. His Highness's betrothal with Princess Victoria, the third daughter of the Emperor of Germany, has been arranged, and the ceremony is expected to take place at Charlottenburg shortly.

The visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Germany is believed to be connected therewith.

Berlin, 5th April.—Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation on account of his objection to the proposed betrothal of a German Princess with the Czar's hated antagonist. Public opinion in Germany sides with the Imperial Chancellor.

The Cologne Gazette appeals to Prince Alexander's patriotism to abstain from pressing his suit for the hand of Princess Victoria.

Her Majesty the Queen intended to accompany Prince Alexander to Charlottenburg for the betrothal

Berlin, 6th April Morning.—Prince Bismarck has only threatened his resignation in the event of the betrothal of Princess Victoria with Prince Alexander being accomplished.

Evening.—It is affirmed that the Emperor Frederick insists upon the betrothal of his daughter with Prince Alexander of Battenberg notwithstanding the objections raised by Prince Bismarck.

Massowah, 6th April.—The Italian operations in Abyssinia have been suspended, owing to the hot season. The majority of troops will return to Italy. It is hoped that General San Marzano will renew negotiations of peace with the Negus.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to be obliged again to revert to the unpleasant subject of subscribers in arrears. When we reduced our rates of subscription at the commencement of the year, one of our chief objects in doing so was to induce our subscribers to pay up always in advance. But it would appear that many of our subscribers do not appear to appreciate the concession, and show a great want of consideration for all the labour and expense we are put to in supplying them with literary pabulum. We shall be obliged, if subscriptions fail into arrears, to charge the full arrear rates, and we trust such of our subscribers as have not paid up will spare us this necessity by promptly remitting their dues.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1888.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

THE alarming prevalence of small-pox, not only in Bangalore but in other parts of the Province as well, has arrested the attention of the Chief medical advisor of the Durbar, to wit, Dr. T. J. McGann, who has strongly urged on His Highness' Government the introduction of compulsory vaccination. We are quite aware that it is a delicate and difficult task to coerce a population into any measure affecting health, sanitation, &c., but when good grounds are shown for the introduction of compulsory measures, we think there should be no hesitation. But we would advocate the exercise of great caution and tact, especially at the onset. The population in large cities like Bangalore and Mysore, are farther advanced in civilisation and enlightenment than those of rural towns and hamlets, and are less likely to offer any serious opposition to the introduction of compulsory vaccination, the preventive efficacy of which they have learned to appreciate, more or less. Dr. McGann puts the case very fairly, and certainly the statistics he quotes of what compulsory vaccination has done for Madras are simply unanswerable. This is what the Doctor says:—"If introduced it could be tried experimentally at first within limited areas; and with the exercise of tact and forbearance, difficulties would be smoothed over if such were encountered, and prejudices would gradually give way; and with the present staff, I am confident, within a few years we would be able to reduce the mortality from 4,000 to 400 per annum. Compulsory vaccination has done marvels in the City of Madras the deaths fell from 3,997 or 10·2 per *mille* in 1884 to 24 or ·06 per *mille* in 1885. All the principal Municipalities in the Province have declared in favour of compulsory vaccination, and some have gone further and advocated its extension to the rural districts as well." Dr. McGann further informs us that whereas the mortality from small pox in London, before the introduction of compulsory vaccination, was at the rate of 88 per 1,000 deaths, it is now less than 11 *per mille!* Further, he tells us that the returns of the Registrar General shows that there were only two death from small-pox in London, out of 19,09 deaths, during the third quarter of the

year. For the whole year there were 25 or 26 deaths from small pox in that mighty city! On the other hand, in the Province of Mysore, with a population equal to that of London, there were 4,840 deaths from small pox in 1883, 3,241 in 1884, and 3264 in 1885. These figures appear to us to be very convincing, and we are glad to hear that the Maharajah's Government is in favor of Dr McGrath's views with respect to the introduction of a Vaccination law, only, as we said at the commencement of this article, we trust that they will feel their way in the matter ontain the opinions of local Municipalities, and do nothing rashly or prematurely.

In connection with this important subject, it would be instructive to learn the nature and operation of the Vaccination Acts of 1867 74 in England. We are told, then, that these Acts constitute the several boards of guardians of the poor vaccination authorities for their respective unions. Each union is to be divided into as many vaccination districts as convenience requires, and in each district a duly registered medical practitioner is to be appointed public vaccinator, and to receive for each vaccination a minimum fee varying from 1s 6d to 3s, according to the distance which he has to go. Within seven days of the registration of the birth of a child the registrar must serve upon the parent notice requiring the child to be vaccinated within three months, and stating when and where the public vaccinator will attend to perform the operation. When the child has been vaccinated, it must, upon the same day in the following week, be taken before the public vaccinator for inspection. If the vaccination has been unsuccessful it must be repeated, but if it should be thrice unsuccessful, or if the child has had small-pox, the public vaccinator is to give the parent a certificate exempting the child from further vaccination. If the vaccination has been successful he must transmit to the vaccination officer (whose function it is to see the law enforced) a certificate to that effect. The public vaccinator, if of opinion that the child is in a state not allowing of successful vaccination, is to transmit to the vaccination officer a certificate to that effect available for two months, and removable if circumstances so require. Where the vaccination is performed by any other medical man, the parent is charged with the transmission of certificates. No charge is to be made by the public vaccinator. Vaccination at the public expense is not to be considered poor relief for purposes of disqualification. A Justice of the Peace may make an order for the vaccination of any child, under fourteen years, if he find that the child has not previously been vaccinated. The penalty for any offence against the Acts is a fine not exceeding 20s. The wilful signing of a false certificate or duplicate is punishable as a misdemeanour.

Of course these rules cannot, at first, at least, be enforced in their entirety in Mysore, but they, together with the Vaccination Acts obtaining in Madras and other cities in British India will guide the Mysore Durbar in the matter, and we trust they will be able to legislate on it in such a way as to make compulsory legislation as least objectionable as possible to the people.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Many of our readers are probably unaware of the fact that, from the 1st April (the commencement of the official year), imprisonment for debt in British India has been practically abolished. In future, if a decree holder is unable to get his decree satisfied, and does not elect to take a distress warrant on the goods and chattels of the judgment debtor, he can have a notice served on the latter, by the Court granting the decree, to appear before the same on a date fixed, and show cause why he should not be committed to Jail in default of payment of the decree. This, however, is a mere formality. On the judgment debtor appearing before the Court, and satisfying it that he has not the means to pay, he will be forthwith discharged. Only in cases of clear fraud he will be committed to Jail, and the punishment then will be really for a criminal offence. This measure was tried experimentally in one of the Northern Provinces (Punjab, we think), for a year, and having been found to work admirably, it has now been extended throughout British India. One result which should certainly arise from the abolition of imprisonment for debt, is to increase the prosperity of the middle and poorer classes of the population, for they will not now find it so easy a matter as heretofore to plunge into debt, and thus effect their own ruin. The credit system has been the bane of this country. In England the middle and lower classes of the population are more prosperous, happy, and contented than in India, for the simple reason that they have not the same facilities of getting involved in debt. In all shops bazaars, &c., the transactions are strictly cash, credit being only given to a limited number of approved customers. In India the reverse is the case. It is the easiest thing for any decently dressed man to get credit, and it generally happens that when you once start running up a bill, you do not know when to stop. How many families, both European and Native, in India, have been ruined by the credit system. Then again the Sowkar, the Indian shylock, will now practically find his occupation gone, and that will really be a blessing. Every one of us, we imagine, can call to mind some relative or friend, who has been victimised by the money—lender. A man, say, is about to get his daughter or son married, and has not the means to carry out the ceremonies in the style and grandeur that he would wish to. Or a ryot is in want of funds to cultivate his fields. The Sowcar is ready to accommodate, but at a ruinous rate of interest, sometimes twice or thrice as much as the sum borrowed. When the bond falls due the borrower is unable perhaps to meet it, and the wily and rapacious shylock is willing to allow his victim to "renew," and this process of bleeding goes on till the Sowkar thinks it time to foreclose, and the debtor is very likely sold out of house and home and utterly and hopelessly ruined, and cast into prison to boot. The money-lender will now exercise the greatest caution as to whom he accommodates, and will take care to take good and sufficient security for repayment. Of course there is another side of the picture too, which must be looked at. There are many honest men, in business and otherwise, who find themselves in temporary embarrassment, and if they could raise a loan to tide over their difficulties, would be able in the end to weather the storm and set themselves on their feet again. To these men the new measure of non imprisonment for debt will probably operate as a hardship, for they will find it difficult in future to borrow money. But this of course cannot be helped. Another evil to be guarded is that when Sowkars in future do lend money, seeing the risk that they run of not getting paid again, they will make the interest even heavier than ever. Moreover judges will have to carefully enquire into the affairs of a man who states his inability to pay his creditors, for there is much room, otherwise, for the perpetuation of fraud. Thus we see that the good likely to arise from the new measure we are considering is not unmixed with evil, but we would fain hope that in the long run it will act beneficially on the people and the country.

Occasional Notes.

The subscription to the Dufferin memorial Fund already amounts to Rs 23,300.

It is reported that Mr Mackenzie is maturing a scheme for a Technical College for the Central Provinces.

The smallest people in the world are said to be the Akkas, of the Monbu country, Central Africa, measuring only four feet in height.

The Bengal Government has now under consideration the question of deputing one of the returned Cirencester men to study at a silk breeding establishment in France.

Prince Amir Singh has already begun to look into the affairs of the Cashmere State, works all the day long, visits Schools and Dispensaries, and inspects the Police and other Departments.

The Bengal Government now purpose doing away almost entirely with nomination of the members of Municipalities in outlying or small suddur towns and extending the system of elections.

Sir Lepel Griffin has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, and Mr Honvey, Resident of Jeypore, will act for him as Agent to the Governor General for Central India until further orders.

The charges of the Native Press against Dewan Lingaraj Dis, that he was squandering the State's revenues without doing any good to the State, are now publicly corroborated and supported by the ruler of the State himself.

The system of paying Government Revenue demands by means of postal money orders in Bengal is extended from the 1st instant to all demands of land revenue Zemindary, dak, road and public work cesses may be paid by postal money orders.

The story told by a vernacular paper of the recent doings of the Raja of Panch appears, says a contemporary, to be authentic. The Raja has imprisoned his Wazir, and all the members of his family, and has confiscated all his property. It is feared, moreover that the end of his violence has not yet been reached.

The season of conflagrations has come round in Burmah, and news now comes of two great fires, one at Rangoon and the other at Mingyan. By the latter the whole native town of Mingyan appears to have been destroyed, while the fire at Rangoon, though a lesser catastrophe, has done damage to property which is estimated at five lakhs.

A German invention of considerable importance is being perfected at Birma. By its means, rice will be polished economically by electricity and the present costly buildings and machinery rendered unnecessary. The inventors think that their process will be as important to the trade as the utilisation of paddy-husk as fuel proved some twelve years ago.

On Monday, the 12th instant, Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin was entertained by H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar at her Alipore residence at a purely Indian dinner. Lady Dufferin was served in the proper native style, and Her Excellency putting on a native sari and ornaments sat down to dinner with the Maharani. Lady Dufferin is said to have relished the entertainment very much.

A Government Resolution regarding the Savings' Banks says that on the 31st March there were 623 Government Savings' Banks in India, which contained 289,445 accounts. They received from Government Rs 19,67,668 as interest, and possessed balances aggregating Rs. 79,85,933. In addition to these balances depositors hold Government promissory notes in the custody of the Controller, Savings' Banks, for Rs 3,99,100 and in that of the Accountant General of Bombay for Rs 18 300.

The English Budget is not without its novel points. A tax on race horses is certainly an ingenious financial expedient. There are many thousands of race horses in training in England and the tax will bring in a round little sum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Another contribution from the richer classes will be derived from the tax of five shillings on a dozen of bottled wines. The reduction of one penny in the income tax will be a welcome boon to the middle classes.

One hundred Burmese "dacoits" clanked past the *Mail* Office this morning, from the Penitentiary to the Harbour, and they embarked for Cannanore where they will be placed in the Jail. Are "dacoits" such as these, rebels? We once heard the Rev W. Leeming, Junior Chaplain St. George's Cathedral, now retired, suggest from the pulpit that the so-called "thieves" who were crucified, and of whom Scripture takes much notice, were "dacoits, or patriots." The Upper Burmese "dacoits" now in jail in Southern India will, it is to be hoped, be amnestied when their country has settled down under its new rulers.

The Times of India hears from a trustworthy source that the transfer of Sind to the Punjab Government has been determined upon by the Supreme Government and remarks:—"The city of Bombay gains much by being the seat of a Government which can correspond direct with the Home-Government, and the citizens of Bombay must raise their voice against a measure that will destroy the prestige of the Province. It is the bounden duty of every public body and association in the province to memorialise to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State regarding the folly of taking Sind away from us without giving us adequate compensation."

Local and Provincial

Lord Ribblesdale.—This nobleman, who is greatly interested in the Kolar Gold Mining industry, and who was sent out by the Mysore Gold Mining Company in London, to report on their property in Kolar, left for England last week. Quite an English town has sprung up about the Kolar Gold Fields, and should the success of the industry be established quite another Sidney or Melbourne will grow up there.

The Mysore Chief Court.—Mr T R A Thumbu Chetty has been appointed to act as Chief Judge during Mr Plumer's absence on furlough in England, Mr A Ramachandra, 3rd Judge, to 2nd Judge, and Mr C Meenakshi Iyer, Government Advocate, as 3rd Judge. Mr L Sidney Smith Advocate will act as Government Advocate.

An Action for Defamation.—The atmosphere of Bangalore appears to be always charged with defamation. If we were to draw up a list of all the cases of defamation (newspapers particularly) tried in the Station and City, we fear it would be a most formidable document, while the records of those cases would completely swamp the Record room of even the Mysore Chief Court. The last case brought of the kind is against the *Bangalore Spectator*. On the 17th March last M J W Hayes, Senior, preferred a complaint before the District Magistrate of the Station, Mr E Hawtson, against the Editor and Joint Proprietors of that newspaper, for defamation alleged to have been committed against him in the issues of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th February last. The articles complained of bore reference to a petition by the Municipal Contractor, Chowdry Mahomed Ossman asking that the contract for imposing certain taxes and fees be leased out to him for a period of five years, and which petition Mr Hayes forwarded as a Municipal Commissioner, to Mr E Howetson, Station Municipal President, with the request that it might be circulated among the Commissioners and a special meeting of the Board convened to consider it. The District Magistrate promised to read over the complaint petition and the articles alleged in it to be defamatory, and to pass orders on the 1st March, when Mr Rudra, counsel for Mr Hayes got the matter adjourned to the 26th idem, as he had important business at Madras. On that date Mr. Rudra telegraphed to His Honour from Madras for a further adjournment to the 4th instant. On the latter date His Honor took Mr Hayes' affidavit, and on the following morning (Thursday) passed orders. His Honor said he was in a peculiar position as Municipal President as well as District Magistrate, and might, perhaps be called a witness in the case, in which event he could not, of course, try it. He thought it would have been better had Mr Hayes gone into a Civil Court, it was more a case for such a tribunal. Mr Rudra told his Honor that as far as the complainant was concerned he did not intend calling either the President or any one else connected with the Municipality. It was for the defendants, if they chose, to apply to have the case transferred to any other Court. Finally his Honor ordered process to issue, returnable on the 20th instant. A good harvest for the lawyers.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

The 29th March 1888—211—His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to make the following appointment during the absence of Mr O G Plumer, Chief Judge of Mysore, on leave, or until further orders

Mr T. R A Thumboo Chettigar, Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, to act as Chief Judge of Mysore

Mr C Moorakhaiya, *Barrister at law, Government* Advocate to act as Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore To join on the re-opening of the Chief Court after the annual recess.

The 25th March, 1888—Camp No 2964—Raghunatha Rao, Amildar of Gorbidnur Taluk, is granted 3 weeks' privilege leave with effect from the 16th April 1888, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

Gangadhappa, Sheristadar, will be in charge of the Taluk during the absence of Raghunatha Rao on leave, or until further orders He is also hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

The 30th March, 1888—No 2992—Francis Antie is appointed as Second Class Hospital Assistant on probation for 6 months, subject to confirmation on approved service, with effect from the 25th March 1888

Camp No 2995—Mr C Rajaram Rao, L M S, is appointed as Sub Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class, on probation, and is posted to the Shimoga District to do duty under the Civil Surgeon

Camp No 2999—Mr C E M Russell Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District is granted 3 months' Examination leave from the 4th April 1888, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Forest Probationer, Mysore District, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Forests, during the absence of Mr Russell on leave, or until further orders

The 1st April 1888—Camp No 21—22—H Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of Hassan Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same

C Krishna Rao, Deputy Amildar of Gubbi, will, in addition to his own duties, be in charge of the Hassan Taluk during the absence of Srinivasa Rao on leave, or until further orders

Camp No 24—C Gopalakrishnaiengar, Amildar of Hole Narsipur Taluk, is granted 12 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

During the absence of Gopalakrishnaiengar on leave, or until further orders, Srinivasa Rao, Sheristadar, will be in charge of the Hole Narsipur Taluk He is also hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

The 2nd April 1888—Camp No 20—Mr C C Gessdeliver Lowe, and Mr S Hanmanna Rao resumed charge of the Mysore District and Sessions Court on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo

The Overland Mail

LONDON, 16TH MARCH

The Empress of Austria intends paying a visit of three weeks to England She will return to Vienna at the end of April

THE NEW EMPEROR

The New German Emperor was born on Oct 18, 1831, and is thus in his fifty seventh year He married on Jan 25 1858, Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has six surviving children —William (now Crown Prince), Henry (an officer in the navy), Charlotte, married to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and three unmarried daughters He commanded one of the armies in the campaign of 1866, and again in that of 1870 The Crown Prince, born Jan 27, 1859, married Feb. 27, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holestein Augustenburg, by whom he has four sons, the eldest of whom was born May 6, 1882 The new Emperor, who has always appeared under the name of Frederick William, will be styled Frederick simply, but he was known as a boy as Frederick, and the double name was afterwards adopted at the expressed wish of his uncle, Frederick William IV The glorious associations connected with the name of Frederick II (the Great) will also have had their weight The troops took the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor on March 10

Indian Public Service Commission—Sir R Lethbridge asked the Under Secretary for India (1) whether the appointment of the Public Service Commission was stated by the Government of India to be preparatory to a further inquiry into Indian affairs, (2) what had been the total cost of that commission, including the salaries of its official members, (3) how many officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, how many officers of the special or technical departments of the Civil Service, and how many European officers of other uncovenanted departments had seats on that Commission (4) and whether the Government intended to initiate legislation on the recommendations of that Commission, without further independent inquiry. In the absence of Sir J Gorst, Sir J Fergusson said (1) My answer to the first paragraph of the question is "Yes," (2) the cost cannot be ascertained from information at present in the India Office, (3) the Commission was composed of six covenanted civil servants, two High Court judges (one a native), five natives and two unofficial persons, (4) the Secretary of State will take no action on the report of the Commission till he has received the views of the Government, by whom it is being now considered

The Frontier Railways—Mr Buchanan asked the Under Secretary of State for India what had been the expenditure from the Indian Exchequer during the last three years on frontier railways and Military works on the North Western frontier In the absence of Sir J. Gorst, Sir J Fergusson said From the information now in the India Office, 8,500,000 rx, is the best estimate that can be made at present This must not, however, be relied on as absolutely accurate

Intoxicating Liquors in India—Mr. Caine asked the Under Secretary for India what was the total revenue derived from intoxicating liquors in British India for the years 1884 5, 1885 6 1886 7, and also the number of prosecution for illicit distillation throughout British India for each year since 1871 2 In the absence of Sir J Gorst, Sir J Fergusson said the revenue was, in 1884 5—Customs, Rx 401,000, Excise, Rx. 2,803,000—Rx 3,204,000, 1885 6—Customs, Rx 417,000, Excise, Rx 2,923 000—Rx 3,340,000 The returns for 1886 7, have not yet been received The second question cannot be answered from information at the India Office Excise offences being all lumped together in the returns

The Treaty of Gandamak—Mr Hunter asked whether any and what alteration had been made in the relations of the Indian Government to the districts of Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi, as fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak Sir J Fergusson By the treaty of Gandamak, entered into with the Ameer Yakoob Khan, on May 26, 1879, the district of the Pishin and Sibi were assigned to the British Government, and their revenues, after deducting the charges of the civil administration were to be paid over to the Ameer But in consequence of the massacre of the English mission at Cabul on Sept 3, 1879, followed by the application of Yakoob Khan, the district in question remained in British occupation and in 1887 it was found necessary for administrative purposes that they should be formally incorporated to the Indian Empire They are included under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Beloochistan When the Kurrum Valley was evacuated by the British troops in 1880 the district was handed over to the independent control of the Turi Tribes

The Frontier Policy of India—Mr Slagg moved a resolution declaring that the frontier policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased taxation, but to the extention of the sale of intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes with serious results to the moral and intellectual welfare of the people In support of his motion he dilated at considerable length upon the policy of the Indian Government in connection with the defence of India on the Afghan frontier, pointing out that we had already spent upwards of £30,000,000 in establishing ourselves in a corner of Afghanistan, and contending that this was only a small sum compared with what it would be necessary to spend if our present policy were continued Mr Caine, in seconding the motion, complained of the increase of drinking habits among the Indian people, and accused the Government of unduly fostering the excise revenue He advocated a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, upon the same basis as the inquiry which had recently been held in Bengal

Indian Public Service Commission—Mr King asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, before any action was taken with regard to the report of the Indian Public Service Commission, a Parliamentary inquiry would be instituted, and whether alterations of the extensive character proposed by the Commission would be submitted to Parliament in the form of a Bill Sir J Gorst It is impossible for the Secretary of State to say what steps will be taken with reference to the report of the Indian Public Service Commission until he has relieved the view of the Government of India by whom the report is now being considered.

General Summary

TRIPLICANE ELECTION CLUB—A preliminary meeting for the organization of an Election Club was held on Saturday, the 31st March in the premises of Triplicane A V *Primary school, when M R Ry M O* Parthasarathi Iyengar M A and M L presided The following resolutions were carried after much discussion I That an association under the designation of "Triplicane Election Club, be formed for the advancement of the art of speaking II That all those who have passed the Matriculation Examination be eligible for membership III That an admission fee of not less than Six and a monthly subscription of not less than Ten, be paid by every member IV That a sub committee, be formed, consisting of Messrs C Rangachariar B A, B L, C, K Srinivasa Rao B A, M A Parthasarathy Iyengar B A for framing rules, with M R Ry P T Narasima Charlu B A, as the provisional Secretary Gentlemen that are willing to become members of this club, are requested to send in their names, to the Secretary, Door No 37 Car Street, Triplicane, Madras

THE CONTINUING AGITATION—Chupra, 22th March—On a written requisition signed by 21 of the leading gentry and notables, Babu Triguanand Upadhya Vice Chairman of the Municipality, called an open air meeting yesterday evening The audience, both of Hindus and Mahomedans, was unusually large, over three thousand persons being present Babu Upendra Narain, Zemindar of Chainpur, was voted to the chair, and introduced Sriman Swami, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cow Memorial Fund of Allahabad The Swami addressed the meeting in English and Hindi for nearly two hours with remarkable eloquence and fluency He dilated upon the agricultural development, commercial *prosperity, political greatness and national* wealth that would flow from the preservation of cows and bullocks The Swamiji forcibly urged the importance and necessity of memorialising Government, and if necessary the Imperial Parliament for State action prohibiting the wholesale destruction of kine He made a touching appeal for Mahomedan co-operation The lecture was interrupted by frequent cheers and applause Moulvi Mahomed Shaffi Secretary to the local Mahomedan Association, expressed entire sympathy, and promised hearty co operation He said beef, though lawful was not compulsory, and that his fellows would readily desist to save wounding their neighbours' feeling Resolutions expressing sympathy with the movements to appoint a sub committee to raise subscriptions in aid of the Central Committee were passed unanimously amid loud acclamation and great enthusiasm—P

Extracts.

THE MADRAS DEVASTHANAMS BILL

The *Hindu*—We hear Lord Dufferin was personally in favour of according sanction to the introduction of the Madras Devasthanams Bill but that he was obliged to yield to the unanimous opinion of his Council which was against it as being inconsistent with the principle of religious neutrality We are not told whether the grounds of the Council's opposition were such as commended themselves to the judgment of the Viceroy. If the Viceroy was earnest in his desire to meet the wishes of the Native community of this Presidency as to placing their religious institutions on a better legislative footing he should have taken pains to know whether the religious susceptibilities of his Council extended only to the subjecting of the Native religious institutions to better Legislative Control, or to the Government establishments of the Council's national religion in India as well The Viceroy missed an opportunity to teach them a lesson on consistency If the Council were sincere in their opposition, the Viceroy ought to have asked them to state their opinion of the Government Christian religious establishments in India paid out of the taxes levied from the very Native community whose religious institutions they refused to subject to better legislative control If the Council's susceptibilities as to religious neutrality did not extend to the maintenance of the Christian religion the Viceroy should have plainly told them in the Council Chamber to have better regard for consistency, and to have exercised his power to veto the opinions of the Council. The Viceroy might have also pointed out to the Council that their virtuous scruples to sanction legislation on Native religious institutions are rudely violated in the maintenance now in the statute book of the Madras Religious Endowments Act XX of 1863. On the principle that no legislation is better than bad legislation the Viceroy ought to have moved the Council in the same name of consistency to remove that Act from the statute book In objecting and in yielding to the objection, the Council and the Viceroy would still be entitled to the respect of the Native community of this Presidency if along with that objection, they had done either of the for going acts logically resulting from that objection If religious neutrality is violated sanctioning the introduction of the Devasthanam Bill, it is more rudely violated in the maintenance of the Christian church establishments in India It is equally violated in the existence already of an enactment on the subject It is a cruel mockery for a distant authority to decide questions against the expressed recommendations of the local Governments without knowing anything of the feelings of the people affected by them

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH

The *Indian Spectator*—The Address which was adopted at Thursday's meeting was presented to the Viceroy on Friday evening at the Town Hall The speech which the Viceroy made in acknowledgment of the address was conceived in a kindly spirit Opinions differ on his lordship's political views and performances, but we believe every one will acknowledge his urbanity and minuteness of deportment We may have to discuss his speech at some length hereafter In the meantime we can only observe that his Excellency's references to Burma and the North Western frontier have not changed our opinion of those topics His observations on certain social questions were singularly happy, "What are I say to you, Europeans and natives alike, but this — Whatever you do, live in amity and concord and good fellowship with each other. Fate has united both races in a community of interests, and neither can do without the other" More wholesome advice could not be given *The lecture read to the native press and to the* "Native friends who, imbued with political literature of the West are seeking to apply to India the lessons they have learnt from the history of constitutional countries," had some significance, and was probably not wholly unrelated to contemporary movements. But whatever may have been its occasion or end, it was certainly not rude or menacing Lord Dufferin's personal merits are high, and his statesmanship is of a kind which, though it does not much commend itself to us, is sincerely admired by a large class of men It is akin to the policy and behaviour which in modern times are associated with the name of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Imperialism, Germanism, Military Adventure, Brilliance of social life, are the principal elements of such policy and behaviour It was Mr Disraeli who said in the House of Commons that England was an Asiatic Power, and that Asia had room enough for England and Russia It was he who converted the title of Queen into the title of Empress as applied to India By a singularly felicitous dispensation, destiny reserved it to Lord Dufferin to help in England's development as an Asiatic Power, and to celebrate the Jubilee of the Empress If we are unable to be admirers of Lord Dufferin's rule, it is not because we do not appreciate his great abilities but because the demands of our soul are more adequately met by a policy like that of Mr Gladstone than by a policy like that of the Earl of Beaconsfield

CIVILIZATION IN UPPER BURMA.

The *Bombay Gazette*—An indefatigable traveller who has just returned from a flying visit to Upper Burma—not the first—gives us some interesting information as to the progress of civilization in that vast acquisition. The city of Mandalay is quite transformed. The native city within the walls has disappeared *to salutary lives, which have left no* trace of it The whole aspect of the place is changed, and greatly for the better Barracks for the British garrison, public offices, and residences for the officials, replace the old streets of planks and mats studded on stilts along the edge of the broad, rectangular, and quite unsavoury and wholly unpaved streets Now the roadways are macadamised, the houses are of substantial brick, the barracks are of the cheap and abundant teak of the country. Mr Crosthwaite's new house is built on a part of the board city wall New gardens are laid out, those around the Palace are greatly improved The Palace is notified for official residences and serves the purposes of a Secretariat The new native towns springing up outside the walls is progressing down the broad cause ways leading to the river, which were marked out by our engineers a

mouth after the occupation There is security for life and property, and the city hopes for a future of prosperity Meanwhile Mandalay within the walls is becoming, if it be not actually, the finest cantonment in the Empire The trade between Mandalay and Bhamo is considerable and growing past the present resources of the Flotilla Company Bhamo is becoming a frontier position of some strength Two forts on a large scale are nearly completed, and a third one not so large is in progress The largest—Fort O—will accommodate two thousand men These forts will be provided with guns, so as to be able to take care of themselves when garrisoned on the requisite scale The town is patrolled night and day, and order reigns On the other hand the Pol oman's lot is not a happy one This feeling is shared even by the commandants The work is harassing and duty incessant, the stations many and remote, there is no beef, no mutton, no milk There is plenty of fever, with no medical man within leagues when the man are struck down with it in out-of-the way places There is much grumbling, but on the whole grumbling does not prevent the putting of dacoits and a gradual diffusion of a respect for law and order along the Shan frontier Mr Little is recovering from the effects of the attack made upon him by his servant In spite of what befell him the good are being reassured and the wicked will gradually be taught to tremble The Government are accused of not showing proper liberality in dealing with their subordinates in that part of the world, a reproach that may be taken as a sign that there is a due regard for the interests of the Indian tax payer.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

1 Before a physician begins the treatment, he must thoroughly understand the diseases by the three following methods, viz, by examining with eyes by touching the organs, etc, and by putting questions Susruta says that "Symptoms falsely understood, whether by means of touch or by means of eyes and false answers to the questions, will surely mislead the physician"

2 There is another system mentioned by Susruta, according to which the physician can resort to the six following methods, viz, the use of the five senses in addition to questions which form the sixth By means of the ear is understood whether the air pressure causing the flow of blood from wounds and fractures in the body is audible or not By the sense of touch are perceived heat and cold, smoothness or roughness and softness or hardness The eyes enable us to judge of the differences in growth of bodies, the physical features which are inseparably associated with long life and energy, and of changes in the complexion, etc By the sense of tongue are perceived the different tastes of the liquid matters in urinary diseases while the nose helps him in perceiving the smell emitted by wounds and others The particular place, time, sex, the fact whether certain things agree with the constitution or not, the cause of excitement, the degree of pain, whether the patient has a keen appetite or not, and information regarding the calls of nature, are points which must be ascertained by means of questions—All this is referred to by Susruta himself 3 The English physicians do understand how to extract essence from plants by suitable appliances They do understand likewise the different effects produced by a combination and severance of substances They do understand the details of surgery also But evidently they have not understood the causes of diseases, their symptoms, the remedies for those diseases, the mode and the time of treatment so perfectly, as our ancients had done A good deal more remains to be said in connection with this part of the subject, which will however be reserved for a future occasion 4 Hence, we see that most cases treated by the English physicians are failures, with the exception of those where surgery is involved On the other hand we see that some of the native quacks, who treat cases with the limited knowledge of medicines they derive from men of the previous generation, and who have not got the slightest tincture of medical knowledge, are successful in most cases 5 Again, although the medicines administered by the English physicians to patients, who for the most part live upon a limited quantity of vegetable diet, effect an immediate cure of the particular disease, on account of their strong virtue, still they bring on other diseases of a more serious nature. We cannot by any means say that such a treatment is a proper one Susruta himself says, "That alone can be called the treatment in the real sense of the term, which cures the existing disease and which does not at the same time bring on other diseases, and not that which cures the disease but gives rise to some other disease" 6 Let us all therefore patronize our own system of medicine and exert ourselves for its progress by which we can really become great, acquire a fairer complexion, become intelligent and acquire means of livelihood 7 But, on a second consideration we are inclined to think that nothing will come of our patronage or our endeavours in that direction, unless it has the patronage of the ruling authorities Nowadays, men have too high a regard for everything which men in power do They even go so far as to accept everything they do, without even taking the trouble of looking into the merits or demerits of their deeds Otherwise, how can we account for the spread of Sanscrit literature and the advancement of the Yoga philosophy in these days? A few years ago, the very names of these were unknown phenomena 8 In these days, people hold the English men in too high an esteem, and whatever men who are held in high esteem do, are sure to be followed by the rest In Bhagavathgita, it is said that "whatever great men do is done also by others Whatever authority he follows, the world at large follows the same authority"—*Lokananda Patrica*

SOCIAL REFORM IN RAJPUTANA

Reduction of Marriage and Funeral Expenses

The present Agent to the Governor General, Colonel Walter, who has spent thirty years in the Province invited every State to send a representative to Ajmere at the beginning of March when he himself was present, to discuss the question of marriage expenses and, forming them into a committee, bade them draw up rules which each State would be willing to accept for future guidance In more than one State, some rule had previously existed, but it was felt generally that combination in one connected plan of action for the whole Province was necessary to strengthen the weak kneed and avert the wrath of the singers and fiddlers (or rather drummers) who had become such a grievous tax Besides these, the Thakurs knew well that there were other expenses which required paring, but which, nevertheless, they had not dared to clip in the face of tyrant Custom Colonel Walter's proposal of a provincial conference at Ajmere which under the aegis of the great British Government, should deal a stroke at this tyrant, was therefore welcomed on all sides, and, one idea begetting another, the committee eventually included in its programme the regulation of expenditure at funeral feasts as well as marriage ceremonies, and actually carried with one voice a rule that no girl should be married till she is fourteen years old, and no youth until he is eighteen Proceeding further the committee ordained that "when a widower has attained the age of 15 years and has a son living he should not contract another marriage" Marriage expenses are to be regulated to the following scale On incomes of Rs 20 000 and upwards they must not exceed one fourth of the annual income the limit is one third for incomes between Rs 20 000 and Rs 10 000, and one half for those between Rs 10 000 and Rs 1,000 When the income is below Rs 1,000 the limit is two thirds There is to be no expenditure on account of betrothals *Tyag* to Charans, &c, is restricted to 3 per cent of the income within the above limits, to 1½ per cent on incomes between Rs 5,000 and Rs 1,000 Further, only Charans and Bhats of the State in which the marriage is celebrated will be allowed to attend it, and the number of these is to be regulated by a standing committee in each State which is to superintend the carrying out of all these rules The scale above mentioned applies to the first marriage of an eldest son In the case of younger sons and brothers *dependent on the* Thakur for support the expenditure is so be one tenth of that for the heir, and the limit of *Tyag* is one per cent of the income of the estate When an eldest son marries a second or third time, *Tyag* at the rate of 2 per cent on the income of the estate may be distributed, except when the latter is below Rs. 5,000 per annum, then no *Tyag* is admissible It is distinctly laid down that giving according to those rules is optional, yet the old conservative faction pops out in the expression of this intention "If some people," says the new law "*regardless of their reputation have never given Tyag, they need not do so in future*" The Charans were represented at the conference and one can imagine them procuring the insertion of the hard words we have italicised in this rule Options granted in like manner are common to all of us however in every stage of life so we pass on to notice the retort courteous in another rule which says to the Charans—"The *amount of presents fixed should be accepted* with thanks and distributed before witnesses The recipients should not go to foreign territory nor should they, if disappointed, *use abusive language*" The Charan has not been accustomed to dissemble his feelings when disappointed, and it may be doubted if even this rule will insure politeness at all times

For funeral feasts the following scale of expenditure is prescribed —When the value of the estate is less than Rs 1 000 the limit of expenditure is two thirds of the annual income When the value is between Rs 1,000 and Rs 5 000 one fourth of the income, one fifth when the value is between Rs 5 000 and Rs 10,000 and one eight when the value exceeds this last figure Less than these sums may be spent, but never more Finally, to cognise that the old order changes rapidly in these days the conference decreed that the rules now passed for mutual protection should be revised five years hence when possibly the dread of the Charan's curse will be weaker, if not altogether "like a tale of little meaning though the words are strong" If the present rules are only acted up to, the Ajmere Conference and Colonel Walter have inaugurated a social reform of no small magnitude on which Rajputana is to be cordially congratulated

The ratification of these rules by all the assembled delegates from the different States in the presence of the Agent to the Governor General and the Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara was marked by an orator from Mewar, an "old man eloquent," standing up and contrasting the different governments which have ruled in Rajputana in a speech a translation of which and also of Colonel Walter's reply in urdu has been published It is pleasant to see that the old Rajputs are grateful to the British Government for benefits which Young Bengal is apt to forget

THE INDIAN DEBTORS ACT

The following Act of the Governor General in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd March —

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt, it is hereby enacted as follows —

1 (1) This Act may be called the Debtors Act, 1888, and (2) It shall come into force at once (3) The several portions of this Act have same local extent as the enactment to which they respectively relate

2 After section 245 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following section is shall be inserted namely —"245 A Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section or in any other section of this Code, the Court shall not order the arrest or imprisonment of a woman in execution of a decree for money"

"245 B (1) Notwithstanding anything in Section 245 or in any other section of this Code, when an application is for the execution of a decree for money by the arrest and imprisonment of a judgment debtor who is liable to be arrested in pursuance of the application, the Court may, instead of issuing a warrant for his arrest, issue a notice calling upon him to appear before the Court on a day to be specified in the notice and show cause why he should not be committed to jail in execution of the decree, (2) If appearance is not made in obedience to the notice, the Court shall, if the decree holder so requires, issue a warrant for the arrest of the judgment debtor"

3 In section 250 of the said Code, between the word "shall" and the word "issue," the following shall be inserted, namely —"subject to the provisions of sections 245 A and 245 B" 4 After section 337 of the said Code the following shall be inserted, namely —"337 A (1) When a judgment-debtor appears before the Court in obedience to a notice issued under section 245 B, or is brought before the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree, or, if that amount is payable by instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and imprisonment, or directing his release, as the case may be (2) Before making an order under sub section (1), the Court may take into consideration any allegation of the decree holder touching any of the following matters, namely —(a) the decree being for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound as a trustee or as acting in any other fiduciary capacity to account (b) the transfer, concealment or removal by the judgment debtor of any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was made, or the commission by him after that date of any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decree holder in the execution of the decree, (c) any undue or unreasonable preference given by the judgment-debtor to any of his other creditors; (d) his refusal or neglect to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof when he has or since the date of the decree has had the means of paying it, (e) the likelihood of his absconding or leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the object or effect mentioned in clause (c) of this subsection (3) While any of the matters mentioned in sub section (2) are being considered, the Court may in its discretion order the judgment debtor to be imprisoned, or leave him in the custody of an officer of the Court, or release him on his furnishing sufficient security for his appearance on the requisition of the Court (4) A judgment debtor released under this section may be re arrested. (5) If the Court does not make such an order as is mentioned in sub section (1), it shall cause the judgment debtor to be arrested if he has not already been arrested and, subject to the other provisions of this Code, commit him to jail"

5 To section 13 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely —"On the application of any defendant in a suit for money in which the plaintiff is a woman the Court may at any stage of the suit make a like order if it is satisfied that such plaintiff *does not possess any sufficient* immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit

6 In section 640 of the said Code, after the words 'from arrest in execution of civil process the words' in any case in which the arrest of women is not prohibited by the Code' shall be added

7 In section 642 of the said Code, for the words and figures "except as provided in sections 250 and 644 the following shall be substituted namely —"except as provided in section 337 A sub section (1) and sections 250 and 644"

8 After section 652 of the said Code, the following shall be added, namely — 653 (1) At any time after a warrant of arrest has been issued under this Code, the Court may cancel it on the ground of serious illness of the person against whom the warrant was issued (2) When a judgment debtor has been arrested under this Code the Court may release him if in its opinion he is not in a fit state of health to undergo imprisonment (3) When a judgment debtor has been *committed to jail*, he may be released therefrom—(a) by the Local Government on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or (b) by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness (4) A judgment debtor released under this section may be re arrested, but the period of his imprisonment shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed in section 342 or section 181, as the case may be"

9 The last sixteen words of section 8 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, and the whole of section 31 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, are hereby repealed

10 (1) For the first fifty five words of section 18 of the Act of the Governor of Fort St George in Council No VIII of 1866, the following shall be substituted, namely — No person shall be imprisoned as a defaulter for a longer period than six months whatever the amount of the arrears may be, nor for a long period than six weeks if the arrears do not exceed fifty rupees" (2) For the proviso to section 163 of the North Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881 the following shall be substituted, namely —"Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act shall not exceed six weeks when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees, or six months in any other case"

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II The animals on hire must be sent to the Transport Lines on the last day of each month for inspection. If the last day of the month falls on Sunday the inspection will be on the 1st of the next month

III The hire for each Pack Bullock per month is Rs 7 or Rs 35 for the unit

IV The hire is to be paid to the undersigned in arrears within the 6th of the following month, to which the hire refers, on receipt of a Bill furnished by this office

V The undersigned is at liberty to withdraw all or any number of bullocks on loan whenever they may be required for Government service

L A BRUCE, *Colonel,*

Asstt Commy General

THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, TRANSPORT SECTION, *Bangalore, 7th April 1888.*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Berlin, 7th April—The betrothal of Prince Alexander with Princess Victoria has been postponed until the Bulgarian question has been settled

It has now transpired that Prince Bismarck has submitted his resignation, and it is understood that the Emperor of Germany has declined to accept the same.

St Petersburg, 7th April—It is stated here that Russia is ready to give assurances that she will not employ coercion towards Bulgaria for the purpose of re-arranging the Government of that country, and that she is willing to overlook the past acts of the parties in power. She will, furthermore, undertake not to despatch any Russian General officers with a view to bring about a solution of the difficulty, and she will leave the Bulgarians free to elect any Prince they may choose for assuming the sovereignty of Bulgaria, provided he is not one professing the Roman Catholic faith. Russia, at the same time, is prepared to treat direct with any party or through the Ottoman Porte for the settlement of the Bulgarian question.

St Petersburg, 9th April—Russia is indifferent with regard to the proposed betrothal of Prince Alexander of Battenberg with the Princess Victoria

London, 11th April Afternoon—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Carnarvon to-day said that the rulers of Europe were struggling to preserve peace, and that there was every prospect that their efforts will be crowned with success

(*Corrected telegram*)—Mr Smith does not intend to introduce this Session a measure for Local Government in Ireland, but he is prepared to submit for the consideration of the House of Commons a Bill when the Irish people are ready to receive it with loyalty to the Crown and Constitution

Berlin, 11th April—Prince Bismarck had a long conference with the Empress Victoria at Charlottenburg to-day. It is asserted that the difficulty relative to the betrothal of Prince Alexander with Princess Victoria has been smoothed down

St Petersburg, 12th April— The semi official *Journal de St Petersburg* publishes a leading article to-day with regard to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg with the daughter of the Emperor of Germany. The paper's opinion differs with that expressed by its official contemporaries in Russia. It says that the betrothal will rekindle the hopes of a restoration of Prince Alexander to the throne of Bulgaria, and will affect the pacific relations which at present exist between Russia and the other Great Powers. The *Journal* is convinced that Germany will avert the danger arising from such a cause.

Charlottenburg, 12th April—The condition of the Emperor of Germany's health is getting less satisfactory. His Imperial Majesty is now troubled nightly with cough.

Berlin, 12th April—The semi official journals of the Empire intimate that the settlement which has taken place of the Bismarck crisis is only temporary.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to be obliged again to revert to the unpleasant subject of subscribers in arrears. When we reduced our rates of subscription at the commencement of the year, one of our chief objects in doing so was to induce our subscribers to pay up always in advance. But it would appear that many of our subscribers do not appreciate the concession, and show a great want of consideration for all the labour and expense we are put to in supplying them with literary pabulum. We shall be obliged, if subscriptions fall into arrears, to charge the full arrear rates, and we trust such of our subscribers as have not paid up will spare us this necessity by promptly remitting their dues.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

THE REVEREND J H WALTON AND MISSION SCHOOLS.

During the past week two most interesting (in the educational sense) public meetings were held in Bangalore, the one associated with the other. The first, was on the evening of Monday last, the 9th Instant, on the occasion of the presentation of a valedictory address and gold watch to the Reverend J H Walton, Principal of the London Miss on Institution near the Yellahanka Gate, Pettah, who proceeds on two years' furlough to Europe; and the other, on the morning of Thursday last, the 12th Instant, when the annual report of the aforesaid Institution was read, and prizes were distributed to the successful pupils. The Lecture hall of the L M. Institution was simply closely packed at the meeting to bid good-bye for a time to Mr Walton, and the enthusiasm which pervaded the whole proceedings, and eagerness with which one vied with the other in doing Mr. Walton honor demonstrated the great popularity he enjoys here, as well as the sincere affection and esteem entertained towards him by all classes of Native community, particularly the Hindu. And richly did Mr Walton deserve the demonstration in his honor. It is given to few Europeans to make themselves acceptable in every way to Natives they come in daily contact with, to be loved, respected, and esteemed by them. Many a European *Burra Sahib* thinks that because he is just to his Native subordinates, rights for their interests, and, in fact, patronises them so

long as they *Rs tow* or pay *people* to him, that he is beloved and revered by them He is no doubt held in high esteem and regard by them is being just and good master, but his intercourse in this attitude and relations with them, his "stand off the grass" style, and treatment of them as of slaves of his will and dependents on his mighty favor, do not allow of such a feeling as personal affection and love for him *to entertain* that composit on. It is in these respects so many even eminent Anglo Indians have failed in winning the hearts and affections of their native fellow subjects, and caused such a horde of sycophants to spring up among the latter, over ready to do anything for "Master's favor" Mr Walton has worked on entirely different lines during his twenty one years' labors here, and it is to this fact he owes his almost unparalleled popularity with the native community He has treated them as his equals in every respect, he has gone amongst them freely, invited their confidence, and enlisted their sympathies and affections In replying to the valedictory address presented to him on Monday last, Mr Walton said that "he had not found such a fine set in his life as those among whom he had been laboring He had not seen what was called the fawning Hindu He thought that a man who put on great airs was fond of fawning, and encouraged it, but the man who looked upon his pupils as his children was very different, and looked for manliness from those under his care" In his intercourse with his Assistants in the School (is *testified to in the* address referred to), as well as with any Native whom he came in contact with in public or private life, he observed the same principle and line of conduct, and it is not surprising, therefore, that he was treated to such an enthusiastic demonstration on his proceeding on furlough, in which a great *many Native gentlemen who had no connection* with the London Mission Institution, also joined Mr Walton's success as an educationist is sufficiently illustrated in the fact that during his *regime* the number of pupils in the L M Institution have increased from one hundred to six hundred, and that of teachers from five to twenty. *Moreover*, the large number of "passes" in the public examinations also speak for themselves. Mr Walton's success as an educationist and his popularity with the Native community teach lessons which other Anglo Indians like himself might well benefit by, and then we shall hear less and less of that unhappy breach *between* the "ruling" and the "subject" races which it has so often been said cannot be breached.

While on this subject we would remark that Mission education has done a good deal for the country, particularly in Southern India The Missionaries were the pioneer educationists, when Government *schools were entirely unknown*, and private enterprise in that respect was very limited Many of our eminent leading public men in the Native community, received their education in Mission schools. Not have the Missionaries ceased in their educational efforts now that they have a formidable rival in Government, and that the Grant in aid *system* has caused so many private schools to spring up We have, therefore much to be grateful for to Missionary enterprise, for the spread of education in the country But we cannot agree with Mr Walton and other speakers at both the meetings in his honor on Monday, and at the distribution of prizes on Thursday, as to the great importance of *religious* education being undertaken hand in hand with secular Mr. Meenakshiyer, who presided at the first mentioned meeting, said that "he had always considered that a purely secular education was a mistake"

We cannot agree with all this view As we maintained in a previous article, *secular instruction is for the* daily school room, religious instruction should be confined to the homestead, and the temple Can it be maintained that youths who have *passed out of Mission Schools* have in after life, as a rule, proved better, more honorable, and moral, than those who have been educated in Government and other schools *where instruction* is confined to secular education? We know not. One convincing proof against the arrangement in favor of religious instruction in secular schools is that so *very, very* few youths in Mission Schools have accepted the faith taught them there, and embraced it. We cannot conclude this article without joining Mr. *Walton's other friends in heartily wishing* him a safe journey to his native land, a happy time there, and a safe return to the field of his past labors

THE COORG MEMORIAL

A local contemporary has published the Coorg memorial to the Viceroy in Council, praying against the transfer of that Province to the Madras Presidency as a sub collectorate We have already dwelt upon this much vexed subject, and pointed out the great inexpedience, if not positive injustice, of the proposed measure, and its unpopularity with the Coorgs But now that we have the full text of the memorial before us, we would add a few words to our former remarks The memorial in question is an unpretending, straightforward petition, which puts forward the facts in a concise, consistent, and truthful form We think the great "hit" made in the memorial is, in quoting and falling back upon the Viceroy's own assurances, pledged to a deputation of Coorgs in December, 1886, in reply to an address presented to him in Mysore —

"5 *That your memorialists, implicitly confiding*, in the good faith and noble generosity of Her Imperial Majesty's Representative, remember at this critical moment the reassuring words which your Excellency delivered to an address presented to you by some representative Coorgs at Mysore in December 1886 and which your memorialists beg to bring to your Excellency's recollection —

"I am well acquainted with the circumstances and condition of your state and I assure you, you need have no fear that it is the desire or the intention of the Government of India to do anything which may tend to obliterate those traditional characteristics of which you are so justly proud, or that it will fail to recognize on all fitting occasions the distinct claim which you possess on the utmost consideration at our hands"

6 That *your memorialists acknowledge with sincere gratitude and devout loyalty that* the invariable policy of the Supreme Government towards them during the last 54 years has been identical with the spirit of these noble words—a continuous solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Coorg"

Lord Dufferin has clearly "put his foot into it" He is one of the most astute diplomatists going, and no one knows better the art of rhetoric and hyperbole, as well as of suave argument and retort But when he committed himself to the assurances set forth in the above *excerpt* he did not, probably, know of or anticipate, the recommendations of the Finance Commission with respect to Coorg, and that his utterances, would before long, be quoted in evidence, as it were, against himself To thoroughly comprehend in what manner the transfer of Coorg to Madras would operate "to obliterate those traditional *characteristics of which*," Lord Dufferin told the Coorgs, they were "so justly proud," it will be necessary to turn back to the Petition sent by a number of representative Coorgs, in May, 1880, to the Viceroy in Council, just before the resumption of Mysore, praying against the then contemplated transfer of Coorg to Madras They put the *matter* beyond doubt, lest apprehension, or exaggeration —

"12 That they pride themselves on being a distinct race, and feel that they cannot amalgamate with the effeminate inhabitants of the plains *They are a compact* body of mountaineers, and such they wish to remain They are by descent and national instinct a race of warriors. If necessary they are willing to fight for their sovereign, the Empress of India By the arrangement against which they now petition they fear that their pride of race, distinctive *national peculiarities*, martial instincts, and ancient customs will be lost to their sons and grandsons, and that they will gradually be merged into the vast Presidency of Madras, losing their identity and integrity as a distinct nationality

"13 That *if the Province were made* a part of a Madras Collectorate, such of your petitioners as are Government officials would be liable to transfer to other and distant countries, and in their place strangers and aliens might be introduced into their country—a state of matters which would not only destroy all the comfort *they have hitherto enjoyed*, but break up the compact organization of the Coorg clans, by which they are now bound together as a nation, ready to act as one man in defence of the British Government, or to draw their swords, at its biddings, against any of its enemies"

In the face of Lord Dufferin's assurance *in December 1886, that the Coorgs "need have no fear"* that the Government of India have any desire to do anything which might "tend to obliterate those traditional characteristics," of which he complimented them on being "so justly proud," we cannot see how he can support the measure now under consideration by the *Government of India for the transfer of* Coorg to Madras, for such a measure would undoubtedly tend, as pointed out, to obliterate the traditional characteristics which have been so long jealously guarded by the Coorgs, and respected by the British Government He will be certainly breaking his pledged word to them, and be betraying their interests

In a despatch of the Government of India, dated 6th November, 1880, to the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in considering the latter's proposal that Coorg should be administered, after the rendition of Mysore, by the Resident at the latter Court, it is stated —"For a variety of reasons *this arrangement seems to be preferable*, under circumstances, to the alternative course of transferring the management of the district to the Government of Madras" And so it was ordered, and for the last seven years—ever since the rendition—Coorg has continued to be administered most satisfactorily by the British Resident *of Mysore. What weighty cause has arisen* to upset the existing arrangements, arrangements which practically have been in operation for the past fifty four years, or since the annexation of Coorg? The Coorgs have made out a very strong case, and have established beyond doubt their claims on the consideration of the Government of India, and it will be a gross injustice, a violation of Viceregal pledges, if those claims are disregarded

Occasional Notes

***

We are informed that the Viceroy's Kashmir trip has been abandoned owing to the prevalence of cholera on the line of route.

It is understood that the Government of India has recommended Jai Prakash Lall Bahadur, Dewan of Dumraon for respo*nsible employment in Cashmere*

From the 20th February to the 27th March, 12½ *millions of oysters* obtained at the Pearl Fishery were sold for the Ceylon Government, and realised 6¾ lakhs of rupees.

The Emperor Frederick has issued a proclamation to the people of Alsace Lorraine, affirming, in strong terms, his determination "to preserve the rights of the Empire over these German territories"

It is *announced that the Civil Service* Commissioners intend gradually to raise the standard of qualification in modern languages for the preliminary examinations for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Militia.

The Nizam's Government has appointed Mr Faridonji Jamshedji, the Private Secretary to the Minister, to officiate for Mr A. J Dunlop, the Inspector General of Revenue, during the absence of the latter in Europe on six months' furlough

The Government of India have exemption from liability to Income Tax, under Sec 6 of Act II of 1886, the income of Universities or other Associations or bodies existing solely for educational purposes, and of local *authorities as defined in Section 3*, Clause I of the Act

From the commencement of the year 1888 to the 10th ultimo, 671 ships have passed through the Suez Canal and from the 1st January to 15th March the Company has received frs 13,433,910 in dues. During the same period of 1887 there were only 560 vessels and frs 11,379,073.

The Dewan of Indore has come upon the tracks of Tantia Bhil, in the city of Indore itself Some of the robber's relatives and associates were discovered to be residing in the city, keeping up communication with Tantia, receiving from him sums of money and harbouring him in their houses whenever he happened to be in the neighbourhood These men have been arrested

The Secretary of State in the Foreign Department, in replying to General Ranbeer Jung Bahadur's letter to the Viceroy offering his services with a view to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Thibet and Sikkim, informs him that the Government of India is sensible of his friendly disposition, and although unable to avail itself the help offered, it thanks him for the good will shown towards it

America is still the country for practical inventions of all sorts, but especially for labour saving apparatus. One huge harvesting machine, lately invented, is not only a reaper and binder, but threshes out the corn from the straw, finally placing the grain in sacks, *so that the whole* harvesting process is complete while the machine is being drawn through the field by the eighteen or twenty four horses harnessed to it

The Thakore Saheb of Bhownaggar has shown in the most practical way possible his sympathy with the movement for the spread of education among the women of India We not so that among the pupils at the Girls' school, Bhownaggar, is a daughter of His Highness, who on the occasion of the distribution of prizes exhibited some embroidered work which was much admired, and also carried away one of the prizes.

On the 25th ultimo a meeting of very influential Mahomedans was held at Saharanpur in order to show that Mahomedans hold aloof from the National Congress, and disapprove of its proceedings and demands Many distinguished Maulvies and Rauses, Shiah and Sunni, to the number of between 150 and 175 were present. Several speeches showing that the Mahomedans should have nothing to do with the National Congress were delivered.

Important administrative reforms are being introduced into Gwalior Amongst them the most important are the introduction of irrigation works, the separation of the judicial department, the spread of education, and the establishment of charitable dispensaries throughout the whole Sir Ganpat Rao has secured the services of competent men of high reputation The education of the young Chief is not neglected.

The coinage in India in 1886 7 amounted to 462 lakhs, the operations of the Bombay Mint accounting for no less than 354 of this. In the matter of revenue, by seigniorage, profit on copper coining and so forth the Bombay Mint earned nearly 7 lakhs, the Calcutta Mint 2. The Calcutta expenditure is more than a lakh higher than that of Bombay The mints have cost the country during the last five years 26 lakhs giving an average loss of over 5 lakhs a year, and this falls entirely in Calcutta

The Bombay High Court has decided that mixing water with milk does not make the milk noxious to health, and is therefore no offence under the penal laws. In Pe-

bruary last a milkwoman was convicted of having adulterated milk by mixing water with it and made it novio is as drink, intending to sell it She was fined eight annas or in default to suffer one days' simple imprisonment Upon referring the matter to the High Court, the conviction and sentence were reversed

A Bill to alter and amend the Law as to Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister in British India, which Sir William Plowden has obtained leave to introduce into the House of Commons, is in the following terms —"Every marriage which has been heretofore or which shall be hereafter duly solemnised in British India between any person, of whatever creed and the sister of his deceased wife shall be deemed and is hereby declared valid and of full force and effect, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding"

THE Maharajah of Jeypur has addressed Kharita to the Viceroy offering the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees towards the defence of the North West Frontier of India in making the offer he says that he feels that the sum is but a mite and inadequate for the object in view As a mark, however of his loyalty and profound sympathy with the British Government he adds that in case of any emergency, he places the whole of his resources at his command, and that of the State, and his personal services, at the disposal of the paramount Power

THE International Copyright Bill which has been agreed upon by all the interests concerned, gives to foreign authors a copyright upon works when printed within the United States It provides that all copyrighted books and other printed and copyrighted works shall be printed in type set within the limits of the United States, and also that other Governments, before their subjects can have the privileges contained in the Bill, shall grant equal privileges to American citizens in their respective countries The Committee of the Senate will report the Bill in this form

A curious experiment in war horse breeding is about to be tried in France A Company has been formed to undertake the breeding and care of 5,000 young horses belonging to the Army, under direct and constant inspection by a permanent commission appointed by the Ministers of War and Agriculture The Company binds itself to feed and take care of the young horses at the rate of 1f 5c centimes per animal per day It will undertake all expenses of feeding, stabling, grooming wound dressing, medicines, surgery etc, and will repay to the State the purchase price of every horse dying or unfit for service

SAYS the *Pioneer* —"It is quite true that the natives of India are on a vastly higher platform of civilisation than the negroes of the West Indies but it is not less true that they are on an immensely lower platform than their rulers" As regards the above statement the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that there is no doubt that the people of India are in some respects immensely lower. For instance, the European races are enterprising, persevering, bold and shrewd They have, besides, brought the art of living in comfort and that of destroying their fellow beings into perfection The people of India, on the other hand, are immensely their superior in intellect and morality The intellectual superiority of the people of India, is indirectly admitted by putting so many impediments in their way, when competing with Englishmen in competitive examinations conducted in the English language One instance will show that in Europe, the people have only faint conceptions of morality Lord Dufferin, one of the best of men, though he may not be the best of administrators, made a declaration, and almost the entire English press declared that his Lordship was telling a fib! It is but natural that the English should conquer India The Afghans who have had no literature likewise conquered India The savage Gauls conquered the civilized Romans, and the civilised Romans conquered the enlightened Greeks It is quite possible that the Gauls, after their conquest of Rome, talked of their immense superiority over the Romans

Notice

The following Rules have been agreed upon by the Head Masters of the 3 Schools concerned—viz, London Mission High School, Wesleyan Mission High School and Municipal School

I That no boy be allowed to change his school during the year—i e, from January to December—without the special permission of his Head Master If any boy thus change his School, and it be brought to the notice of the Head Master who has admitted him, the boy shall at once be sent away and his fees forfeited

II That at whatever time a boy may be admitted into a School, he shall not be put into a higher class than he would have been in, had he remained at his former School

III That no boy shall at any time be admitted to a School while his fees are in arrears at his previous School

(Signed) ALBERT E ADOLPHUS
" J A VANES
" A MRITYUNJAYA IYER

Bangalore April 11th 1888

Local and Provincial

MADRAS BANK —We learn that a branch of this Bank was opened at Mysore on the 12th Instant and that Mr W G Evins late of the Bangalore Branch, has been appointed agent there.

OUTROI COLLECTIONS AT THE PETTAH — The whole amount realized by the City Municipality under Outroi collections for the official year 1887 88, is Rs 20,300 in round numbers

MEDICAL —Mr C Rajaram Rao, L M S, is appointed as Sub Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, on probation, and has been posted to the Shimoga District, to do duty under the Civil Surgeon there

COLONEL A C HAY—The *London Gazette* says that this officer, who is the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, has been placed in the "Supernumerary unemployed List"

THE MYSORE ARCH —Some Accounts were examined by the Post Master General of Madras yesterday, and arrangements are being made, we hear, for the amalgamation of the same with the Imperial system—E M

THE COCHIN HOUSE—His Highness the Fifth Prince of Cochin is now on a visit to Bangalore, and is "doing" all the "lions" of the place. The visit is private, and undertaken for the benefit of his health

POLICE—Mr E Howetson, Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, but now acting as District Magistrate, President of the Station Municipality and Collector for the C and M Station of Bangalore, has been promoted to the third grade, vice Colonel Court, retired

FOREST DEPARTMENT —Mr C E M Russel, Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, is granted 3 months' Examination leave from the 4th instant, and Mr B. Ramaswmy Iyer, Forest Probationer, has been appointed to act for Mr Russell during his absence.

REPORTED MURDER —News reaches us that a party, of four Hindus went to the *Jatira* at Middur on Wednesday last, and that three of them have not been seen or heard of since. The body of the fourth man was discovered the following morning in a field, with his neck almost severed The police have been informed of the matter and are endeavouring to trace the missing trio.

BANGALORE BANK —Mr Henry Abrahams, of the firm of Messrs Abraham & Co, Merchants of South Parade, Bangalore, has been elected President of the Bangalore Bank The shareholders are to be congratulated on the selection, as Mr Abrahams's experience of local business cannot fail to prove invaluable to the interests of the Bank.

THEFT IN THE RAILWAY GOODS SHED— A quantity of cloth, valued at about Rs 170 were stolen on the night of Wednesday last, the 11th instant, from a wagon in the Goods shed of the Madras Railway, City Station It is mysterious how the theft was effected, as the doors of the goods shed were found locked and secured in the morning, the locks untampered with, and the keys in safe custody

DISMISSAL FOR DEBT —The several Officers in the Station has been served with a circular note intimating the decision of the Government of India as communicated to the Local Government that all officers of Government are prohibited from incurring debts of any sort, and that in case of the fact of their having incurred debt after this notification coming to the notice of Government they will be summarily dismissed from the public service

HINDU FAMILY PENSION FUND —At an adjourned meeting held by the members of this association, last week, at which Mr Coopoosawmy Moodr, Police Assistant Commissioner, presided, it was resolved and carried, among other things, that the Fund do discontinue the practice of lending out money on the mortgage of jewels or property, and that all collections in future be deposited in the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, and in the Cavalry Road Savings Bank, in fixed deposits, for a period of 3 years.

THE ROYAL EXODUS —We are given to understand that His Highness the Maharajah will leave Mysore this day for Ootacamund, and after staying a month's time there will return to his capital, to be in time for an interesting domestic event expected to come off shortly in the Palace. His Highness, it is said, while at Ooty, will take the opportunity of inviting the Gaekwar of Baroda to pay a visit to Mysore Our Maharajah was highly pleased and gratified (and for good reasons, too) with the consideration, attention, and hospitality with which he was treated on the occasion of his recent visit to Baroda, and is anxious to make some return for the same The Gaekwar, it should be remembered, ranks third, after Mysore, among the ruling Native Princes of India

The Overland Mail

LONDON, 23RD MARCH.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

It is noted that since the death of the Emperor William the attitude of the Russian Press has undergone a remarkable change The newspapers, including the semi official organs which a few days ago openly declared hatred of Germany advocated an anti German policy, and expounded the necessity of taking strong military measures for Russia's protection against her Teutonic neighbour, now vie with each other in soliciting Germany's friendship, and in extolling the wisdom of the Emperor Frederick, who, in their opinion, by his proclamation and rescript to the Prince Bismarck, has given the world to understand that he intends to maintain peace at any price and to let Russia act with regard to the Balkan States as she pleases The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says —'Russia is using every means to induce the Porte to insist on a reply to its telegram to M Stamboloff and thus push the Bulgarian Government into a corner The prospect of such a crisis, however, causes the Government here great anxiety, and it endeavours to temporise by pointing out the incompetency of any act on till affairs in Germany have resumed their normal condition. The same reason is given by the Bulgarian Prime Minister for the delay in answering the Turkish declaration, and this coincidence of ideas seems to argue an understanding between the principality and the suzerain Power There can be no doubt that the Porte entirely approves the existing state of Bulgarian affairs, and clearly sees that any change of Government would be to the detriment of Turkey. The consequences of the weak compliance with the Russian demands are therefore beginning to be felt, and it is expected that before long Turkey will have great cause to regret her action in the matter. In well informed circles no expectation of Prince Ferdinand's abdication is entertained, and the loyalty of the Bulgarians to him is not doubted The reports as to the Prince's unpopularity are believed to emanate from interested sources" The St Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs that the future relations between Russia and Germany continue to be the principal topic there. The effusive display of feeling by the Russian Court is regarded in diplomatic circles to be only temporary "It will vanish with the frost," is a frequent remark which, plainly interpreted, means that by the time the ice disappears, which, owing to the intensity of the frost (regularly 10deg. or 12deg below zero Fahr every day) can not be for quite two months the Czar's feeling of commiseration will have worn off, and the pressing demand of Russia for a decisive settlement of the Eastern Question will be renewed It is simply a two months' truce until the late Emperor is buried and the new Emperor grasps the reins of power Concessions are expected from Germany, but none are likely to be offered by Russia. The Bulgarian journals are discussing the question of proclaiming Bulgarian independence The Svoboda organ of the Government, says that the present situation could not last much longer if the Porte, on the strength of the Berlin Treaty, should think fit to meddle with Bulgarian Affairs, or if that treaty should be interpreted as trying the hands of the Bulgarians in face of foreign interference and intrigue, and as leaving to the Powers the exclusive right of disposing of Bulgaria's interests Bulgaria would then be justified in proclaiming her independence, and the Government will do its duty The Opposition journals object to the proclamation of independence as inopportune. It is reported from the Servo-Bulgarian frontier that a strong agitation against Prince Ferdinand is noticeable among the Bulgarian clergy The Archpriest of Trn is said to have from the pulpit incited the people to drive away the Prince, whose position has been declared illegal by his Suzerain. The people resisted an attempt on the part of the authorities to arrest the priest, who eventually succeeded in crossing the Servian frontier

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS —*Monday March 19.*

The Indian Frontier—Sir J Goldsmid asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had decided upon the reply they would give to the Nizam and other great Indian Princes who had offered to contribute men and money towards the defence of the frontier, and whether they had adopted a plan which would utilise these liberal offers.

Sir J Gorst These matters are still under the consideration of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is not yet in a position to make any communication to Parliament on the subject

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Additions to British India —In answer to Mr Slagg, Sir J Gorst said The only additions of any importance made to the territory of British India since 1879 are Upper Burma and the districts on the North Western frontier There may have been trifling rectifications of frontier elsewhere by exchange with native states, as to which no certain information could be given without reference to India A map will be prepared and laid upon the table showing the districts added last year on

the North-Western frontier, with the reference asked for, but it is impossible to do the same thing in reference to Upper Burma, as the frontier still remains to be marked out by the Commission agreed to in the Convention with China in 1886

General Summary.

TAKEN AWAY BY A SHARK.—It would appear that on Saturday last, *before the P and O Steamer Khedive* came into Harbour one of her crew fell over board A life buoy was thrown to the man, and just has he got to the buoy, a shark seized him and drew him under water A search was made for the man but he was not found

THE MAHARAJAH OF COCHINE held a Durbar, the other day, in which he enjoined upon his officials to do their duties honestly and diligently, and that those who failed to do so would be dealt with kindly Prince Amar Singh also said to be working hard in the interests of the State, the affairs of which have been placed in his hands So says the *Tribune*

REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.—It is reported that great changes are to be effected in different branches of the Military Administration in India during the current financial year There will be a reduction in the number of Staff appointments in the three Presidencies and several station Commands will be abolished In the Madras Presidency the Burgeline Division will be converted into a District, and Belgaum and the Coded Districts amalgamated into one District The Nagpore force will go to the Bombay Command

THE LITTLE FRONTIER STATE OF MANIPUR.—Will be among those to reap the first fruits of our occupation of Upper Burma and it is gratifying to learn that the Maharajah is aware of the advantage of his position, and is prepared to do all he can to promote the development of the trade His Highness has undertaken to build a number of shops in order to give shelter to traders in the bazaar But those from the eastern valleys have already found their way to the Manipur markets and made large purchases of red cloth and muhas Last year large numbers of buffaloes were brought in from the Kabo Valley to be taken through to Kachar and Sylhet, and 306 traders chiefly Mahomedans from Sylhet, left Manipur for Burma The Political Agent grants passes to Kachar and Burma, and a small toll is levied and made over to the Durbar for the maintenance of roads and bridges Several new roads have recently been surveyed or traced and altogether the prospects of trade considerably improved.—*Daily Gleaner*

TERRIBLE STORMS IN BENGAL.—*Calcutta April* 9.—A succession of terrible storms visited Eastern Bengal on the 27th ultimo The storm passed over a few villages in the Pabna District, killing twenty persons, injuring eighty, and destroying a large number of cattle Another storm occurred on the 1th instant at Magura, killing four persons, injuring twenty, and a great many heads of cattle On Saturday evening a tornado burst over Dacca According to one account the Nawab's Palace was wrecked killing six servants, but the Nawab's family escaped The bodies of twelve natives were subsequently recovered In the town the Police lines were demolished The head constable was killed, and twelve constables were severely injured The European quarter escaped the ravages of the storm, only one European being slightly injured Another account says that many buildings were destroyed The loss of life is variously estimated at from fifty to hundred, Numerous fires occurred, and the force of the inland was unprecedented The storm lasted for half an hour.—*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

A MASS MEETING AT TIRUVELLORE.—A correspondent writes.—A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Tiruvellore was held on Monday the 9th instant, at 8 P M in the Hall of the Native High School, Tiruvellore, to concert measures against the erection of a church house in the northern Raych Street by the Wesleyan Missionaries Mr C Thiruvenkata Chariar, Agent to his Holiness Srimat Akoplum Sri Rangarathi Maha Lakshmi Swami, the famous Mattadipathi of this place presided on the occasion Moss's Gopala Chariar B A, and Ranga Chariar, B A addressed the meeting in Tamil After a discussion of an hour the following resolutions were carried (1) That a petition praying for enquiry be forwarded to the District Collector and Magistrate (2) That a memorial be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St George (3) That a Sub Committee, consisting of Messrs Gopala Chariar, B A, Narasimma Chariar, B A, Ranga Chariar, B A, C Thiruvenkata Chariar, Vanasawami Naiker, Veeraya Chettiar, Sarangapani Chettiar, and Krishnama Chariar be formed with power to add to the number to draft the said petition and memorial (4) That another *public meeting be held on Sunday the 15th* instant at 5 P M to consider the draft petition *and memorial The meeting closed with* three cheers to Her Majesty the Queen Empress

MURDER OF A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.—On the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shephard, Mr K P Vaiyanatha Iyer Vakil, appealed against the sentence of death passed on his client, Paramanna Asari, by the Sessions Judge of Salem for the murder of his wife and three children M I R Pogoll the Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction The following are briefly the facts of the case On the 4th of February last a wedding was being celebrated in the house of the prisoner's father, and on that day the *prisoner caught his wife committing* adultery with his own brother A disturbance took place, and on the following morning the prisoner with his wife and children left for their village They reached their village at 2 30 P M, that day, and the prisoner told his wife that he was going to put an end to his life whereupon his wife replied that there was no use in his doing so, and suggested that he should kill her and her children also After partaking of food together that night, the prisoner cut his wife with a bill hook, severing her head from her body, and *then killed his three children* who were asleep at the time, with the same instrument He then put the four heads into a gunny bag and took the same to the house of a relative where he exposed the heads and asked to be made over to the Police which was accordingly done The prisoner confessed his guilt and asked to be hanged Their Lordships, after hearing counsel on both sides dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.—*Standard*

Extracts.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

Sir Lepel Griffin, K C S I, Agent to the Governor General in Central India, has received the following letter from Mr H M *Durand, the Secretary to the Government* of India, dated the 29th ult mo —"I have laid before the Governor General in Council the representations you have submitted regarding certain articles in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and other newspapers which reflect upon measures recently taken in the Bhopal State You have recommended the arrest and prosecution of these newspapers, both in the interests of the Government and on the more personal ground of defence of yourself In the event of Government not desiring to institute such proceedings, you ask that you may receive a public and official expression of confidence and approval from the Governor-General in Council Your observations have been carefully considered, and I am now to communicate to you the following order The Governor General in Council is assured that the attitude of the Government in respect of Her Highness the Begum and her country needs no vindication against criticism, which evinces a spirit of more partisanship on behalf of an individual, and complete disregard for the people of Bhopal The Governor General in Council therefore holds that the interests of Government would be in no way served by the institution of criminal proceedings against the newspapers continuing the attacks to which you refer *As far as you are personally concerned*, it appears to His Excellency the Viceroy that you also can afford to treat these attacks with indifference You have the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of the Government in Bhopal affairs was in great measure based upon your advice, that it already succeeded in *removing* serious grievances and introducing valuable reforms, that your action has been consistently supported by the Governor General in Council, and further, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to express his sense of the vigour, judgment, and discretion you have displayed I am to add that you are at liberty to publish this letter"

A STANDARD OF LENGTH FOR INDIA

The *Pioneer*.—Last September we were told that Government meditated legislation on the subject of a fixed standard of length for India, and though the meditation has been unnecessarily prolonged, it is satisfactory that we have at last got a Bill before the Legislative Council The existing state of matters, where the yard is assumed to be the standard for the purposes of ordinary administration and is mentioned in the Police Act of the three Presidencies, without having the slightest statutory title to this position, is so anomalous that no one could possibly defend its continuance The only question to be decided by the Law Member, who introduced the new Bill, was whether the measure should be limited to the mere establishing of a fixed and uniform standard of length or should be extended so as to compel its use in such a way as to prevent the fraudulent making of piece goods A legal yard measure will get rid of a great deal of confusion, and will bring false stamping with a touch of the Penal Code, but it will be useless against deceptive stamping and folding, where the name of the measure is never stamped on the cloth at all This trick is often more common and successful than false stamping and it can only be stopped by compelling manufacturers to stamp the number of yards on the cloth they sell Mr Scoble apparently recognizes the desirability of some such provision as this, for he talks of paving the way for future legislation on the lines of the English Merchandise Marks Act, but *for the present he has deemed it better to* confine his efforts simply to fixing the yard of 36 inches as the unit of standard It is not easy to see why the whole matter could not have been dealt with at once it is certainly not desirable, as the Hon ble Mr Steel remarked, to be too hasty, or, for that matter, too hasty at all, but the tendency of the Legislative Council can hardly be said to be towards error in this direction Perhaps, however, we should be content with what we have got, and the hope that the "*fuller* legislation" promised by Mr Scoble will arrive faster than has the present

THE OPTIMIST VIEW OF INDIAN FINANCE

The *Native Opinion*.—Optimists like Mr Maclean and Sir Richard Temple may well hold to their sweet opinion, that the more you milk the Indian milk cow the more prosperous it will become Mr Maclean in his debit on the motion of Mr Samuel Smith taxes Lord Ripon for having reduced the salt tax, and caused a loss of £1 500 000 every year But in attacking Lord Ripon, Mr Maclean has lost sight of the economic principle,—the larger the consumption, larger the revenue, and had he but taken the trouble to study salt revenue statistics to see the time the duty was reduced he would have found that the reduction in duty was as much justifiable under the financial and other circumstances then ruling, as his attack on our noble ex Viceroy was most gratuitous But the height of absurdity of Mr Maclean's argument here becomes more transparent, while he has no conscientious scruple to tax Lord Ripon for reduction of the salt duty, he has not a word to say against a most unjustifiable measure of his Lordship, we mean the abolition of the cotton import duties In the case of salt the *revenue was to be recouped by increased consumption*, but, in the case of the import duties *the abolition was a tremendous loss*, a clean sweep of a most flourishing and the least felt source of our revenue The abolition was avowedly in the interests of the Manchester trader, but, of course, according to Mr Maclean's economic ethics that was no loss to the Indian revenue This real and patriotic zeal of Mr Maclean in the interests of India is too transparent to deceive the Indian people, and he and men of his stamp had better give up this self-imposed task of taking Indian interests under their *care unrequested* From Bombay to London is an indeed a far distant cry, but we, along with our brethren, may undertake to tell these pseudo Indian patriots that India, as regards her immediate interests, has greater confidence in unprejudiced men of the stamp of Mr Samuel Smith and others than themselves We may allow them the pleasure of grandiose eloquence on behalf of India, but may assure them that the British public is too keen sighted not to be able to see through their misrepresentations

The Times of Madras.—The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* pursues Sir Lepel Griffin as does his own shadow That journal has been most unsparing in its exposures and criticisms on the maladministration of Central India, and as each attack is hushed, it is followed by another For months our contemporary has pulled to pieces the reputation of the Viceroy's Agent by the publication of official documents supported by his severe and at times eccentric comments His eccentricity does not diminish the force of his criticisms, but rather enhances their value Sir Lepel must often wince at the cool, blunt, outspoken way in which his administration is handled If all the charges with which he is assigned at the *public tribunal, or even a part are not the outcome* of imagination, Sir Lepel should not remain where he is, although he is shortly to retire from the field of his labors The Agent of the Viceroy has asked to prosecute the *Patrika* but the Viceroy has resolutely refused to allow him the satisfaction This is very hard on both Sir Lepel and his antagonist The latter says prosecute, and when he accepts the challenge, the Government puts its veto against the step Sir Lepel therefore has no help for it, but to bear patiently, or glory in the fact that the Viceroy does not believe him guilty of the crimes imputed to him by the *Patrika*, while the journal has to be content with *the consolation that the charges brought* by it cannot be refuted in a public Court. Either the charges against Sir Lepel are serious, or are trumped up If the former, the Viceroy should permit his Agent to clear himself, but the action of the Government of India would lead one to suppose that the allegations have not a foot to stand upon. This action has a two-fold consequence of unfairness, and both the *Patrika* and Sir Lepel suffer by it, but the former more so, as it has *not also had either an action for libel or a commission of investigation* What has prompted the policy of silence adopted by the Supreme Government is more than we can even guess, as we are not behind the scenes Fresh charges are now brought by the *Patrika* in respect to the Native State, Rewa, against Sir Lepel of a damaging kind to the character of the Agent to the Governor-General and these too are supportedly documentary evidence Yet no notice is taken of them by the chief authorities The two recent speeches delivered by Sir Lepel Griffin, one at Gwalior and the other at the investiture of a title honour on a big Mahrattah are thoroughly characteristic of the man They are able, efficient, and to a great extent truthful,—but they are at the same time the most impudent effusions from the lips of a high official The Bengalees will never forget the first in which he upheld the superiority of the Mahrattas above them He pourtrayed them as a cowardly class with a deal of the brick in them and the latter as a nation of warriors The Bengalee Bengalee was and is, he said, a jabbering mouth no, a rampire of politics ambitious, egotistic and stuffed with education They were nowhere in the battle field when the Mahrattas shouldered his rifle and unsheathe his sword His speech was bad enough in taste, but at the ceremony of investiture of the G C S I he told the Mahrattah that blackgards as well as worthies men received such titles of honor We are not sorry that Sir Lepel leaves India shortly for good He is too impetuous to be useful He lost the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal for his want of prudence He is supersession by a junior Griffin rile him and has roused his bile He hopes to be pitched forward into a seat in the House of Commons, but whether he will succeed in his ambitions is another affair altogether Poor Sir Lepel Griffin! He made Rajahs and Mahrattahs and namada themselves The royalty of Central India was under his thumb But he will soon be an illustrious nobody in England In Parliament, should he ever smuggle himself in, he will meet with many who will not tolerate his grandiloquence and pranks, and if he attempts lofty snubs he will get them back with interest and compound interest Certainly the Viceroy is to blame for giving no consent to a prosecution of the *Patrika* which would have once for all settled the question whether the journal spoke truth, or economised it

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THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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From 1st April 1888 Government Pack Bullocks at Bangalore will be available for hire to the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the following terms —

I A complete unit of 5 Bullocks and 1 Driver must be taken

II The animals on loan must be sent to the Transport Lines on the last day of each month for inspection If the last day of the month falls on Sunday the inspection will be on the 1st of the next month

III The hire for each Pack Bullock per month is Rs. 7 or Rs 35 for the unit

IV The hire is to be paid to the undersigned in arrears within the 5th of the following month, to which the hire refers, on receipt of a Bill furnished by this office

V The undersigned is at liberty to withdraw all or any number of bullocks on loan whenever they may be required for Government service

E A BRUCE, *Colonel,*
Asstt Comry General

EXP COMRY OFFICE,
TRANSPORT SECTION
Bangalore, 7th April 1888

Bangalore City Municipality

Notice

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Friday the 27th April 1888, at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of March 1888

II Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore, Camp No. 2997—98 dated Mysore, 27th March 1888, passing orders in the matter of water supply for the City of Bangalore

III Memo No 24, dated 5th April 1888, from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, requesting to submit the proposed rules for election of Municipal Commissioners for the City of Bangalore.

IV Docket No 4601, dated 23rd March 1888 from the Director of Public Instruction, transferring to this Department, an application from Revd H W J Pickens, Wesleyan Mission, for a grant to the Tamil Boys' School in Dobbspete

V Docket No 20, dated 4th April 1888, from the Secretary, Education Department, transferring to this Municipality a petition from the Nazim of the Muhammedan Girls' School for an additional grant in aid

VI List of outstanding bills on account of certain works executed during last year

VII Docket No 6, dated 16th April 1888, from the Amildar of Bangalore, forwarding 2 petitions from Giriyappa and Sanjivappa for permission to build on the ground near Subedar's lines

VIII Proposal to extend the Town towards the direction of the village of Gavipuram and buy up the dry fields lying on either side of the Gavipuram road leading from the Town in view to allot the same for building purposes

IX Sale of waste and broken land adjoining the Mills to the Woollen and Cotton Spinning Company

X Letter from J Cameron, Esq, Municipal Commissioner, 6th Division, proposing to revise the names of the streets and main roads within Municipal Limits.

A SRINIVASACHARLU, R B,
Vice President,
City Municipality

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Florence, 14th April—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy have paid a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria at the Villa Palmieri To day Her Majesty invited King Humbert and Queen Margherita to Windsor Castle, and their Majesties have accepted the invitation, politics permitting

Paris, 15th April—General Boulanger has been elected for a seat in department of Du Nord by a majority of ninety thousand votes

London, 19th April—The Freedom of the City of London was conferred on the Marquis of Hartington at the Guildhall yesterday with the usual civic ceremonies

Constantinople, 18th April—The Porte declines to accept the English and French modifications to the Suez Canal Convention

Berlin, 19th April—The Emperor Frederick's death is now regarded as merely a question of days

Charlottenburg, 19th April, Evening—The Emperor Frederick, though less feverish, remained in bed to day. His strength is failing him Towards evening he was a little better, but the anxiety regarding him is unabated.

Teheran 19th April—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the newly appointed British Minister in Persia, arrived to day.

London, 20th April—The House of Lords has passed the East India Purchase and Construction of Railways Bill, enabling the Secretary of State to raise money for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and to enable him to borrow a sum of money, which would be a guarantee to the Company

Charlottenburg, 20th April, Evening—The Official Bulletin issued as to the condition of the Emperor of Germany states that the symptoms of his Imperial Majesty were satisfactory during the day

Charlottenburg, 21st April, Morning—The fever has increased, and the breathing was less easy last night

London, 21st April—In the House of Commons last night, the second reading of the Local Government Bill was agreed to without a division

Seeing that the reunion of Liberals is getting daily more impossible, Mr Chamberlain has withdrawn his name as a member of the National Liberal Club. It is hinted that Mr. Chamberlain will, possibly, enter the Cabinet

Florence, 20th April—The Queen starts on Sunday night for Berlin

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to be obliged again to revert to the unpleasant subject of subscribers in arrears. When we reduced our rates of subscription at the commencement of the year, one of our chief objects in doing so was to induce our subscribers to pay up always in advance But it would appear that many of our subscribers do not appear to appreciate the concession, and show a great want of consideration for all the labour and expense we are put to in supplying them with literary pabulum We shall be obliged, if subscriptions fall into arrears, to charge the full arrear rates and we trust such of our subscribers as have not paid up will spare us this necessity by promptly remitting their dues.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888

THE CENTRAL INDIA SCANDALS

For some months past affairs among the Central India States, under the agency of Sir Lepel Griffin, have assumed the proportions of a hideous scandal The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta fearlessly exposed the facts Our contemporary in particular, made some most startling revelations regarding the State of Bhopal, and the treatment of the Begum by Sir Lepel The *Patrika* marshalled facts which went to show that Her Highness was subjected to every conceivable form of insult and persecution at the hands of Sir Lepel, who even went so far as to refuse to forward petitions she addressed to the Viceroy, appealing against Sir Lepel's treatment No notice was taken of the *Patrika's* allegations, either by the Viceroy or Sir Lepel Griffin The *Patrika* then threw the gauntlet down, reiterated its statements and put forward others of a still more serious and damaging character to Sir Lepel's reputation as a British Political officer and English gentleman The *Patrika* further challenged Sir Lepel Griffin to disprove the charges preferred against him, by bringing an action against the *Patrika* in a Court of law, our contemporary stating his readiness, if not eagerness, to establish the truth of the facts advanced by him, either before a criminal or civil tribunal One would have supposed that so deliberate a challenge would have been promptly taken up, and Sir Lepel have been called upon to clear his character before a Court of law However, no action was taken for some time, till the *Patrika* becoming more and more outspoken, and piling on the agony on Sir Lepel's devoted head till he found the situation altogether too hot for him, he applied to the Government of India for permission to prosecute the *Patrika*. For some reason not apparent no reply appears to have been given to his application, till the other day, and then it took the form of a demi official communication from the Viceroy to Sir Lepel Griffin, in which Lord Dufferin assured him that the Government of India had every confidence in him, had satisfied themselves of the utter groundlessness of the charges brought by the *Patrika* against Sir Lepel Griffin and the other officers associated with him in the Central India Agency, and that under the circumstances they saw no occasion whatever to take further notice of the *Patrika's* statements, which were only deserving of contempt We are really surprised that a statesman like Lord Dufferin, should, on the very eve of his departure from India, have, by the very curt and off hand manner in which he has disposed of a matter of so much moment, tarnished his good reputation, and damaged British prestige in the Native States. Charges so grave, so definitely and persistently put forward as those advanced by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, call for strict enquiry, and the proper means for bringing facts to an issue is a court of justice, and before such a tribunal the Government of India should have insisted upon Sir Lepel Griffin going, instead of putting him on the back and telling him that so long as they did not believe the charges in question, he might rest satisfied and treat the latter with contempt The Viceroy in his letter states that he was quite satisfied regarding the groundlessness of the *Patrika's* allegations, but as no commission of enquiry, so far as the public are aware, was appointed to go into the matter, it may safely be assumed that the Government of India were acting merely upon the official explanation and information tendered by Sir Lepel and the other officers concerned Such evidence is simply worthless As to the Government of India affecting to treat the utterances of the *Patrika* with contempt, as being a paper possessed of no material influence, that is mere empty fudge! The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* is the leading Native paper in Bengal, besides obtaining a large circulation throughout India, and is a well conducted, bold, out spoken organ, commanding immense respect and influence with the Native community It has before now done yeoman service in fighting for the rights of the Natives of the country—notably during the famous Ilbert Bill agitation—and in exposing grievances, and it is puerile in the extreme to pretend that it is a paper of no account, and entirely no weight as an exponent of public opinion

It is very gratifying to note that one of the leading English newspapers in Calcutta, to wit, the *Indian Daily News*, has taken up the cudgels in support of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and denounced the action of the Government of India with regards to the matter under reference Says our contemporary —

"We are unable to agree that the Government of India is adopting a wise course in ignoring the strictures that have been passed upon, and the serious charges made against Sir Lepel Griffin in connection with the administration of the Central Indian States, and allowing (in fact, constraining) Sir Lepel Griffin to sit still under the impeachment of his public work and the reflections cast upon his personal character There undoubtedly are instances where copious criticism is indulged in and palpably false and strained charges are made which it would be false policy to dignify by taking serious notice of them, and in regard to which Government and Government officers do best to treat them with the indifference and contempt they deserve But the present is scarcely one of those cases The accuser has been a persistent and confident, and his allegations of so definite a character, that an investigation is desirable to show clearly how far the indictment is true and how far false in the interests both of the Government and the public The *Patrika's* charges against the Central India Agency are plain straightforward enough, and are alleged to be supported by documentary evidence To the eye of the *Patrika* too it is a mistake to regard the paper as possessing no material influence The *Patrika*, we believe, to be at present the most widely read and most trusted native paper in Bengal—if not indeed, of all India It cannot be to the advantage of the Government and of British rule that a story such as the *Patrika* has been relating for months past, should go forth uncontradicted, or at any rate unrefuted to be accepted by a large proportion of the intelligent native public of India For the Government to say it has every confidence in Sir Lepel Griffin and thus dismiss the subject as unworthy of further attention is no sufficient answer The obvious comment on the Government's letter is that the Government can only have before it official information which it must have received through the hands of the very others whose conduct is called in question The Government of India's decision does justice to no one It is unjust to the Government itself to Sir Lepel Griffin who has sought permission to defend himself against what he asserts are calumnies and to the public who have a right to expect that the public conduct of officials in the position of Sir Lepel Griffin should be prepared to stand the test of the most searching investigation It is distinctly subversive of public morality also, that allegations such as have been so deliberately made and emphasised in this instance should be allowed to go unanswered The *Patrika* has been so persistent and so confident that it is not likely to be silenced by the Government's letter"

Our contemporary goes on to say that —

"The only course now to bring the case to a satisfactory conclusion is for the *Patrika* to state the case fully and fairly to extinguish nothing, and to set down naught in malice The *Patrika* professes to have indubitable proof not mere evidence but proof of his assertions and he owes it to his own character and to the credit of the Press to maintain his position if he can The odds against him are apparently great but if he has truth on his side, he need not fear the whole army of opposition Somebody's reputation may suffer, but that will not be his fault, if he is provoked to the conflict"

We do not quite agree with the counsel offered by the *Indian Daily News* to the *Patrika* The latter has, we think, done all that it could in bringing to light and denouncing in the strongest of language the Central India Agency scandals, and we hardly think it could do more. It would be more to the purpose if an English paper like the *Indian Daily News* itself, possessed as it is of considerable influence, if it was to make itself thoroughly acquainted with the facts in the possession of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and then open fire on its own account. Probably other Anglo-Indian journals would then follow suit, and we cannot see how the Government of India could withstand such a combination It is very significant, by the way, that just at this juncture of affairs, when the Government of India pass a vote of confidence in Sir Lepel Griffin, that officer should have proceeded on furlough to Europe. One is tempted to suspect that in spite of that assurance of confidence in him, Sir Lepel finds the political atmosphere of Central India a little too warm for him, and that the Government of India is glad to get him out of the way, till the storm has passed over us! Ha!

GROSS NEPOTISM

The Bangalore *Evening Mail* of last Saturday brings to public notice several cases of official jobbery that have just been perpetrated in the Police Branch of the Mysore Public Service, and we cannot but join our contemporary in denouncing at least one of these scandalous acts as an example of nepotism of a very ugly kind indeed In the ordinary course of official experience it is not usual for a subordinate drawing a salary of Rs 75 a month to find himself promoted *per saltum* to a position in which his emoluments become more than tripled, but this is exactly what has occurred in the case of Inspector Mr Wetherall of the Mysore Police Department, and nephew or kinsman in one degree or another of Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire, Inspector General of Police, and the equally omnipotent head of at least three other departments of the Mysore Public Service Now, when a piece of good fortune of this notable kind attends any individual member of a service in which advancement is known to be guided by merit rather than by special favour, it would be natural to assume that a case of promotion so solitary in its nature must have been occasioned by some specially distinguished services rendered by the individual officer who is thus liberally rewarded Hence, supposing that the Mysore Government Service is one in which promotion does not go by kissing or special favour, we are naturally anxious to know by what particular meritorious act or acts Mr Wetherall can be said to have earned the extraordinary distinction that has been conferred upon by his admiring uncle—with, of course, the sanction of the Government he serves in his manifold capacities But Mr Wetherall's service register does not display any golden record of doughty deeds performed in the service of the State, and the little world outside the Police Department knows nothing of the prodigies of valour or deductive skill that may have been achieved by this newly rewarded Police Officer, who now stands duly enrolled as a full-fledged Assistant Commissioner drawing a monthly salary of Rs 250, but what the public do know, and what they are not likely to forget in a hurry is the very simple but very significant fact that Police Inspector Mr Wetherall—a very suggestive cognomen by the way—is a nephew or near kinsman of Lancelot Ricketts, Esq, Inspector General of Police, and of Forests, &c &c. This is a very simple fact in itself, but it becomes wonderfully elastic in at least four or five different directions Granted that Lancelot Ricketts, Esq, Police Inspector General, can by a single stroke of his pen exalt a plain Police Inspector on Rs 75 *per mensem* to the position of an Assistant Commissioner on Rs 250 simply because the latter chances to be a near kinsman of his, then it follows that the said Lancelot Ricketts, Esq, may with equal ease provide for any number of his relatives in all the other departments of the public service over which he presides as an almighty head The monopoly of official patronage is at all times a dangerous thing, but it becomes just four or five times more so in a case in which the monopoly is vested in a man who has the wondrous and rare good fortune of being the official cock of the walk of this, that and the other branches of the public service With the possibility of the Mysore Government Service thus becoming overridden by "young men by the name of Ricketts," can the Dewan afford to look on and say, with Mr Toots, "Oh! it is a matter of no consequence

Occasional Notes

***

RECENT experiments with carrier pigeons have been so successful that it has been decided to establish a permanent postal service of them in the Russian army

AN elephant's foot exhibited by Mr R Jackson at the recent Nuwara Eliya Show measured 5 ft in circumference round the nails, and 4 ft 9 in above

THE *Emperor Frederick has conferred* the rank of Prince on the two Count Hohenau, who are his morganatic cousins being the sons of his uncle Prince Albert

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has made the handsome donation of Rs 500 towards the Fund of the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, Madras.

AYOUB KHAN leaves Bagdad on the 24th instant, arriving at Karachi about the end of the month He will then proceed to Murree, where house accommodation has been secured

A LONDON telegram of Tuesday's date to the *Pioneer* states that many newspapers believe that the spread of Boulangism will compel Prince Bismarck to force a war, leaving Russia a free hand in the East

AN influential Committee, with Maharajah Hurballah Narain Singh of Simbhaon at its head, has been formed at Bhagalpur to consider the ways and means of establishing as early as practicable a "National Orphanage"

THE Rajah Amir Singh is sparing no efforts to make himself popular, and is showing just now an energy which is new in Kashmir *Native rumour* has it that the Resident is beginning to look favourably on the Rajah's Prime Ministership

THE aged mother of the Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore presented the Countess of Dufferin with a pearl necklace of great value, when the latter paid her a visit a few days before her departure from Calcutta Her Excellency acknowledged the gift by kissing the forehead of the venerable lady.

AN experimental passenger train, lighted throughout by electricity, and heated by steam from the engine is now running between New York and Boston Each car is illuminated by eighteen incandescent lamps the current being derived from storage batteries beneath the floor timbers, charged for ten hours by dynamos

It is said to be pretty well settled that the Viceroy will leave India in August in which case Lord Reay will go to Simla to act as Viceroy till the arrival of Lord Landsdowne Lord William Beresford goes away shortly on six months' leave and may perhaps return to India with Lord Lansdowne.

A HINDU gentleman, says the *Madras Mail*, who favours us with his name and address, writes as follows —"To allay the anxiety of the public as well as of our beloved Queen Empress, I have the pleasure to inform you, that, after making astrological investigations, I have arrived at the conclusion that the present Emperor of Germany will, notwithstanding his critical state of health just now, live for a further period of ten years"

THE relations between the Hyderabad Council of State and the ex Minister, Sir Salar Jung, were so unsatisfactory, says the *Deccan Times*, that "a set of rules was drawn up, and received the approval of the Resident, to regulate the conduct of business in the Council and to define its powers These rules came up for consideration before the Council at its meeting on Thursday last when the Nizam presided in person On the subject being brought forward, His Highness took up the draft-rules, ran his pen through them with the remark, that, however advisable such rules were in relation to Sir Salar Jung, they were altogether unnecessary so long as Sir Asman Jah held the office of Dewan"

Local and Provincial.

ON DIT.—It is said that Mr. Lutuchmana Sastry B. A., has been appointed Inspector of Police at Kankanhally, vice the late Mr. Sidda Naik, deceased.

A NEW BAND.—The Mysore Silladar Horse is to be supplied with a band, and Colonel Hay, the Military Secretary, has called for estimates of the cost of a band about thirty hands.

THEFT.—A bundle containing some valuable velvet carpets, and a few silkclothes have been stolen from the goods-shed of the City Railway Station, last week. No clue has yet been obtained The matter is in the hands of the Police.

A BRANCH POST OFFICE.—Representations having been lately made to Mr. Farror, Post master General, who is just now here, of the want of a Post Office near the Pettah Railway Station, we learn that that gentleman is making the necessary arrangements for opening a mail Agents office there, and has asked the Railway authorities to place a room at his disposal.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATION BY THE DIWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The 30th March 1888.

Camp No. 18.—Mr. G. G. Noronha, L. M. S., is appointed Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class, on probation for six months, with effect from the date of his reporting himself to the Civil Surgeon at Mysore for duty.

Mr. T. V. Arunagam Mudaliar, Probationary Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class, is transferred from the Mysore General Hospital to the St Martha's Hospital at Bangalore. To join after relieved by Mr. Noronha.

The 4th April 1888.

Camp No. 61.—With reference to the concluding portion of Notification No. 160, dated the 14th December 1887, it is hereby notified for general information that the cost of demarcation of inam jungles will be borne in equal shares by the Government Forest Department and the inamdar concerned

The 5th April 1888

Camp No. 33.—The Dewan is pleased to sanction the re-appointment of the following gentlemen, as Municipal Commissioners, in the City of Bangalore, up to the 7th September next from the date of expiry of their present term of office :—

	Date of expiry of present term of office
1st Division, Bale Pettah	
Mr B Murry Gaunah	9th February 1888
„ A S Raghavachar	
2nd Division Mamul Pettah	
Mr Khazi Abul Sheriff Sahib	Do do
„ Mandli Narayana	
3rd Division, Akki Pettah	
Mr. S V Annappa Chetti	Do do
„ P. Chengiriya Mudaliar	12th July 1888
4th Division, Nagarta Pettah	
Mr B Narayan Chetti	Do do
„ Dodi Venkatasamy Chetti	11th August 1888
5th Division, Kalasipalyam.	
Mr M Ramaswamy Chetty	12th July 1888

Camp No. 56.—M. K. Ramaswamaiengar is appointed Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Mysore Revenue Survey.

Camp No. 87.—The transfer of Bethalli from the Kaumbalu Magam, Attikuppa Taluk, to the Haruva Hobli of the Seringapatam Taluk, is sanctioned.

The 6th April 1888.—Camp No. 80.—Mr. B. D. Raghavendra Rao, L. M. S., is appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class, with effect from date of joining.

The 9th April 1888.—Camp No. 82.—Josanya Amirthanyagam Pillai has been entertained as 2nd Class Hospital Assistant on probation for six months with effect from the 16th March 1888

Camp No. 85.—The privilege leave for one week granted to Mr. S. Venkatavaradaiengar, B. A., M. L., Secretary in the Legislative Department and Inspector General of Registration, in Notification No. 197 of the 18th February 1888, is extended by 9 days.

Camp No. 152.—The following promotions and appointments of Amildars are ordered :—

PROMOTIONS—*with effect from 1st April* 1888

From the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

K Ramanujaiengar, Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk.

From the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Y. Narasimma, Amildar, Mandya Taluk.
V. N. Gopalaiengar, Amildar, Nelamangla Taluk.

From the 4th to the 3rd Grade.

Venkat Rao, Amildar, Challakere Taluk
B. Ramaswami Iyer, Amildar, Chantramani Taluk.
Narainaiengar, Amildar, Chitaldroog Taluk.
H. Gundappa, Amildar, Sidlaghatta Taluk
Lazarus Domingo, Amildar, Honnali Taluk
B. Subbarayya, Amildar, Bangalore Taluk.
N. Venkata Rao, Amildar, Gubbi Taluk.

From the 5th to the 4th Grade

B. Keshvaiengar, Amildar, Holalkere Taluk
Ahmed Ali, Amildar, Arsikere Taluk.
S. Krishnamurti Rao, Amildar, Attikuppa Taluk.
*B. Lakshminarasappa, Amildar, Koppa Taluk.
*Mir Kamaludin Ali Khan, Amildar, Hansur Taluk.
Syed Amir Hasan, Amildar, Arakal Taluk.
*Venkatachaliya, Amildar, Sira Taluk.
M. A. Tirumalachari, Amildar, Yedatore Taluk.

Note.—The promotions of the Amildars marked thus * are made subject to the condition of their passing the Departmental Criminal Examination in June next in accordance with the orders contained in Proceedings No. 5297—Cir. 135, dated 19th December 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gopalaiengar, Amildar of Sorab Taluk (now Acting Amildar of Maddagiri) to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Malvalli Taluk.—To join on being relieved of the temporary charge of the Maddagiri Taluk.

† A. Viraraghavalu Naidu, Revenue Sheristadar of the Shimoga District, to continue to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Sorab Taluk until further orders.

† C. N Chandaiya, Head Accountant, Chitaldroog District Office, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Jagalur Taluk, *during the absence of Lakshmana* Rao (late Amildar of Hiriyur Taluk) now under suspension or until further orders.

† C. Sheshadri Iyengar, Head-Quarter Police Inspector (now Acting Amildar of Chitaldroog Taluk), to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Mulbagal Taluk, *vice Kumaraswami Mudaliar deceased.*

Note.—The appointments of Officers marked thus † are made subject to the condition of their passing the prescribed Departmental Examinations.

Camp No. 142.—The following promotions and appointments of Assistant Commissioners are ordered :—

PROMOTIONS—*with effect from 1st April* 1888

From the 2nd to the 1st Class.

Mr. Abdul Rahman.

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Coopoosawmy Mudaliar.
Mr. P Panchanatha Rao.

From the 4th to the 3rd Class.

Mr. K. Nagesha Rao.
Mr. A Krishnaswamaiengar.
Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetti, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class. The personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem now drawn by him will cease from the 1st April 1888

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Private Secretary to the Dewan, to be Assistant Commission, 4th Class

Mr. P. R W. Wetherall, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class on probation, subject to his passing the prescribed Departmental Examinations.

Mr. J. G North and Mr. J. W. Knight, Officiating Assistant Commissioners, are confirmed as Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class.

The 10th April 1888. Camp No 841.—In supersession of the order contained in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6092—G 67, dated 21st November 1874, and No. 6988—G 79, dated 21st December 1874, the following rules are prescribed regarding the appointment of subordinate officials of the establishments of the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars and of other Revenue and General Departments :—

I. Every Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner may appoint, suspend, or remove ministerial officers of his establishment; such orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner shall be subject to approval of the Deputy Commissioner; appointments, suspension and removal of officers whose monthly salary exceeds Rs 40 shall be subject to the confirmation of Government.

II. Every Amildar and Deputy Amildar may, subject to approval of the Deputy Commissioner, appoint, suspend or remove officers of his establishment, whose monthly pay is less than Rs. 15 a month. The appointment, suspension and removal of Taluk Officers other than Amildars, Deputy Amildars, and Taluk Sheristadars, whose monthly salary is, or exceeds Rs. 15 per mensem, shall rest with the Deputy Commissioners.

III. Appointment of Taluk Sheristadars and all appointments in other Revenue and General Departments, the monthly salary of which exceeds Rs. 10, shall be made subject to the confirmation of Government.

The 12th April 1888. No 3.—The claims of Candidates for admission to the Superior Government Service in the Revenue and General Departments, shall in the case of appointments for which no special departmental tests are prescribed, be regulated according to the following rules :—

I Claims of Candidates for admission shall be accorded preference in the following order in filling appointments, of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem :—

(*a*) Graduates of any Indian University.

(*b*) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts in any Indian University or in Civil Engineering, or the final examination of the Agricultural School at Madras.

(*c*) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(*d*) Candidates who hold a diploma of proficiency in Sanskrit from the Sanscrit College at Mysore, and have also passed the Mysore Local Vernacular Examination or the Middle School Examination, taking Kanarese as the only or optional language.

(*e*) Candidates who have passed the Mysore Local Vernacular Examination or the Middle School Examination of Madras.

[*Note.*—1. All Candidates specified above must be able to read Kanarese manuscripts fluently.

2. Candidates specified in clauses (*d*) and (*e*) will not be eligible for appointments for which a knowledge of English is necessary, unless they possess such knowledge.

3. After 1st April 1888, no vacancy the salary of which exceeds Rs. 15 per mensem shall be filled up with men not qualified in one of the ways specified in this Rule, except upon the express ground (to be recorded by the officer making the appointment) that no candidate so qualified is, after due enquiry, found to be forthcoming.]

II. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule I, the claims to promotion of competent officials of approved service of not less than 5 years, shall receive every consideration, when vacancies occur of appointments the salary of which does not exceed Rs. 30 a month; as among officials with service not exceeding 5 years, or where no official with longer service is considered sufficiently qualified, the order of preference laid down in Rule I shall be observed.

III In promotions to appointments the salary of which exceeds Rs. 30 per month, the following order of preference shall be observed :—

(*a*) Graduates or non-graduates who have passed the Criminal and Revenue Tests of the Departmental Examinations prescribed in Notification No 215, dated 29th January 1885, according to the date passing.

(*b*) Candidates specified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Rule I, who have not passed the Departmental Examination aforesaid, in the order of preference given in that Rule

(*c*) Others

Provided that the preferential promotion of the Candidates not qualified by Departmental Examinations and referred to in clause (*b*) of this Rule, means promotion in preference to other Candidates (also not qualified by Departmental Examination) of *similar* standing, and not exceptionally rapid promotion of a junior, as of right over the heads of unpressed seniors of long and approved services; and provided further that all preferential claims to promotion are subject to the condition that the claimant has proved himself deserving thereof by efficiency and good conduct in his previous service.

IV. No vacancies shall, as a rule, be permanently filled up by the admission of new men, unless there has been duly published a notice giving at least 15 days' previous notice of their existence.

V. Every Officer, who has the power to nominate, or appoint to any office in the public service, shall maintain a register of Candidates qualified under these Rules; all applications entered in such register, and allowed applications shall be duly considered when making a nomination or appointment.

The 13th April 1888. No. 4.—Mr. M. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L., handed over, and Mr. C. Gross assumed, charged of the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Bangalore on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The 9th April 1888.—Camp No. 182.—Mr. B K Venkatavaradaiengar, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr D. Devaraj Ars, Assistant Commissioner, will be in charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division during the absence of Mr. Venkatavaradaiengar on leave or until further orders.

The 10th April 1888.—Camp No 180.—Narasimhamurti Rao, Deputy Amildar of Channapatna, Bangalore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Srinivasa Rao, Superintendent in the Bangalore District Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna during the absence of Narasimhamurti Rao on leave or until further orders.

The 13th April 1888.—No 3.—Mr. T. R A Thumboo Chettiyar is appointed to act as Inspector General of Persons in Mysore, during the absence of Mr C. G. Plumer on leave, or until further orders.

No. 6.—During the absence of Mr. C G. Plumer on leave, or until further orders, Mr. T. R A. Thumboo Chettiyar, Acting Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, is hereby invested with all the powers specified in Section 18 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884

The 16th April 1888.—No. 7.—Major A. H. Macintire, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the 21st instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. F B. Clerk, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Bangalore District, during Major Macintire's absence or until further orders

The 18th April 1888.—No 8.—U. Mangapati Naidu delivered over, and Mr N. Chelvangar received, charge of the Hassan District Treasury on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

No 9.—The following transfers of Police Assistant Commissioners are ordered :—

Mr. J G North, Police Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, to be Police Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division Mysore District.

Mr J W. Knight, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, to be Police Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District.

Mr. Coopoosawmy Mudaliar, Police Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, to be Police Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District.

Mr. P. R W. Wetherall, Offg. Assistant Commissioner, to be Police Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District.

Extracts.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MAHOMEDANS.

The *Mahratta*.—A local contemporary informs us that a movement is already set on foot to organise a kind of committee to assist the Mahomedan students to qualify themselves for the different posts in the Public Service. The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabuddin has already set a noble example by handing over Rs. 60,000 to Government for scholarships to be paid to Mahomedan students. This is a good beginning and if some of the rich Mahomedans in the Presidency take up the work thus commenced the community will be soon represented properly in the Public Service. That this is the right way to work the problem has been amply proved by the work of the Deccan Association for the encouragement of the Mahrattas and we have little doubt our Mahomedan friends will meet with similar success. We wish the movement every success.

KIND HEARTS ARE MORE THAN CORONETS

His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar G C I E, has returned to his territory, and the loyal subjects of the Maharaja have accorded their beloved ruler a right royal reception A darbar was held in which the Maharajah signified his intention to remit a lakh of rupees of the revenue, and granted *lakhraj* lands to 78 Brahmins, besides founding life scholarship for eight Brahmin scholars to encourage Sanskrit learning Titles of honour were conferred on persons who had rendered valuable services to the State, and nine prisoners were released from their cells Besides other works of charity, his Highness has promised his subjects a supply of pure water, for which the people of Cooch Behar must ever remain grateful to their beloved Maharajah. His Highness' recent visit to England has apparently done him much good, and we trust the Maharaja will continue to evince such genuine solicitude for the welfare of his subjects.—*N G*

THE GAIKWAR

The *Mahratta*—It appears that even the seclusion of the Neigerrias is not sacred For our Madras correspondent informs us that there is a thick rumour there that H H. the Maharajah of Baroda intends to offer the Dewanship again to Rajah Sir T Madhav Row and that the latter is probably called to the Hills for the same purpose If this is true, what does it mean? Are we to suppose that His Highness is not satisfied with the present administration? Then again, there is the rumour that the Maharajah has not much improved in health by his recent tour and that he means to spend a few more months on the continent. In the interests of the Baroda people and the public generally we think it is not safe to lend even a negative support to such rumours and we should request those in authority to take the people more in confidence and publish the true facts. We have been anxiously looking for a time when His Highness takes charge of the administration and it will disappoint many to learn that the Maharajah does not intend to do it soon.

THE LAST NATIONAL CONGRESS

The following statistical information in connection with the third National Congress which assembled at Madras will be of interest to its friends as well as opponents. The total number of delegates who attended was 604, of whom no fewer than 83 were Mahomedans Of the whole number 350 represented the Madras Presidency, 112 Bombay, 61 Bengal, 17 Bahar, 29 North-West Provinces, 16 Oudh, 12 the Punjab. By profession 61 were zemindars, talukdars and jagirdars, 95 were ryots and small land holders, 144 were merchants, traders, and shopkeepers, 55 were schoolmasters, 43 editors, 17 artisans, 8 medical practitioners and 206 or more than a third of the total number were members of the legal profession, retired judges, barristers, advocates, pleaders, solicitors, &c Viewed from a different standpoint we find 1 Maharaja, 4 Rajahs, 3 members of the Legislative Council, 31 Honorary Magistrates, 80 Fellows of University, 102 Municipal Councillors and 56 members of the Local Boards After this formidable array of figures who can deny the representative character of the Congress or characterise it as a debating club of school boys, as some of the opponents of the movement, in utter disregard of facts, have done?

PEACE AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP

The *Mahratta*.—The statesmanlike advice given to the Mahomedans on a similar occasion at Lucknow, is worth writing in golden letters *Peace* and *good fellowship* are the only salvation of India Race hatred and religious fanaticism are the mischievous children of prejudice, misapprehension and perversity The stronger force of friendship and amity brings in its train the prosperity and well being of the present and future generation. What a piece of good advice! It should be welcome to every heart that pines for the advancement of the community. A single word of peace in this direction from the ruler of 250 millions of people of various creeds will be able to extinguish the fire that some of the violent agitators in the Islam community are attempting to create That the Mahomedans should advance with the rest of their fellow subjects nobody objects But to set the two historic people by the ears is certainly the work of a Satan and this ought to be nipped in the bud and such persons ought to be snubbed on the spot Lucknow is the stronghold of the Musalmans The speech therefore is doubly welcome, 1st, as it comes from the Viceroy and 2ndly, as it is addressed to the strongly representative Musalman Community Expressions like these are likely to disappoint some of the vile attempts our enemies are making from within and from without All this dirt and mire would likely be washed out by this noble expression of a good hearted Viceroy

PROVISION OF WAITING ACCOMMODATION AT RAILWAY STATIONS

We have received for publication the following resolution of Government passed on a complaint made a year ago It speaks for itself Such are the ways of our Government! So slow and so certain! The wonder is why Railway accidents are not more frequent under the system

No 698

Bombay Castle 3rd April, 1888

P W Department Railway

Letter from Mr Gopal Vinayak Joshi, dated 16th August 1887 —

Brings to notice that on the 15th August '87 at the Poona Railway station some 50 persons were refused ticket to proceed by the Mail train leaving for Sholapore and Ahmednagar and were not allowed accommodation in the waiting Rooms, and that there was an insufficiency of carriages in the train. Requests that such notice may be taken of the matter as may be deemed fit

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways dated 5th November 1887

Submits letter No 10 645 of 1887, from the Agent Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, forwarding a report by the General Traffic Manager in connection with the above Observes that the trains consisted of the maximum number of carriages which compose a Mail train

Resolution —Government recognise that there must be a limit as to the size of trains, but at the same time desire to impress upon the Railway Administrations that in all cases where intending passengers provided with tickets have to be left behind use should be made to the utmost extent of all the Railway waiting accomodation. Similarly, at important stations and at junction stations, where passengers may have to change trains if sufficient accomodation cannot be given to all, the station authority should give such facilities in the waiting rooms as are compatible with the circumstances of the case until the passengers can be accomodated

2 A report should be called for as to the capacity of the waiting accomodation for natives already provided at the large stations such as Poona and if it is not sufficient proposals should be made to meet the present conditions of the traffic Where more shelter is necessary, it might be placed contiguous to the waiting halls, but not connected with the platform

3 Mr Joshi should be informed that orders have been issued to the above effect

H W WARDEN,

Under Secretary to Government

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE

From Reynold's Newspaper

The debate raised by Mr Slagg in the House of Commons on our frontier policy in India was one the importance of which cannot be overrated In India we have a population of more than 200,000,000 souls, dependent in the last resort on the British Parliament for redress of grievances, and that Parliament spends session after session in forging ever fresh chains for five down trodden millions of Indians at our own door

It is only by the rarest chance that the British people are ever brought to realize what enormous responsibilities they have undertaken, or have been undertaken for them in Hindustan Yet events may happen any day in that vast dominion which may well shake the vaunted power of Britain to its centre We have no real hold on the subject masses of our Indian empire They do not love us What weaker people or race ever did? Even our own American colonies were treated so tyrannically that over a century ago they were compelled to throw off our yoke by force of arms After seven centuries of domination in Ireland, the people of that country have to be kept down by overwhelming military force, just as if they had only been subjugated yesterday

England, in truth, is the worst conquering Power that ever achieved empire She never knows how to conciliate, and even now she is rapidly driving Scotland and Wales into veiled insurrection by refusing the most reasonable concessions to local wants, and, if you will pardon me

How different for example, is it with France? Take Alsace-Lorraine and Corsica Those were also possessions, but by humane treatment their inhabitants were speedily rendered more French than Frenchmen themselves The truth is, John Bull is so puffed up with vanity that he is lost to every sentiment of humanity Cobden hit him off to perfection when he wrote —

"The greatest obstacle to any improvement or change in John Bull's sentiments is the egregious vanity of the beast He has been so plastered with flattery, for which he seems to have an insatiable appetite, that he has become an enormous mass of self-esteem Nothing is so difficult as to alter the policy of individuals or nations who allow themselves to be persuaded that they are the 'envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world Time and adversity can alone operate in such a case"

We do not think that even time can work any beneficial change in John Bull's self sufficiency Adversity alone, and a stiff dose of that, can do him any good and adversity he is bound to have in abundance in very brief space if he does not mend his ways and cultivate the good will of his host of impatient clients and poor relations Even now the clouds are that the day of grace is past, and that there is nothing to look forward to but a fearful and bloody reckoning

We have always been disposed to regard India as the all but inevitable grave of British power and dominion There, it is true, we have not been so long at work as in Ireland, but we have spared no pains to do all the harm in our power while we have been at it Our instruments of conquest have been naked force and shameful fraud and our methods of government are to be summed up in the one word—*robbery*

We make vast preparations to keep the Russians out of India but it would puzzle a native to say what advantage there is in keeping them out We are no admirers of Muscovite rule, God knows, but we are bound to say that in many respects the Russians are better conquerors than the English Where ever the White Czar's authority is imposed the men of talent among the subject races are at once welcomed into the imperial service, military or civil By this means the country is rapidly Russified, and race distinctions are obliterated with astonishing celerity

How different is it with British rule! The natives are generally speaking ruthlessly excluded from all posts of honour and emolument, and the subjugating and subject races mix as little as oil with water That is the first great and seemingly ineffaceable blot on our administration of the affairs of India It is an incessant source of danger, and but for the animosities which have hitherto divided the natives of India among themselves, it is perfectly certain that, long ere now, they would have combined to drive the almost universally odious English into the sea

To overwhelm the English garrison would in our opinion, be a very easy task to a reasonably united India It is related of the last King of Oude that he once summoned his grand feudatories to a council, and seated them round a great table on which stood a large jar, filled with some species of black seeds He then took up the jar, and strewed a sparkling of white seeds on the top of the black He then showed to each of the chiefs in succession This done, he next shook the jar with some violence and the white seeds disappeared under the black "That," said the monarch, "is the true relation of the English to the people of India"

And who can doubt it? Thirty five millions of Europeans rent by the bitterest class hatreds hardly distinguishable from civil war, cannot hope for ever to exploit 250,000,000 of distant Asiatics, many of whom are their superiors in all the true essentials of civilization It is not in the nature of things It is a numerical and physical impossibility, not to mention the moral aspects of the question. *Non regnum sed magnum latrocinium* (not a kingdom, but a vast robbery) was Edmund Burke's description of English rule in Ireland How much vaster than the Irish is our Indian robbery?

And now for a word or two on the character of that robbery Whom does it benefit in this country? Does it benefit the British workman? Does it go to fill the bellies or cover the backs of the denizens of the East-end of London? Assuredly not To the country at large India involves an annual loss which has been estimated at from seventeen to twenty five millions In a word, the connection helps to beggar our producers

It is in reality, an incontrovertible fact in the economics of conquest, that it is the "classes" and never the "masses" of the conquering Powers that benefit by the spoils of the vanquished The interests of the toilers of all nations are the same, it is only their rulers that can have any cause for quarrel, invasion, or mutual hostility What the English rulers of India are doing there, their conquerors are quite as actively, if not as successfully, endeavoring in England Ireland, Scotland, and Wales They are slowly murdering the workers by the exaction of exorbitant salaries pensions, rents, and usury India is merely the happy hunting ground of those scions of the "classes" who find the field of the home rapine too crowded to yield them a sufficiently expeditious and plentiful harvest Society are engaged in sucking at the orange of home industry that the less lucky of the "classes are of necessity compelled to go further a field in quest of provender, otherwise they would infallibly have to prey on one another

But the greatest blemish in our Indian administration is its cost Allowing, for the sake of argument, that it is everything that could be desired, it is yet dismal beyond redumption by its expense The first idea that an Englishman has to get driven into his head with regard to India is that the people are poor to an extent incredible save to the European mind The average income per head does not exceed twenty five shillings per annum, and about a fourth part of the population, we have it on the highest authority, are habitually half starved How it happens that railways irrigation works, and other public undertakings, which in other lands would be of no pecuniary public benefit are little better than curses What is the use of building a commercially with a railway which could not afford the luxury even of a macadamized road? A bridle path would obviously be more suitable for such a population

Some of the recent results of our Administration as presented by Mr Slagg, and more particularly by Lord Randolph Churchill are in the last degree alarming During the last three years, in time of peace, £14,000,000 have been added to the permanent debt, involving an annual charge of £600,000! The famine fund of £2,000 000 has moreover, been swallowed up and the Government, at its wits, for further subjects of taxation, has once more increased the infamous salt tax, and devoted its energies to the demoralization of its immemorially teetotal subjects by pushing on its own account the distillation and consumption of "fire water" in every promising neighbourhood

Within the last fifteen years it has been possible to raise the land tax only £744 000, but the cost of collection in the same time has been increased £4 118 000, so that officialdom has far more than eaten up the revenue increase. Well might Lord Randolph admonish the house that the situation in India is "most grave"

To be plain, British India is within measurable distance of universal bankruptcy famine, and revolution Our great enemy in India is not Russia—it is our own overgrown unwieldom Out taxation of the country is like an elastic band It stretches and stretches, and, at last, snaps when we least expect it

But the "masses" of this country have little to fear from the loss of India compared with our aristocrats and plutocrats Revolution there is gathering, revolution near, and the inevitable triumph of the republic, Federal, Social, and Democratic

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An infallible and speedy remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping-cough and other Chest diseases. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

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Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c

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To be used with the Compound oil of neem for Leprosy, Lepra, Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

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Price Rs 12 8 for complete cure—one Month.

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Only 7 days' use of this medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

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E. A BRUCE, *Colonel,*

Asstt. Commy General.

EXE. COMMY. OFFICE, TRANSPORT SECTION, *Bangalore, 7th April 1888.*

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After the meeting Her Majesty and the Empress Victoria drove in an open carriage to Berlin, and visited the Dowager-Empress Augusta. The Unter-den-Linden was thronged by crowds of people, and everywhere the Imperial party was cheered.

Paris, 25th April.—In the Senate yesterday, M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, in reply to an interpellation, said that France had resolved, like Germany, to have a million men on the frontiers, and another million in the interior.

London, 26th April.—In the House of Commons last night, a Bill introduced by Mr. James L Carow, Member for North Kildare for Local Government in Ireland, came on for discussion, and after an animated debate, it was rejected by a majority of 86 votes. Mr. Balfour opposed it because the passing of the Bill, he said, would promote the objects of the National League

Lord Randolph Churchill abstained from taking part in the division, his Lordship declaring that the Unionist programme was based upon granting Local Government to Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain hoped that the granting of Local Government to Ireland will not be unduly deferred.

London, 27th April, Afternoon.—Tenders have been invited for an Indian loan of seven millions sterling on the 3rd May The minimum rate is ninety-six; the loan is already quoted at one and half premium

London, 28th April.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Smith, replying to a question relative to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company, said that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed saying that he had no objection to a Parliamentary enquiry.

The motion of Mr. Labouchere for a Select Committee of the House for an enquiry into the mining concession was then accepted by the Ministerial Bench.

Berlin, 27th April.—The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in a leading article to-day, says that the Queen of England's late visit to Germany will influence most favourably the political relations between England and Germany.

London, 27th April.—In the House of Lords yesterday evening, on Lord Salisbury promising to bring in a Bill to facilitate life peerages, Lord Donraven withdrew his Bill for a reform of the constitution of the House of Lords.

Rumour is current in financial circles of an impending Indian sterling loan of six millions

KIND HEARTS ARE MORE THAN CORONETS.

His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar g c i e, has returned to his territory, and the loyal subjects of the Maharaja have accorded their beloved ruler a right regal reception A durbar was held in which the Maharajah signified his intention to remit a lakh of rupees of the revenue, and granted *lakhiral* lands to 78 Brahmins, besides founding his scholarship for eight Brahmin scholars to encourage Sanskrit learning Titles of honour were conferred on persons who had rendered valuable services to the State, and nine prisoners were released from their cells Besides other works of charity, his Highness has promised his subjects a supply of pure water, for which the people of Cooch Behar must ever remain grateful to their beloved Maharajah His Highness' recent visit to England has apparently done him much good, and we trust the Maharajah will continue to evince such genuine solicitude for the welfare of his subjects.—*N G*

THE GAIKWAR

The *Mahratta*.—It appears that even the seclusion of the Neilgherries is not sacred For our Madras correspondent informs us that there is a thick rumour there that H H the Maharajah of Baroda intends to offer the Dewanship again to Rajah Sir T Madhava Row and that the latter is probably called to the Hills for the same purpose If this is true, what does it mean? Are we to suppose that His Highness is not satisfied with the present administration? Then again, there is the rumour that the Maharajah has not much improved in health by his recent tour and that he means to spend a few more months on the continent In the interests of the Baroda people and the public generally we think it is not safe to lend even a negative support to such rumours and we should request those in authority to take the people more in confidence and publish the true facts We have been anxiously looking for a time when His Highness takes charge of the administration and it will disappoint many to learn that the Maharajah does not intend to do it soon

THE LAST NATIONAL CONGRESS

The following statistical information in connection with the third National Congress which assembled at Madras will be of interest to its friends as well as opponents. The total number of delegates who attended was 604, of whom no fewer than 23 were Mahomedans Of the whole number 360 represented the Madras Presidency, 112 Bombay, 61 Bengal, 17 Behar, 29 North-West Provinces, 16 Oudh, 12 the Punjab By profession 61 were zemindars, talukdars and jagirdars, 95 were ryots and small land holders, 144 were merchants, traders, and shopkeepers; 55 were school masters, 43 editors, 17 artisans, 8 medical practitioners and 206 or more than a third of the total number were members of the legal profession, retired judges, barristers, advocates, pleaders, solicitors, &c. Viewed from a different standpoint we find 1 Maharaja, 4 Rajahs, 3 members of the Legislative Council; 31 Honorary Magistrates 80 Fellows of University, 103 Municipal Councillors and 56 members of the Local Boards. After this formidable array of figures who can deny the representative character of the Congress or characterize it as a debating club of school boys, as some of the opponents of the movement, in utter disregard of facts, have done?

PEACE AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP!

The *Mahratta*.—The statesmanlike advice given to the Mahomedans on a similar occasion at Lucknow, is worth writing in golden letters *Peace* and *good fellowship*, are the only salvation of India Race-hatred and religious fanaticism are the mischievous children of prejudice misapprehension and perversity The stronger force of friendship and amity brings in its train the prosperity and well being of the present and future generation What a piece of good advice! It should be welcome to every heart that pines for the advancement of the community A single word of peace in this direction from the ruler of 250 millions of people of various creeds will be able to extinguish the fire that some of the violent agitators in the Islam community are attempting to create That the Mahomedans should advance with the rest of their fellow subjects nobody objects But to set the two historic people by the ears is certainly the work of a Satan and this ought to be nipped in the bud and such persons ought to be snubbed on the spot Lucknow is the stronghold of the Musalmans. The speech therefore is doubly welcome, 1st, as it come from the Viceroy and 2ndly, as it is addressed to the strongly representative Musalman Community Expressions like these are likely to disappoint some of the vile attempts our enemies are making from within and from without. All this dirt and mire would likely be washed out by this noble expression of a good hearted Viceroy

PROVISION OF WAITING ACCOMMODATION AT RAILWAY STATIONS

We have received for publication the following resolution of Government passed on a complaint made a year ago It speaks for itself Such are the ways of our Government! So slow and so certain! The wonder is why Railway anomalies are not more frequent under the system

No 698

Bombay Castle 3rd April, 1888

P W Department Railway

Letter from Mr Gopal Vinayak Joshee, dated 16th August 1887 —

Brings to notice that on the 10th August ult, at the Poona Railway station, some 50 persons were refused ticket to proceed by the Mail train leaving for Sholapore and Ahmednagar and were not allowed accomodation in the waiting Rooms, and that there was an insufficiency of carriages in the train Requests that such notice may be taken of the matter as may be deemed fit

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways dated 5th November 1887.

Submits letter No 10,640 of 1887, from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, forwarding a report by the General Traffic Manager in connect on with the above Observes that the trains consisted of the maximum number of carriages which compose a Mail train

Resolution —Government recognise that there must be a limit as to the size of trains, but at the same time desire to impress upon the Railway Administrations that in all cases where intending passengers provided with tickets have to be left behind use should be made to the utmost extent of all the Railway waiting accomodation Similarly, at important stations and at junction stations, where passengers may have to change trains if sufficient accomodation cannot be given to all the station authority should give such facilities in the waiting rooms as are compatible with the circumstances of the case until the passengers can be accomodated

2 A report should be called for as to the capacity of the waiting accomodation for natives already provided at the large stations such as Poona and if it is not sufficient proposals should be made to meet the present conditions of the traffic Where more shelter is necessary, it might be placed out gazes to the waiting hall, but not connected with the platform

3 Mr Joshi should be informed that orders have been issued to the above effect

H W Warden

Under Secretary to Government

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE

From Reynold's Newspaper

The debate raised by Mr Slagg in the House of Commons on our frontier policy in India was one the importance of which cannot be overrated In India we have a population of more than 250 000,000 souls, dependent in the last resort on the British Parliament for redress of grievances, and that Parliament spends session after session in forging ever fresh chains for have down trodden millions of Indians at our own door

It is only by the rarest chance that the British people are ever brought to realize what enormous responsibilities they have undertaken or have been undertaken for them in Hindustan Not events may happen any day in that vast domain which may well shake the vaunted power of Britain to its centre We have no real hold on the subject masses of our Indian empire They do not love us What worker people or race ever did? Even our own American colonies were treated so tyrannical y that over a century ago they were compelled to throw off our yoke by force of arms After seven centuries of domination in Ireland, the people of that country have to be kept down by overwhelming military force, just as if they had only been subjugated yesterday

England, in truth, is the worst conquering Power that ever achieved empire She never knows how to conciliate, and even now she is rapidly driving Scotland and Wales into veiled insurrection by refusing the most reasonable concessions to local wants, and, if you will, prejudices

How different for example, is it with France? Take Alsace Lorraine and Corsica These were alien possessions but by humane treatment their inhabitants were speedily rendered more French than Frenchmen themselves The truth is, John Bull is so puffed up with vanity that he is lost to every sentiment of humanity Cobden hit him off to perfection when he wrote —

"The greatest obstacle to any improvement or change in John Bull's sentiments is the egregious vanity of the beast He has been so plastered with flattery, for which he seems to have an insatiable appetite, that he has become an imperious mass of self conceit Nothing is so difficult as to alter the policy of individuals or nations who allow themselves to be persuaded that they are the 'envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world' Time and adversity can alone operate in such a case

We do not think that even time can work any beneficial change in John Bull's self sufficiency Adversity alone, and a stiff dose of that, can do him any good and adversity he is bound to have in abundance in very brief space if he do not mend his ways and cultivate the good will of his host of impatient clients and poor relations Even now the chances are that the day of grace is past and that there is nothing to look forward to but a fearful and bloody reckoning

We have always been disposed to regard India as the all but inevitable grave of British power and domination There, it is true we have not been so long at work as in Ireland but we have spared no pains to do all the harm in our power while we have been at it Our instruments of conquest have been naked force and shameful fraud and our methods of government are to be summed up in the one word—*robbery*

We make vast preparations to keep the Russians out of India but it would puzzle a nature to say what advantage there is in keeping them out We are no admirers of Muscovite rule God knows but we are bound to say that in many respects the Russians are better conquerors than the English Wherever the White Czar's authority is imposed, the men of talent among the subject races are at once welcomed into the imperial service, military or civil By this means the country is rapidly Russified and race distinctions are obliterated with astonishing celerity

How different is it with British rule? The natives are generally speaking ruthlessly excluded from all posts of honour and emolument, and the subjecting and subject races mix as little as oil with water That is the first great and seemingly ineffaceable blot on our administration of the affairs of India It is an incessant source of danger, and but for the animosities which have hitherto divided the natives of India among themselves, it is perfectly certain that long ere now, they would have combined to drive the almost universally odious English into the sea

To overwhelm the English garrison would in our opinion, be a very easy task to a reasonably united India It is related of the last King of Oude that he once summoned his grand feudatories to a council, and seated them round a great table on which stood a large jar, filled with some species of black seeds He then took up the jar, and strewed a sprinkling of white seeds on the top of the black This he showed to each of the chiefs in succession This done, he next shook the jar with some violence and the white seeds disappeared under the black "That,' said the monarch, "is the true relation of the English to the people of India'

And who can doubt it? Thirty five millions of Europeans, root by the bitterest class hatreds hardly distinguishable from civil war, cannot hope for ever to exploit 250,000,000 of distant Asiatics, many of whom are their superiors in all the true essentials of civilization It is not in the nature of things It is a numerical and physical impossibility, not to mention the moral aspects of the question. *Non regnamus magnum latrocinium* (not a kingdom, but a vast robbery) was Edmund Burke's description of English rule in Ireland How much vaster than the Irish is our Indian robbery?

And now for a word or two on the character of that robbery Whom does it benefit in this country? Does it benefit the British workman? Does it go to fill the bellies or cover the backs of the denizens of the East-end of London? Assuredly not To the country at large India involves an annual loss which has been estimated at from seventeen to twenty five millions In a word, the connection helps to beggar our producers

It is, in reality, an incontrovertible fact in the economics of conquest, that it is the "classes" and never the "masses' of the conquering Powers that benefit by the spoils of the vanquished The interests of the toilers of all nations are the same, it is only their rulers that can have any cause for quarrel invasion, or mutual hostility What the English rulers of India are doing there their conquerors are quite as actively, if not so successfully, achieving in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales They are slowly murdering the workers by the exaction of exorbitant salaries, pensions, rents, and usury India is merely the happy hunting ground of those scions of the "classes' who find the field of the home rupee too crowded to yield them a sufficiently expeditious and plentiful harvest So many are engaged in sucking at the orange of home industry that the less lucky of the "classes are of necessity compelled to go further a field in quest of provender, otherwise they would infallibly have to prey on one another

But the greatest blemish in our Indian administration is its cost Allowing, for the sake of argument, that it is everything that could be desired, it is yet damned beyond redemption by its expense The first idea that an Englishman has to get driven into his head with regard to India is that the people are poor to an extent incredible almost to the European mind The average income per head does not exceed twenty five shillings per annum, and about a fourth part of the population, we have it on the highest authority, are habitually half starved! Hence it happens that railways, irrigation works and other public undertakings, which in these lands would be of a unquestionable public utility, are little better than curses What is the use of saddling a community with a railway which could not afford the luxury even of a macadamized road? A bridle path would obviously be more suitable for such a population

Some of the recent results of our Administration as presented by Mr Slagg, and more particularly by Lord Randolph Churchill are in the last degree alarming During the last three years, in time of peace £11 000 000 have been added to the permanent debt involving an annual charge of £500,000! The famine fund of £2 000 000 has moreover, been swallowed up, and the Government, at its wits, for further subjects of taxation, has once more increased the famous salt tax, and devoted its energies to the demoralization of its immemorially teetotal subjects by pushing on its own account the distillation and consumption of "fire water' in every promising neighbourhood

Within the last fifteen years it has been possible to raise the land tax only £744 000 but the cost of collection in the same time has been increased £4,118 000, so that officialdom has far more than eaten up the revenue increase Well might Lord Randolph admonish the house that the situation in India is "most grave'

To be plain British India is within measurable distance of universal bankruptcy, famine and revolution Our great enemy in India is not Russia—it is our own overzealous officialdom Our taxation of the country is like an elastic band It stretches and stretches, and, at last snaps when we least expect it

But the "masses of the country have little to fear from the loss of India compared with our aristocrats and plutocrats Revolution is a gigantic revolution bear, and the inevitable triumph of the republic, Federal, Social and Democratic

Bangalore —Printed and published at the Karnatic Press, No 44, Hospital Road Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XV.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888. [No 17.

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After the meeting Her Majesty and the Empress Victoria drove in an open carriage to Berlin, and visited the Dowager-Empress Augusta. The Unter-den-Linden was thronged by crowds of people, and everywhere the Imperial party was cheered.

Paris, 25th April.—In the Senate yesterday, M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, in reply to an interpellation, said that France had *resolved, like Germany,* to have a million men on the frontiers, and another million in the interior.

London, 26th April.—In the House of Commons last night, a Bill introduced by Mr. James L. Carew, Member for North Kildare for Local Government in Ireland, came on for discussion, and after an animated debate, it was rejected by a majority of 86 votes. Mr. Balfour opposed it because the passing of the Bill, he said would promote the objects of the National League.

Lord Randolph Churchill abstained from taking part in the division, his Lordship declaring that the Unionist programme was based upon granting Local Government to Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain hoped that the granting of Local Government to Ireland will not be unduly deferred.

London, 27th April, Afternoon.—Tenders have been invited for an Indian loan of seven millions sterling on the 3rd May. The minimum rate is ninety-six, the loan is already quoted at one and half premium

London, 28th April.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Smith, replying to a question relative to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company, said that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed saying that he had no objection to a Parliamentary enquiry.

The motion of Mr. Labouchere for a Select Committee of the House for an enquiry into the mining concession was then accepted by the Ministerial Bench.

Berlin, 27th April.—The semi-official *North German Gazette,* in a leading article to-day, says that the Queen of England's late visit to Germany will influence most favourably the political relations between England and Germany.

London, 27th April.—In the House of Lords yesterday evening, on Lord Salisbury promising to bring in a Bill to facilitate life peerages, Lord Dunraven withdrew his Bill for a reform of the constitution of the House of Lords.

Rumour is current in financial circles of an impending Indian sterling loan of six millions

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We are sorry to be obliged again to revert to the unpleasant subject of subscribers in arrears When we reduced our rates of subscription at the commencement of the year, one of our chief objects in doing so was to induce our subscribers to pay up always in advance. But it would appear that many of our subscribers do not appear to appreciate the concession, and show a great want of consideration for all the labour and expense we are put to in supplying them with literary pabulum We shall be obliged, if subscriptions fall into arrears, to charge the full arrears, and we trust such of our subscribers as have not paid up will spare us this necessity by promptly remitting their dues

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888

VACCINATION IN MYSORE

In a recent issue we dwelt on the all important subject of compulsory vaccination in Mysore, and pointed out how the lives and interests of the population were bound up in the question Doctor McGann, Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, had strongly recommended the adoption of the measure to the Durbar, and the City Municipality had passed a resolution seconding Dr McGann's views We have now been favored by Dr McGann with a copy of the Annual Report on Vaccination in Mysore from 1886 to 1887 with the officiating Dewan's review thereon From Dr McGann's report we gather that 80 Taluk vaccinators, 3 vaccinators specially employed by the Bangalore City Municipality, and 38 medical subordinates attached to hospitals, dispensaries and jails carried on the work of the Vaccination Department during the year 1886 87 The Taluk Vaccinators operated on 100,564 cases being 489 less than the previous year The number vaccinated in the Bangalore City Municipality was 2,056 The medical subordinates operated on 2,156 cases as against 1,592 in the previous year, showing an increase of 563 cases These figures go to show clearly that the people, especially those of the lower orders, prefer to frequent the hospitals and dispensaries to have their children and adult members of their families vaccinated fighting shy of itinerant vaccinators, looking upon them as quacks and frauds Four Deputy Inspectors were appointed during the year specially to inspect the work done by the vaccinators in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Shemoga districts, but there has been no increase worth over in the number of persons vaccinated in any of these districts Excluding the number revaccinated, the number of primary vaccination in the Taluks was 99,761 against 98,389 in the previous year, and the number of successful cases was 77,558 or 75 82 per cent against 73 535 or 79 42 per cent in the previous year The cost of Taluk establishment was Rs 13 18 5 10, giving an average cost of Rs 0 2 8 91 for each of the successful cases Out of 2,128 primary cases vaccinated by medical subordinates, 1,853 or 87 07 per cent were successful We think our readers will agree with us that considering vaccination has been comparatively recently introduced into this Province, the results reported above are encouraging, and that if only a little judicious pressure be brought to bear upon the people they will come to hail the vaccinator as a veritable saviour instead of shunning him as a messenger of death We find that in the Bangalore City Municipality the results were still more satisfactory Out of 1885 primary cases, 1842 or 97 72 per cent were successful, at an average cost of Rs. 0—2—0 04 for each successful case

The vaccinators are paid on the job system which is not altogether satisfactory They have to show that they have treated 100 cases a month to entitle them to full pay, when the number falls short of the minimum, a proportionate deduction is made out of their pay Dr McGann admits that this system is by no means a good one, but says that until vaccination is made compulsory throughout the whole Province it is not easy to find a better one He goes on to say —"It is generally admitted that a Taluk is too large an area for one vaccinator to work properly both because of its extent and population and the numerous disappointments and rebuffs he meets with but I am not prepared to recommend any changes or further increase in the staff until the decision of Government is made known as to whether vaccination is to be made compulsory throughout the Province or not"

Upon this question of compulsory vaccination the Officiating Dewan is very brief in his review on Dr McGann's report not to say that he is opposed to the measure, but he evidently did not like to undertake the responsibility of passing any definite opinion on so important a subject as the one we are treating of, during the temporary absence of the substantive incumbent, Mr K Seshadri Iyer on tour in the north with His Highness the Maharaja These are Mr Thumboo Chetty's remarks on the subject —"With a view to diminish the mortality from small pox for which there were 1,170 deaths as against 1,204 in 1886, the Sanitary Commissioner strongly recommended the introduction of a compulsory Vaccination Act for the whole Province, similar to that which has been introduced in the City of Madras and in some of the mofussil Municipalities of that Presidency The question is a very important one, and will be referred to the Legislative Department for early consideration" So that promoters of compulsory vaccination need not despair The City Municipality have already thrown in their vote for it, and if the other large Boards in the Province can be induced to do the same, there can be little or no difficulty in putting the measure into operation Of course there will be a good deal of prejudice and opposition, at first against the system, especially in rural districts, but this will disappear gradually as the people come to see the undoubted blessings afforded to them in the shape of vaccination The Dewan is an enlightened and liberal man, and we are sure he will give every consideration to this important matter

THE WATER SUPPLY IN BANGALORE

The much discussed question of adequately supplying Bangalore with good water came on for about the thousandth time before the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station Hitherto no solution has been found out of the difficulty But matters of late have brought the matter to a crisis The Madras Government, who year by year have been alarmed as to the capability of supplying water to the troops in Bangalore, have issued a notification that they would give a prize of 1,000 Rs to the competitor who sends in an essay dealing successfully with the question of the water supply of Bangalore A number of essays have been sent in including one from General Fischer R E who is an accomplished Engineer and well up in hydraulics Some of the Station Board very fondly we think try to anticipate the Madras Government, and failed to take up General Fischer's scheme on their own account The following resolution that they passed was to apply to the Resident to sanction the preliminary sum of 500 Rs for the purpose of testing General Fischer's scheme A small majority passed the resolution but the Resident requested the Board to reconsider the question Accordingly the resolution was again brought before the Board, at the next meeting In the meantime the Secretary to the Government of India addressed the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works department on the subject of providing the whole of Bangalore, including the Barracks with water as it was under the consideration of the local Municipality *It such was the case* the Secretary was to say for the information of the Governor in Council that the Government of India would prefer to leave the matter in their hands and would be willing to assist with a grant The Resident in forwarding the Government of India's letter very seriously remarks, that if General Fischer's scheme is under the consideration of the Board and they have proposed to take it up, that scheme, the officiating Resident considers should be submitted to the Madras Government for an expression of their opinion as to the proposition to supply the Barracks and also the Mysore Government through this office in order that the Durbar may give their opinion regarding the proposed supply to the Pettah of Bangalore Three resolutions were passed on this subject at last Saturday's meeting of the Station Board, and as General Fischer' supporters mustered strong the General's scheme was carried through out We wait anxiously for the final and satisfactory settlement of this question Caught up in wrote of the professional jealousy which exists between Public Work Officers of the Madras Government and those of Bangalore and Mysore we are afraid that they will not come to amicable terms, and that the Mysore Public Works Officers will prove stubborn too However the scheme is to be sent to the Madras Government to ascertain how far it is capable of supplying the Madras troops in Bangalore with water, and to the Mysore Durbar to see if it is capable of supplying the Pettah and the station with water We anxiously look forward to a successful issue of this controversy

Occasional Notes

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THE Nawab of Rampore was installed on the gadi by the Lieutenant Governor of the N W P on the 18th instant

It is reported that the Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed a Commission to inquire into several charges against the late Dewan

THE Maharajah of Kapurthala has subscribed Rs 1,000 to the fund for providing Calcutta with a statue of Lord Dufferin and a portrait of her Excellency.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding salt revenue, for the official year 1887 88, amounted to Rs 1,29,93,000, as against Rs 1,20,32 000 in the year 1886 87

THE *Pioneer* states that in the absence of any unforeseen occurrence Lord Dufferin will remain in India until December next, and may even pay his promised visit to Kashmere during the autumn

A NEW invention for schools is the electric birch This new instrument of discipline does not leave marks upon the skin, and regulates the blows to a nicety It is doubtful whether school boys will take it kindly

PROFESSOR Malcomson a Texas savant, has given us a new theory to puzzle over —that the sun and moon are smaller than the earth, and that the light of the moon is her own, and not reflected from the sun

THE elder Rani of H H the Thakore Saheb of Palitana has given birth to a son Miss E J Wycoff M D, was in attendance Orders for the release of some prisoners have been given in honour of the event

A BENGAL paper says that by the recent *tornado at Dacca, Nawab Abdul Ganny* has lost nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees His palace is now a mass of a wreck, indeed, he is the greatest loser by this visitation

A MEASURE, likely to be introduced this year at Simla, is a Bill for the amendment of the law affecting charitable endowments This is a measure which will aim at improving the status of the trustees of such institutions

THE new Emperor of Germany rules over 26 Kingdoms, or States comprising 58,000,000 people, of whom 3,400,000 men can be put under arms Allowing more than half for females, this would be about 1 in 6 of the male population

PRINCE Nawab Zughoul ad Dowlah, a member of the Oudh Royal Family, has been selected for the high honor of assisting Her Majesty the Queen Empress to acquire the *Urdu* language, and will proceed to England next month for that purpose.

THE Maharajah of Ulwar has given Rs 500 in aid of Mr Pratab Chandra Roy's English translation of the "Mahabharatta" This amount, together with Rs 300, received from His Highness about two years ago makes a total grant of Rs 800 in aid of the work

It is now generally accepted, says a Hyderabad paper, that the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company have struck gold in a paying quantity about fifty miles west of Raichur There are rumours of mining operations being commenced forthwith There are also good reports respecting the Mica Mines

A FLOAT hotel in America has been successfully moved 120 feet inland in order to escape the encroachments of the sea The building was used in one mass, and rested on trucks made to run on rails Six locomotives were attached to the cars and dragged the hotel for the distance named It is intended to move it still farther

THERE is some likelihood, says a contemporary, that at the General Election Mr Dadabhai Nowroji will stand in the Liberal interest for Central Finsbury The seat is now held by Capt Penton, a Conservative, and at the last Election the Liberal candidate, was beaten by only nine votes, so Mr Dadabhai's chances are better than they were in Holborn

DEWAN Bahadur Ragoonath Rao has again resigned his office of Minister to the Maharajah of Indore, and is to leave Indore, last Sunday for Madras He is the second on the list of Deputy Collectors, Madras He was born in 1831, and was appointed Deputy Collector in 1854 His first period of service as Dewan at Indore extended from 1875 to 1880 His second period commenced in December 1886

ON Saturday week, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab unveiled the statue of the Empress of India which has been erected by the Municipality of Amritsar to commemorate the Jubilee The ceremony was a brief one The statue is of white Italian marble, and was sculptured in Italy and sent out ready for erection It has cost the Municipality between Rs 5,000 and Rs 6,000 It is the first statue of Her Majesty in the Punjab

THE latest craze among the fashionable Ladies in America is to wear a diamond embedded in one of their front teeth This fashion is said to owe its origin to a favourite burlesque actress in New York, who thought it would be delightful to flash dazzling gleams of light upon her admirers every time she opened her mouth The diamond is fixed in a false front tooth which is "pivoted" on to the real one Were the gem embedded in a natural tooth, it would speedily cause it to decay

THE Nizam's Government is considering the advisability of raising a sum of money to pay off those creditors of the State whose claims are admitted, and on most of which it is now paying 9 per cent. For this purpose it is in contemplation to issue a 75 lakh loan at 5 or 6 per cent, and to issue promissory notes something similar to the guaranteed loan notes of the Government of India The loan will probably be for ten years, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in procuring the money in Hyderabad and Bombay.

OH, what a nation of dupes are we Hindoos ! ! ! Our Princes have taken the craze of visiting England and giving balls to the nobility of that land, at the expense of starving millions of India's poor What a torrent of money is already flowing from India to England in the shape of taxes and salaries year after year ? What amount of collection is already exacted and despatched away in the other hemisphere, to

celebrate a foreign Jubilee? And now to crown all the past enforced expenditure, our great chief, the Nizam, instead of coming forward with his forces to defend his country in co operation with the present Paramount Power, offers a vast amount of money like a widow's mite, and to such fools and tools of the British rulers, other chiefs also are joining one after another. The life long savings of the indomitable Scindia have already been dug out and carried away. The *Englishman's* nose is even engaged in tracing by the scent, the savings of other chiefs and princes

THE *Punjab Times* says —"There was recently a Lahore native astrologer who went in for thought reading and gained much local fame by successful divination. To him come a very high Punjab official to test his thought reading skill "What am I thinking of?" said the third quickly came the reply "*Rus ar aje yuach an*" (Are the Russians coming or not?) The official smiled and admitted that was exactly what he had been thinking. Wishing to give one more trial he again asked him what his thoughts were "*Kab a ungeg?*" was the reply (When will they come?) "Right," said the Englishman, "and now can you tell by your art *when* they will come?" After a few mysterious evolutions the Brahmin answer was "Twelve months" Incidentally goes on to say that the revival of Brahmin was mainly due to the encouragement of R. Lepel Griffin who might not input his powers to the initiated "Russia a prey Bizarre rumour and doubtless believed by thousands"

AMONG 700 delegates assembled at Madras, there was not a single soul who did not propose resolutions expressing disapproval of the public apathy, in connection with such foolish offer, and equally foolish acceptance By the time we get the concessions asked for by our annual Congresses, our country will be reduced to abject poverty and degradation What we beg from our foreign rulers we might secure at home from among ourselves If we have lost all our own by our own folly, why can we not regain it by our wisdom? The claim of our National Congresses that our educated men are now capable enough to manage their own affairs Let them show that this is practicable in all sections as well as special authority from the Government There is only one way to prove this and that is the total abstinence of all educated classes of India from the Registers of Civil and Criminal cases This requires unanimity and reconciliation of at least the whole class of educated natives As long as we have among us Rakhmabais and Dadajees, Reformers and Reactionists, kickers and lickers, in fact, as long as we fight like dogs and cats among ourselves so long the jackals of the so called civilized world will West we sine to carry the palm for the asses The finances of the Government necessarily derived from the richer and higher class Seeing the poorer and the lower classes can afford to go to law or enjoy the luxuries of foreign goods Visit the houses of any of the howlers of the Congress meetings and you will find that every thing, in some form or other, is all foreign Even the sacred thread, the emblem of Hindoism is most assuredly made from Manchester spool, the thread round which is charmingly white as compared with the hand made sacred threads of our Indian Brahmins

Local and Provincial.

HOLIDAY —Saturday last having been the last Saturday in the month, the courts and public offices were closed

PETTAH POLICE —Chief Constable Eaton having resigned his appointment, the post has been filled up by a Mr Norris

VERNACULAR PROFICIENCY —Mr H N Alexander and Mr C I G Lester, Supts of Police S M Ry have both passed the highest standard examination in Mahratti and Gujeratte respectively

JURIES —During the absence of Mr Chief Justice Plumer on leave, Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, the acting Chief Judge, has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons Mysore.

H H THE MAHARAJAH —During the past week, we learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, paid visits of ceremony to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, at Ootacamund

COLONEL W HILL —According to late advices received from England, we learn that Colonel W Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has had an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate

STAMPS —The Superintendent of Stamps has notified that a hand machine having been obtained for impressing documents with one anna general stamp, cheques, books, Hundi Bills &, will be stamped at his office on application during the usual office hours

EXAMINATION —With reference to para I of Notification, Inland Revenue December 1887 published at page 17, part II of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 11th January 1888, it has been notified that the Mysore Local Service Pleaders Examination will this year be held, only at Bangalore, at the place and time stated in the said notification

PRINCIPAL MACLEAN —Major A H Maclean, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, having been granted leave of absence for six weeks from the 21st instant Mr F B Cook Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury, has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate during Major Maclean's absence

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SURGEON —Doctor Robert Fullerton, the Civil Surgeon of the Coorg Planter's Association at Ammitti, arrived in Bangalore on the evening of Wednesday last from Mysore, and took up his residence at the Cubbon Hotel. The gentleman went to sleep at about 8 P M, and was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of death from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants was recorded

A JUDICIAL ACCIDENT —A few days ago, while a Judicial bandy was being driven through the pettah, the pony, no blame, be coming unmanageable, made a bolt and ran over a native female, who received severe injuries and was conveyed to St Martha's Hospital for treatment A dying declaration was recorded since by the Town Magistrate in which we learn, she attaches no blame whatever to the driver He man was formally placed before the Magistrate and discharged on Thursday last

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE —We understand that an indecent assault on the Mysore State Railway has been guilty of making overtures with intent to outrage the modesty of a native female passenger, who was travelling alone in a second class compartment of a Railway Carriage on Saturday last the 21st Instant The matter was reported to the authorities and an investigation into the matter was held by Mr Dixon Carter, who we believe, has left the question of prosecution in the hands of the Hindoo lady upon which no decision has, as yet, been come to

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS AND THE LOCAL SERVICE EXAMINATION —Pleader Master of the City Municipal School having applied for admission to the local service examination, the matter was referred to the Dewan for decision, who passed the following order —"Persons employed in Municipalities in Mysore may be admitted to the Mysore Local Service Examination if they fulfil the conditions of para 10 of Notification No 215, dated 29th January 1885" Para 10 of the notification referred to above reads thus, "Any person who has been in the service of Government for not less than five years, or who may hold an appointment under Government, the salary of which is not less than Rs 30 per month, shall be entitled to present himself for any of the examinations upon the production of a certificate from his official superior, of the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties"

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' INSOLVENCY —The Government was lately petitioned to reconsider its order reinstating a certain insolvent without arrears of pay The Government has replied that, in all cases in which a Government servant is suspended for having recourse to the Insolvent Court the period of suspension runs up to the date of the Government order upon the case, as, if it were allowed to terminate on the date of the Court's discharge, the result would be that the suspended officer would draw full pay for a period during which he had done no work Government has further directed that, in all cases of insolvency, reporting officers must state what arrangements were made for the performance of the suspended officer's work during his period of suspension, and, whether any extra charge was thereby incurred to the State, as it must be taken as a fixed rule that, in no case will the Government consent to bear extra charges on account of arrangements brought about by the improvidence of its servants

General Summary

THE CHIEF JUSTICE —Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice of Madras, will proceed to Bangalore the north west mail train leaving Madras this evening at 5 o'clock, *en route to* Ootacamund His Lordship will avail himself of one months leave in addition to the High Court vacation of two months

THE EX KING OF OUDH'S STATE —A correspondent writes us that more than 3,000 servants have now been discharged from the Matiaburuz establishment with their pay, gratuity, free railway passes, and in many cases pensions Government has fixed the allowances of most of the sons of the late Majesty at Rs 500 a month His daughters receive 150 and his father's grandsons Rs 3000 each —*E*

THE WEATHER —There was a remarkable and delightful change in the weather on Saturday The day throughout was very hot, and towards evening, loud distant thunder gave indications of more rain Thick clouds came hovering over from the south west, accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning and by 11 P M it began to pour in torrents with a high gale It rained incessantly for over two hours The atmosphere is now much cooler, and more April showers are expected before the month closes —*D T*

A CONSTABLE AND A PETTAH HORSE KILLED BY LIGHTNING —On the afternoon of Wednesday last, between the hours of half-past four and five o'clock, a pair of horses belonging to Khan Bahadur Hanji Abdeseer, the Mail Contractor, were returning from Parappanna The vehicle was struck by lightning which being driven up the Dewan Gate The coachman Nanjappa, was killed on the coach box, and the pair of horses were also struck dead Luckily the Gurkwallah, who was seated behind the coachman, was merely stunned with the shock and had a providential escape —*P O*

THE HIGH COURT VACATION —The High Court and its offices will be closed for the annual summer vacation from Monday the 30th instant to the 1st of July 1888 The days for the vacation The Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott will be the vacation Judge from the 1st to the 31st inst and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Wilkinson from the 31st May to the end of the vacation Their Lordships will be prepared on twelve days notice to hear applications specially relating to chamber matter An Appeal Court, consisting of two Judges, will sit on Wednesday, the 30th May for the disposal of referred trials and other court work

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN UNITY IN SALEM —The Government of the Town Chairman having the right to appoint to the Municipal Council of Salem, by the Government, they proceeded to an election on Tuesday, and 17 Councillors were present, of whom only 3 were Mahomedans, and Mr Cushak Mahomed Sahib, a Mahomedan, was elected by 7 votes Mr Panchapakesa Iyer, a Brahmin candidate for the honour had 6 and Mr Venkatasam Iyer, a Hindu candidate, had 4 supporters. Thus effectually has the "Salem riots" hatchet been buried

THE INCOME TAX —The Collector of Income Tax, Madras, is busy circulating the following demand to persons who are not in the habit of sending the payment of taxes —

"You are hereby required duly to fill in, in accordance with the instructions on the reverse and to sign and deliver at the office of the Collector of Madras, Beach, the accompanying form of return on or before the 15th May 1888

"If you fail to do so, you will be dealt with according to law"

The Government of India should, for its own credit, require the Collector to refrain from a method of demanding taxes that is opposed to the letter and spirit of its published instructions It is bad enough to have to levy an unpopular tax that is entirely unsuited to a country like India, but it is as long gratuitous insult to add a threat to the demand for the tax The Government incurs the odium that attaches to a form of collecting taxes that is offensive —*Mail*

THE NATIVE SYSTEM OF MEDICINE —On the invitation of Mr Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others, a large gathering of the native community met at the bungalow of Mr Damodar Parkhurst Mulji Breach Candy, when a paper was read by Bava Sahib, a celebrated native physician of Jamnagar, in Kattiwar, recommending the Hindus of this city to establish a school and dispensary for giving instruction in the native system of medicine and for the sale of native medicines respectively—stating that the system of treatment was most suitable to native constitutions Mr Damodar T Mulji took the chair Several speeches were delivered on the necessity for encouraging native medicines, and for the training of skilled native Doctors On the motion of Mr Shamji Ragoowji, seconded by Mr Khimji Jiva, a resolution was unanimously passed that steps should be taken for establishing a school and dispensary as suggested An influential committee, including representatives of the various sections of the Hindu community was appointed, and, after the usual votes of thanks, the proceedings, which were conducted in Gujerati, terminated Among those present were Messrs Khimjee Jiva, Javerilal Umashankar R B Bhaskerrao, Balcrishnajee, Premchand Roychand, Virjbhucandass Anamarar Munsookram, S Shivashunker Gosvinoram, Vundravandass Parshotumdass, Fazulbhai, Vistram Wamanrao Damodarjee, Chaturbhooj Morarjee Damodar and Govindjee T Mooljee, Ronjee Bhaskerjee, Natharam Damodar, Dhurramsey, M Goculdass, Govind Gangadar, &c, &c —A. I

Extracts.

THE AWFUL COST OF WAR

Madras Mail —Last Tuesday, in the French Senate, M de Freycinet, the Minister of War said that France had resolved like Germany to have a million men on her frontiers, and another million in the interior The two countries therefore will have, on a war footing, four millions of soldiers most of them in the prime of life The rest of Europe can, it is calculated, produce ten millions of soldiers of sorts It is worth while glancing at the awful cost of war in life and money up to the present period of the nineteenth century From 1800 to 1815 war cost Italy, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Russia and England the enormous sum of 3,720 millions of pounds sterling and entailed the loss of 6 715 000 men killed and wounded England alone expended 18 millions of pounds in her wars with Napoleon In 1829 Greece purchased her freedom at the price of 120 millions, and Europe sacrificed in her behalf 240 millions The Mexican wars 1830 to 1850 cost France 235,000 men and 120 millions Under Napoleon III the Crimean war cost France 200,000 men and 80 millions, England 22 000 men and 2 millions, Piedmont 2 000 men and 40 millions Russia 630 000 men and 160 millions, Turkey 250 000 men and 15 millions In 1858 the Italian war cost France 80 000 men and millions sterling, Italy 60,000 men and millions, Austria 120,000 men and 33 millions total 260 000 men and 83 millions The Mexican war France sacrificed 70,000 men and 20 millions sterling The Syrian expedition cost France 15 000 men and 5 millions sterling The Schleswig war cost Prussia 30 000 men and 3 millions, Austria 15,000 men, and 2 millions, Denmark 12 000 men and 2 millions The campaign in 1866 cost Austria 65,000 men and 15 million

Prussia 45,000 men and 9 millions. The war of Brazil with Paraguay cost the former 235,000 men and 122 millions sterling The great war of secession cost the United States 400,000 men and 488 millions sterling In the Franco German war of 1870 France lost 225,000 men and 378 millions sterling or including the two lost provinces 544 millions, whilst the German loss is computed by Prince Bismarck at 300,000 men and 40 millions, or if one includes the loss in war material indemnities, pensions, etc ,80 millions The wars in the Balkans, in Egypt, in Central Asia, Tunis, Tonkin and Abyssinia have cost 305,000 men and 520 millions The possible grand total is 18 083 000 men and 7,200 millions of pounds sterling

THE ARRIVAL OF DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHOONATHA ROW

Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonatha Row arrived in Madras this morning, at 6 15 A M, at the Central Station, accompanied by his Private Secretary, his nephews, and the ladies of his family Amongst those present to meet him were Messrs. P. Rungiah Naidu, C Ramiah Garu, G Subramania Iyer, M Veeraragava Chariar, A C Parthasarathi Naidu, Rajaruthna Moodelly, and several others. Notwithstanding the fatigue of the long journey from Indore, the Dewan Bahadur looked cheerful and healthy On alighting he shook hands with those present, and in reply to their several inquiries, he said "Look here, I am now in this position here I have neither resigned, nor been dismissed, nor have I had permission to leave Indore" After intimating to the gentlemen present that he would preach Bhagavath Geeta this evening, at the Pushpaka Mahal the Dewan Bahadur drove to this Krishnavilasa at Mylapore, with a little girl, the fourth generation of the illustrious Rubagandai family.

The Pioneer says —"The resignation of Dewan Raghunath Rao, Holkar's Minister, is announced To those who have any acquaintance with the affairs of the Indore State it had become plain for some time past that the Dewan's patience was exhausted and that his resignation was merely a question of days When we pointed out some time ago how utterly the Maharajah had failed in his duties as a ruler, and when responsible correspondents more than confirmed what we then stated, there was a storm in the Palace at Indore His Highness accused his own officials of having made these awkward revelations and in a fit of passion threatened to dismiss them in a body It was not likely that an independent man such as the Dewan Raghunath Rao would listen tamely to a threat of this kind, and he forthwith tendered his resignation This step had the desired effect the resignation was not accepted, and no more was heard for the time of wholesale dismissals In a request by the Maharajah that the charges made so publicly should be contradicted officially, the Dewan firmly refused to accede saying that the facts were as stated and that the only remedy was for His Highness to put his State in order The speech by the Governor-General's Agent at Rutlam—though, as we explained, it was meant to apply to a minor chief—followed by the visit of the Foreign Secretary to Indore, somewhat alarmed Holkar, and he began to 'discharge his duties' in his own peculiar way He showed some kindness to his half imbecile brother He coerced the local dealers into lowering the price of grain in the bazaar. He even talked of introducing the Budget system into his financial administration Long standing cases were taken up and disposed of—not by the Maharajah, however, but by the irresponsible servants surrounding him. But all this was so much pitiful veneer Holkar still refused to see his Minister on State affairs, and consequently the work done would perhaps have better been left undone in the interests of all concerned Sir Madhava Rao, ex Minister at Indore wrote from Madras frankly advising the Maharajah to trust his Dewan and give him such powers as would ensure the administration being properly carried on, but this only revived Holkar's anger The Dewan again resigned, and again his resignation was not accepted All this has occurred since March the 13th, when one of our correspondents exposed what he well termed the 'utter mismanagement of the State,' and denounced the sham Council which was at the root of much of the mischief Now the Minister has, in despair, resigned his post finally, he is determined to leave Indore with or without permission, for his position has become an impossible one There is no competent person in Indore who can take his place, and it would seem as if the impasse which has long been foreseen, had at last been reached Placing his trust in astrologers and worthless favourites, the Maharajah has alienated from himself the one man who honestly desired his welfare, and he now stands alone in a position more critical than any in which he had before placed himself The maladministration of Indore is too notorious to be allowed to continue, reform from within seems hopeless, and the Government of India have therefore a plain duty before them A new Dewan must be found forthwith, and he must be given such powers as will ensure his authority being respected while a responsible Council must be formed from among those who can be trusted to work for the real good of the State The Maharajah has only himself to thank for any interference from outside which may now be exercised, he has been given a fair trial and has failed in every way to realise the responsibilities of his high position He can scarcely complain if he finds his State put, as it were, in commission '—Mail

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR TRAVANCORE

The following Regulation to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore has been passed by His Highness the Maharajah

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the establishment of a Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, We are pleased to enact as follows —

1 This Regulation shall be called the 'Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1063' and it shall come into force from the 15th August 1888—1st Chingom 1064

2 For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, there shall be appointed a Council consisting of a President and members—such members being not less than five or more than eight in number

3 The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Council The members shall be nominated by us from time to time. Provided that not less than two of the persons so nominated shall be non official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government and that the seat in Council of any non official member accepting office in the Government service shall be vacated on such acceptance

4 Every person so appointed shall continue to be a member of the Council for a period of 3 years and during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations Provided that the same persons shall be eligible for re appointment as members Provided further that it shall be lawful for any member to resign his office at any time and on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant

5 In the absence of the Dewan, the senior official member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at meetings of the said Councils at which the Dewan or some official member of Council and three or more members of Council shall be present In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voice, the Dewan or, in his absence, the senior official member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote

6 It shall be lawful for the Dewan from time to time appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council to adjourn, or from time to time to authorize the senior official member in his absence to adjourn, any meeting from time to time and place to place

7 It shall be lawful for the Dewan to make rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council prior to the first of such meetings but such rules may be subsequently amended at meetings of the Council Provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow any such rule and to render it of no effect

8 No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment, and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce without the previous sanction of the Dewan any measure affecting the Public Revenues of the State, or by which any charge shall be imposed on such Revenues

9 When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council, it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan and it shall be lawful for Us to assent to, or withhold Our assent from the same or to reserve the same for further consideration, and no such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent to the same and until such assent shall have been duly proclaimed by the Dewan in Our Government Gazette

10 Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Regulation it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in case of emergency, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation if assented to by Us shall have like force of law with a Regulation prepared by the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation Sign Manual

LANCELOT THE LUCKY

The *Daily Post* —Lancelot Ricketts Esquire, Inspector-General of Police, Forests and Plantations, and Director of Agriculture and Statistics, who, according to our latest advices, is at the present moment coolly ensconced on the breezy and salubrious heights of the Nundydroog Hills—whereunto he has taken to himself his official oxen and his asses his flocks and his herds his goods and his chattles, and everything that is his officially, together with many other things that are non officially his without suffering one jot or tittle of his consolidated monthly salary of Rupees 1,500 not a single iota of his 'fixed travelling allowance' of Rs 150 *per diem*—this same Lancelot Ricketts, so grandiloquently gazetted and so happily conditioned and cream staked, is a wonderfully lucky man indeed This grand and glorious truth is loudly proclaimed by the "winged winds" that sweep through the primeval Forests whose growth and development he directs and overlooks, and every minor shrub in the Plantations over which he presides whispers the tale in breathless tones in every grove and paddy field watched by his all seeing eye, while every one of the four thousand and odd Policemen under his control is bound to bear witness to the self same sempiternal fact, which, we have not the slightest doubt, can moreover be incontrovertibly established—separately and in all sorts of combinations—by the whole multitudinous assortment of statistics that have been placed at the complete command of Lancelot the Lucky, to do unto them whatsoever seemeth good in his sight But, after all, this is a matter that requires no sort of formal proof whatever It is, in fact a simple axiom forming part and parcel of the mysterious and inscrutable Statistical Department over which Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire is the lord and master for the full term of the remaining portion of his natural life Lancelot Ricketts was born lucky, and he has had good luck thrust upon him in consequence at every step of his career If the question were asked why Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire, has got on so well in the Mysore Service, every forest tree and every Plantation, shrub on which the fruit of his success might be hung—is Mr Chevriot Hill would put it—would give back the unfaltering reply, 'Lancelot Ricketts was born lucky, and he is therefore—and for no other reason—bound to have greatness and good luck thrust upon him all the days of his life, and not all the King's horses nor all the King's men can prevent Lancelot Ricketts from getting on in the world by hook or by crook' Were this otherwise Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire, would not this day be repairing the rich and rare privilege of being the four or five-barrelled official head he now is permitted to be by the long suffering grace of the Government of Mysore To ask what Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire, has done to merit such rare good fortune is arrant impertinence, and the outer world has only to accept all facts, changes elevations, developments or dispositions in any wise concerning or directed by the said Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire, as if they were, one and all, evolutions of Nature's eternal and unalterable laws

These and a whole host of similar deductive and inductive cogitations are force by drawn from us by the perusal of the following edifying passage from a Bangalore news letter published in yesterday's issue of the Madras *Hindu* —

Again, let any impartial outsider, quite unconnected with the Province go from end to end of the Province and ask every person he meets with, if he likes the importation of outsiders into it The answer will be an emphatic no Still, a Mr Whethcoll has been lately introduced and appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner over the heads of a host of deserving officers The process adopted in his case is that followed in your Presidency of bringing in the sons of Anglo Indians first as "gentleman Inspectors,' and then promoting them after a couple of months to the post of Assistant Superintendents This Mr Whethcoll, it appears, is a nephew of Mr. Ricketts, who is now all powerful in this State, so much so, that we have come to look upon him almost as Colonel Ward of Bhopal He was about 6 months ago brought in and appointed Police Inspector in the Kolar Gold Mines on a salary of Rs 75 or 80 What special qualifications he possesses and what extraordinary work he showed there are known only to his superior, viz, the Inspector General of Police and that is Mr Ricketts himself, and to the authorities that have now appointed him Assistant Commissioner on probation, subject to his passing the Department examinations on a salary of Rs 250 He is posted to the Kadur District to be in charge of the Police, in other words, to act as a District Superintendent of Police In connection with this Department the matter for much regret to all those who have the good of the Province at heart to learn that a diversion is being created by Mr Ricketts in favour of Europeans and East Indians, antagonistic to native cause, in the matter of the appointments of Police Assistant Commissioners and higher grade Inspectors Formerly, and even during the English administration, we find no European or Eurasian Police Assistant Commissioner for Districts, the only solitary exception was Mr Vardon, who was first class Police Inspector, and for his deserving conduct in trying Palace thefts in Mysore, was made Assistant Commissioner of Police and posted to Kolar I am not aware of any other case Now Mr Ricketts is quietly introducing his own element His nephew is Police Superintendent at Kadur Mr North is Police Superintendent at Kolar Mr Knight is posted as Superintendent of Bangalore, and before Mr Ricketts leaves the Province, it is highly probable at this rate he will flood the Police Department with his kith and kin But at the same time, I wish it to be understood that we have nothing to say personally against Messrs North and Knight They have been holding responsible appointments in this Province for a long time and have won a good reputation They do deserve promotion and higher pay But it is the principle that requires to be exposed We therefore hope that our Government will take the warning and set matters right

No, if the statements here recorded are correct—and we have reason to believe that they are—we have no hesitation in denouncing the case referred to as one of the grossest instances of nepotism it has ever been our ill-fortune to notice in these columns The particulars speak for themselves and need no further direct comment from us But we cannot refrain from adding our note of warning in view of the possibilities of evil that are suggested by this case It is only a few months back since Mr Ricketts officially expressed a desire to have absolute control over the Amildar establishment in respect to police matters, and he would have had his power thus enhanced if the Dewan had not seen the wisdom of keeping it from him Mr Sheshadri Iyer's prudent forethought is fully justified by what Mr Ricketts has done in this case and what he has so done only sets us conjecturing as to what he might have done had his official powers been increased in the direction in which he was anxious to have them increased recently His power is too much for one man as it stands, for he now has the monopoly of patronage in no less than four departments of the public service and if he is to be allowed to exercise his privileges in the scandalous manner in which he has exercised them in this instance, the Mysore Service must soon come to be regarded as a special preserve for sundry grand young fellows who are more or less nearly allied by the kinship of blood or marriage to Lancelot the Lucky, Inspector General of Police, Forests and Plantations, and Director of Agriculture and Statistics to the Government of Mysore,—monthly salary, Rs 1,500, "fixed travelling allowance' Rs 150, present head quarters Nundydroog Hills.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris 30th April—A letter from General Boulanger denies that he is in favour of France adopting an aggressive policy.

St Petersburg, 30th April—M. de Lesseps and Professor Vambery, of Budapesth have been invited by the Russian Government to the opening ceremony of the Merv Samarcand Railway, which takes place on the 27th instant.

Melbourne, 30th April—A gang of 270 Chinese labourers arrived in harbour here to-day, but the authorities have refused them permission to land.

Bagdad, 22nd April—Aaub Khan, accompanied by his harem and 1,000 attendants, under the superintendance of Colonel Mocklin, left here last night for Bussorah *en route* for India.

Bombay, 1st May—The *Times of India* states that Mr Dalgleish, the Central Asian Trader, has been shot by a Kakar Pathan near Yarkand.

The jute mills at Cawnpore have been completely destroyed by fire.

LONDON, *3rd May*—Tenders for the New Indian Sterling Loan amount to £10,800,000. Tenders at 96 7 will receive 69 per cent, those above 99 7 in full.

BERLIN, *4th May*—The Emperor of Germany has appointed H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught Commander of the 3rd Hussars.

LONDON, *5th May*.—The Marquis of Hartington has consented to preside at the sittings of a Royal Commission on the naval and military resources of the British Empire.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Smith, in reply to a question, said that Government hoped to place on the table of the House during the present Session the report of the Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the administration of the naval and military services.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

THE PRESENT SCANDALS IN NATIVE STATES.

Political scandals appear to be the order of the day. In the several Native States under the Central India Agency, in Hyderabad, in Travancore, turn which side you will, scandals are rife. There is either a story of a Begum insulted, a prince swindled, or a chief oppressed. The formality of calling for and submitting explanations is gone through. Often, in spite of grave charges against political agents, they are exculpated and their action is certified "satisfactory." The benefit of the people is a cloak under which a deal of high handedness is practised and serves as a sufficient cover. In some cases personal greed appears to have been the only motive. Some of these scandals have already sufficiently seen the light while there are others which are on the high road to sunshine. In fact it is asserted that these several States are in a state of transition from individual existence to down-right annexation; in fact some of our contemporaries have recommended the total extinction of these States as the only remedy for the abuses which have of late so prominently come to notice. But we humbly take leave to differ from them. While at once joining them in condemning the present political situation of our Native Princes, we differ only as to the remedy suggested. We see in every Native State that there is a deal of foreign element that has become prominent and upon the behaviour of which depends the weal or woe of the several millions of people entrusted to the care of our Princes. These foreign adventurers have no permanent stake in the country, and to expect them to sympathize with the people is simply absurd.

To stem the tide of Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy it required several years of agitation in spite of the able advocacy of Major Bell; Dickinson, and other Englishmen, and annexation has very fortunately become an obsolete word in the political vocabulary of India. To destroy the fabric so laboriously preserved, and in some cases created is easy enough as all destructive measures are. But we beg leave to submit that the powers that be must primarily and essentially consider whether Native Princes are as bad as they are represented or they are more sinned against than being sinners themselves. To give the Native Princes a full scope for the display of their administrative talents the Government of India have prudently refrained from looking into the internal administration of these States, and prohibited their political subordinates from such inter-

ference. But our politicals know better They always try to keep the Prince and his Dewan under their thumb, and if the Prince should display any traits of independence of thought and action, the relations between the Prince and his servant Dewan become delicate, and the Dewan and the Political are found to be one Although we fully admit that the Paramount Power have left the mode of Government to these Princes without any restriction, from the purest of motives we humbly think that their own system of restricted monarchy requires to be grafted into the present autocratic system of Government in Native States The days of autocracy are gone by and the time has come for a more enlightened system It is true that in some Native States there is a Council, but this is composed of a body of superannuated pensioners whose mouths are effectively stopped by stipends granted to them as Councillors They have thus become next to useless, and the Government is carried on by one man either the Prince or his Minister We have said above that the Minister, whose nomination has to be supported by the Political Agent is the latter's protege, and that the Government is virtually the Resident's. Under such circumstances annexation is too drastic a remedy to be applied as the abuses have their rise not in the Prince but in some body else

To our mind the only proper remedy lies in constituting a numerically strong and intelligent Council with the Prince as President who will thus be directly cognizant of all discussions and opinions These Councillors must be officers controlling the different departments of the state intermixed with a body of intelligent pensioners with a sprinkling of merchants who will represent the trade of the country All important Governmental measures must have the sanction of this Council, the Prince having the power of vetoing any measure which he may consider unsuitable, a full account of the measure and the reasons for the veto being communicated to the Government of India The discussions in these Councils should be published in the local Gazettes, thus giving the people an opportunity of seeing what the Government is doing for them This is the only reasonable solution of the difficulty which is at present threatening Native States. We are quite tired of Griffins, Sarvanus and other names which have begun to become public

SIGNS OF WAR

For some time past the sleuth hounds of war have been straining vainly at their fastenings which have been judiciously held back, for the time has not come to let them into the arena of action The crafty, long headed, chancellor, would not let his hand be known to do a foolish and misguided act, even when the late Emperor was alive. Bismarck would not allow his counsel to be influenced for a moment by the probabilities of the death of the late Emperor and the grief and sorrow attending it It must be remembered that Prince Bismarck is in a very responsible and trying position, and we wonder that at his age he is such a man for work What is one of the most trying of his duties is his constant attendance at the bed side of the Emperor Fredrick who, has, it will be remembered, for some time past, been a victim to a most painful malady which the doctors have pronounced must inevitably end fatally. The present Empress of Berlin is a daughter of our own Queen Empress, and it is an open secret that there is a good deal of bitterness between the German parties concerned It a serious war should break out whoever is at the head of affairs will have to take in the situation in a most masterly manner, before making a move, and it is unlikely that the great *diplomat* will commit himself without weighing the consequences carefully and thoughtfully Those who are not familiar with the present Emperor's history and doings, will find an interest in reading the following account not very long

Prince Nicholas Charles Frederick William of Prussia, Fieldmarshal, Heir to the German throne, borne October 18th, 1831 He was made a Lieutenant General in 1860, and attached to the staff of Marshal Wrangel in the time of the Danish war, in which he took an active part In the war with Austria (1866) he commanded the army of the Oder, and in the Franco Prussian war he led the third German Army corps With a superior army he beat that under Marshal Macmahon at Reichshofen, following up this success, he quickly overtook Macmahon at Sedan, inflicted another defeat upon him, and finally forced Napoleon III to surrender with an army of 83,000 men For this exploit Prince Frederick William was made a Field Marshal At the siege of Paris he held the left bank of the Seine until the city capitulated (January 19th 1871) Since the Franco Prussian war, he has been President of the Eastern Frontier Defence Committee In 1873 he acted as Regent of the German Empire In 1858 he married the Princess Victoria of England Her Majesty's eldest daughter Greatest anxiety was caused last year throughout the German Empire by the critical condition of His Imperial Highness's health Early in the year medical advisers of the Prince were called in to diagnose a formation in his throat, which they feared was a cancerous growth Dr (Now Sir) Morell Mackenzie, on the recommendation, it is believed, of Queen Victoria, was called in, and pronounced the opinion that the growth was a wart without cancerous symptoms By a skilful operation Doctor Mackenzie succeeded in cutting it out, and the Prince, after placing himself for a time under the Doctor's care at Norwood, returned to Germany, it was thought, quite cured He proceeded to Italy to winter at San Remo Shortly after his arrival another throat formation appeared, which, the medical advisers generally agreed, was cancerous, and the Prince's life was despaired of until a few weeks subsequently, a remarkable modification of the growth induced them to change the opinion with reference to its real nature

SUBORNING WITNESSES

[COMMUNICATED]

This country has gained from ages gone back an unenviable notoriety of the people when giving evidence in Courts of law of giving false statements according to the amount of secret money paid They pounce upon the complainant as well as on the defendant, and lend their services to the man who has the highest income, and then they take care to squeeze him as far as they can safely Our Courts of legislature have done much to remove the evil, but nothing practical appears to have resulted Later on, the evils from false witnesses seem to have gradually developed that hideous practice known as "touting" Judges did their best to put down with a high hand the practice of touting We think it was when Mr. Sandford was here that he passed certain very severe rules prohibiting touting in the strongest terms and rendering punishable criminally any breach against the laws prohibiting it. Things after this went on pretty quietly, but after a while the practice began again, and is still in full swing The fact is known to all the Advocates, Pleaders and even Barristers The gentlemen of the Bar declare that their practice is of such a beggarly nature that they are obliged to listen to the voice of the "tout," or go in search of pastures new We are afraid that when high officers in Judicial, Revenue, and Civil administration, of the States throughout India come to select officers of trust under them, they do not so much by weight upon the respective merits, character, ability, and sound loyalty evinced by the candidates for promotion It is contended by malcontents that the individuals invested with magisterial and judicial powers in this country, more particularly in the mofussil, are mere competition wallahs, crammed with text books without number, but are deficient in the most essential respects, viz., experience and commonsense That there are some grounds for this allegation cannot be denied, but it is quite as evident on the other hand that the evil complained of is to be traced to other and more probable sources, for we find that Indian judges of long and tried experience, are continually guilty of errors in judgment Indeed the benches these magnates sit on are frequently studded with thorns Their positions are most responsible and critical, and an "upright" judge who desires to search the facts and dispense justice accordingly, will find his task no easy one. The mass of testimony before him is so conflicting that he would require all the forensic wisdom and ability of Solomon to sift the wheat from the chaff Every one having intercourse with our law courts must be familiar with the fact that witnesses may be suborned for the most trifling consideration, for the purpose of establishing right and title to a handful of rice, or for the conviction of an innocent individual for murder The prevalence of this practice is in no small measure due to the Police, who, in the desire to attract the attention of their superiors to their supposed zeal in the cause of justice, are too frequently guilty of the practice of employing false witnesses to ensure conviction Some searching process must be employed to arrest the tide of this evil or the result will be disastrous and rumous to the interests of the country

In the magisterial and other criminal courts there are a number even among the office establishment who play a hand at this hellish method of draining poor unsuspecting victims who have managed to get themselves into the hands of the money lender There is no commiseration shown to the unfortunate victim or victims Again and again the cry rises for a proper revision of the rules regulating the working of the Pleaders Act and its strict enforcement. Unfortunately the Bar do not appear cordially and unanimously disposed in their relations with each other,—is a rule. This is one reason why they so seldom succeed in carrying any proposition which they from time to time have passed and sent up to Government to be taken no notice of It is gratifying however to know that this burning evil is rather abating than otherwise And if you want to find a sound lawyer and one whom you may trust implicitly, you must find him among the most prosperous honest and most straightforward men of the profession They have fixed fees and will make no reduction The stingiest miser finds himself obliged to consult the most respectable and honest lawyer instead of throwing all his money away on some needy, ill looking member of the Bar

Occasional Notes.

A BRAHMIN named Balkrishna of Khamgaum, has proceeded to Hyderabad, Deccan, with a view to exhibit himself He is nearly 8 feet high

THE *Advocate of India* states that scarcity of water has compelled the Maharajah of Jodpore and his brothers to flee to various parts of the territory and remove the horses All employes have been granted leave for three months

THE report of the Finance Committee will be published in a few days It forms three substantial volumes, one of which is devoted to Revenue and Expenditure, one to Imperial Expenditure, and one to Military and Political Expenditure

POPULAR rumour in Kulu has it that Kashmir has been annexed, the Maharajah and his brothers pensioned, Ladak added to the Kulu, and the Pauthankot Railway to be carried as far Leh! These items of "news" appear to be traceable to wandering fakirs

THE Government has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs 1,14,131, for the preparation, and collection of materials required for the new High Court buildings A sum of Rs 2,15,000 has been provided for the buildings in the Provincial budget for 1888 89

THE schools of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Settlements in Mysore have, with the approval of the Mysore and Madras Governments, been placed under the supervision and control of the Madras Education al Department, from which it is proposed to obtain grants in aid

AT Surabaya, in Netherlands India, an enterprising individual has been training a couple of cassowaries to draw a carriage. Much good is expected from the success of the experiment The main difficulty has in the liability of the birds to fly away with passengers and all

SAYS the *Deccan Times*,—"Mr Cordery has had an interview with Lord Cross in connection with the mining concession Mr. Mehdi Hasan is, we believe, working up the Hyderabad Government case in London and keeping Mr Labouchere fully informed on all points"

THE *Western Star* states that a reconciliation has been effected between the Maharajah of Travancore and the Elah Rajah, and that the latter has returned to Trivandrum Our contemporary attributes the reconciliation to the influence of Lord Connemara and Rajah Sir T Madava Row.

THERE were three candidates before the Punjab University this year for the degree of M A in English, of whom only one, a private candidate, Lala Sunder Das Suri, was successful He is the Head Master of the Municipal Board School, Multan, and a member of the Municipal Committee of that place

IN response to enquiries which were made whether one or two or three officers of the North Western Provinces could be spared to take up officiating Divisional Judgeships in the Punjab during the privilege leave and furlough season, the North Western Provinces Government has stated that no officers are available for employment in the Punjab

THE gauge of the Transcaspian Railway to Samarkand is the same as that of the great railway systems in Russia itself, viz., 5 feet By thus having one gauge of 5 feet throughout, from the Caspian to the heart Central Asia, the military authorities can in case of emergency draw upon Russia for as much rolling stock as they may require, the shipments being easily made from the Volga

THE key of the iron safe belonging to the Banispur Post Office being lost, a blacksmith was called to open it. After doing so he went inside the safe to make some repairs when the lid closed The man on the outside tried to open the lid by pulling the handle, which gave way. The poor man was therefore jammed inside the safe The safe was taken out of the wall, and broken, and the prisoner was liberated half dead

THE broad gauge line between Hirokani the Kotal, in the Bolan, is making great progress Says a correspondent — "It will be necessary shortly to close the loop line up the Bolan as the work of construction will probably prevent traffic on the metre gauge section If all goes well it will be possible before another four months to run through trains from Quetta to Sibi via the Bolan, and our picturesque little metre gauge line with its toy engines and carriages will become a thing of the past."

THE Cashmere Durbar have appointed a Commission, to take notice of all the complaints made against Dewan Lachman Das, and to try him for charges brought against him Three of these charges are said to be,—illegally drawing about Rs. 9,000 from the State treasury in charge of Beli Ram, purchasing a Hindoo girl named Kirato, last year, as a slave from a village named Pragal near Pampore, and drawing a considerable amount from a State charitable fund and, only when matters went against him, refunding it

SIRDAR DILAR JUNG, C I E, has retained the services as counsel of the Hon'ble F L Latham, M A, Advocate General of Bombay, and of M S Inverarity, also of the Bombay Bar The Hyderabad Government has retained Mr James Jardine, M A, Professor of Jurisprudence, and Mr Basil Lang of the Bombay Bar. Mr Eardley Norton, of the Madras Bar, spent March and the best part of April in Hyderabad, and has now gone home for a few weeks It is not yet known whether he has been retained for either side

WE are glad to learn from the *Madras Mail* of the 5th instant that Mr. Subbraya Sastri, of the Third Class, Christian College, Madras, whose impending baptism was said to be the occasion of the recent disturbances there, left the Rev G Milne Rae's house on the evening of the 4th inst, and returned to his parents, who had arrived from Masulipatam It appears that his

father first went to see the lad, but he turned a deaf ear to his pleadings and declined to leave Mr Rao's protection His mother and young wife, accompanied by a number of his relations then had an interview with him, and succeeded in persuading him to adhere to his old faith, and to quit Mr Rao's house

THE Madras correspondent of the Mahratta, Poona writes on the 29th ultimo that "Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao, has already started on his return journey from Ootacamund where he was invited by His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar for consultation on some important matters connected with the management of the State Let me tell you once for all that the Rajah has made up his mind to spend the closing part of his life in retirement free from the worry of office

MYSORE —It is rumoured that the foreign office of the Government of India was impudent enough to ask the Resident to enquire as to what made the Maharajah of Mysore feel so well disposed towards the National Congress as to pay Rs 1,000 to its funds Rumour also says that the Maharajah has given a reply becoming his education, dignity and rank By the bye they have been treating the Maharajah very harshly The Mysore Postal Department is forcibly snatched away against the wishes of the Maharajah and Mysoreans We cannot imagine how native rulers are often oppressed by Government"

Local and Provincial

S M. RAILWAY—Mr Dixon Carter, Traffic Inspector of the Mysore State Railway, who was out on inspection duty returned to Bangalore during the past week

MILITARY—Major General Hugh Rowlands, v c, c b, commanding Bangalore Division returned from his short leave on the 1st instant and resumed Command of his Division

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT—Major D Robertson, Assistant British Resident having obtained three months leave Mr F E K Wedderburn, o. the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to act for him

A DISHONEST SERVANT—Kempa Mr V N Narasimha Iyengar's late servant, who robbed his master of a silver watch, was put up before the Amildar of Bangalore, who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo four months rigorous imprisonment

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS —Two deaths by accidental drowning, were reported to have occurred on Saturday last, at the Cantonment, one at Miller's Reservoir and the other in a well at Wishormanpatch In the first instance we hear that the body has not yet been recovered

ABKARI AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS—It is said that these Departments are to be reorganised, and that Major A H Macintire, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, will be placed at their head on a Salary Rs 1 500 per mensum It is also said that Mr Maddejohn who is now on furlough, will, after his return, succeed Major Macintire as Deputy Commissioner Colonel Campbell who is now acting at Kadur, will be confirmed there

THE LATE MR. SOWCAR ARUNACHELLUM MOODELIAR.—There died in Bangalore on the 1st instant an old and well known resident of this Town at the ripe age of 72 We allude to Mr V Arunachellum Moodeliar, who was a wealthy Sowcar He was ailing for some time with an ulcer on his left foot, coupled with diabetes and had the best of European Medical attendance, notwithstanding which he succumbed and died on last Tuesday morning He leaves behind him a large family to mourn the loss

MAJOR D ROBERTSON, our Assistant Resident, left Bangalore by last evening's train *en route* to Europe, on three months' leave Sir Harry Prendergast, Colonel Kingscote, Messrs Wedderburn, Howetson, Fawcett, and a number of other gentlemen, and many ladies, assembled on the platform to wish Major Robertson good bye and a pleasant trip We have never had a more popular, and at the same time a more hard-working Assistant Resident than Major Robertson Of course Mysore and Bangalore are to lose him He returns here in August next and in October, we believe, goes to Gwalior, as Resident, to relieve Colonel P Bannermann, who retires from the service in that month.—*B S.*

OUR LATE ASSISTANT RESIDENT—Major D Robertson Assistant British Resident, Mysore, who had made himself so popular in social circles during his stay in Bangalore, left by the Mail Train on Tuesday last on a short leave of absence for three months, and the esteem in which he was held was testified to by the large number of friends and subordinates who repaired to the Railway Station to see him off The British Resident was present with almost the whole staff of the Residency Office, besides whom were a concourse of officers, European and Natives, both from the Civil and Military Departments of the Service Major D Robertson carries with him the best wishes of all who know him

Extracts.

BURMESE PRISONERS IN MADRAS

The *Rangoon Times*—Writing] on the 5th April our contemporary the *Madras Mail* says —"One hundred Burmese "dacoits" landed past the Mail Office this morning, from the Penitentiary to the Harbour and there embarked for Cuddalore where they will be placed in the Jail Are "dacoits" such as these, rebels?" The men who have been deported to India are not all from Upper Burma, and are usually long term prisoners who have been convicted of robbery or dacoity with grievous hurt and sometimes murder There were a few hundred sent in 1886 from Lower Burma who were concerned in the Shwegyeen and Bassein risings Some of these were from then under 20 years of age, and the Judges in sentencing them having found them guilty of rebellion, and aiding and abetting rebellion observed, that they could not legally pass any other sentence than transportation for life, or death In the case of misguided boys who often were impressed to carry the rice pots of the Shan "army" and who "shouted" according to orders to encourage them in their attacks, the punishment seemed heavy, and the Judges hoped when the country quieted down that the Government would take early steps to release such youthful prisoners The same promises were held out by the Viceroy in Rangoon in Public durbar Unfortunately the country is not yet quiet throughout its length and breadth But the Shwegyeen district where the Myauchoung phoongye led his rebellion is fairly free from violent crime, and we think the youngest of those who were transported on account of it, might fairly be released now after over two years transportation from their native country They must have learnt by this time the folly of trying to subvert British rule and will return to their friends wiser men than when they left Recent deportations to India have consisted mostly of hardened criminals, receiving the just punishment for their crimes Although their sentences are the same, there is nothing in common between their crimes, and the escapade of the youths sent from here in 1886, many of whom were not out of their teens To them an amnesty might well be granted which it would be dangerous and absurd to extend to the criminals recently deported"

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY. PREVENTION OF OVER CROWDING

A Petition to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated 2nd January last, having been forwarded by the Government to the Agent, South Indian Railway he reported to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, on the 13th February that the maximum number of passengers allowed to ride in a converted covered goods vehicle is thirty five He added that upon receipt of G O, dated 16th September 1887, he had called upon the Traffic Manager to state what addition to the stock of passenger carriages he considered necessary in order to carry out the wishes of Government The following is a copy of the Traffic Manager's reply —

"To carry out the views of His Excellency the Governor in Order, a very large addition would be required to the Company's carriages over and above the 50 already asked for For instance, to work the Conjeeveram feast this year it was necessary to use 120 covered goods trucks in addition to all available carriages, and this feast consists chiefly of short distance passengers over this line where vehicles can be used two or three times over each day, therefore, to carry out his Excellency's order, for this feast alone 70 carriages in addition to present stock and the 50 ordered would be necessary For the other feasts, viz, Srirangam, Chidambaram, Nagore, Madura, Tiruvannamalai, to which long distance passengers travel, and for which vehicles are engaged for long distances and consequently available for one trip only into the second day a much larger number of carriages would be required, and I roughly estimate that, for carrying passengers entirely in carriages, at least 150 more carriages would be necessary for continual running on trains alone, setting aside the number that should be always kept at stations to meet the uncertainty of the feast traffic It must also be borne in mind that at other than feast times there would be a large stock of carriages for which there would be no work

The Agent expressed his own opinion that it is not desirable to prohibit entirely the use of converted covered goods vehicles for the conveyance of passengers "If we add as soon as possible 50 third class carriages to our stock and obtain sanction to withdraw the intermediate class vehicles which are run at a loss (this would add 27 more vehicles to our stock of third class carriages), we should to a considerable extent be able to dispense with the use of covered goods vehicles for passenger traffic"

The Government has approved of the Consulting Engineer's recommendation that an estimate be at once submitted to the Government of India for sanction to the increase of the passenger stock by 50 third class carriages The Government notes that the Agent states that the maximum number of passengers allowed in a covered goods truck on those exceptional occasions when no other vehicles for their accommodation are available is thirty five The Government says that strict orders should be issued that such number shall in no case be exceeded

DIFFERENT MODES OF EXECUTION

A writer in a home journal says —The execution of malefactors has been a serious matter of consideration for lawgivers in all nations and in all times. The more barbarous the people the more barbarous the method

In India, the sword for offenders of rank and the den of cobras for malefactors of low degree were popular Fire, sacred to the sun, was too holy to be used Poison was a favourite method of inflicting death with the ancients In Greece the hemlock, among the Persians a species of opas, among the Egyptians a ground glass administered with food were frequently used The Romans varied their forms of capital punishment much according to the wise rule of the modern Mikado Roman citizens could only die by the sword St Paul being a Roman, was beheaded St Peter, an alien, was crucified Hurling malefactors headlong from the Tarpeian rock was common A Vestal Virgin who was unfaithful to her vows was, by the law of Numa, stoned to death Tarquinius Priscus changed this to burying alive Her companion in crime was scourged to death in the forum Later, in the days of the Cæsars, criminals were often exposed to wild beasts in the arena, contributing amusement as well as moral instruction to the masses

Torture was considered a wise adjunct to capital punishment for centuries The rack, the cauldron, the gridiron the scavenger's daughter, the mincers, iron mask and scourge were employed Breaking on the wheel was popular for a long time—the felon being fastened, with his arms and legs apart, to a huge wheel, and his bones were broken by blows from an iron bar Malefactors were torn asunder by teams of horses, they were burned at the stake, hanged, drawn, and quartered flayed alive boiled broiled and roasted, served up to death in a thousand ways each as revolting and terrible as skilled ingenuity could devise What we now reckon as minor offences were deserving of death not two centuries ago Blackstone enumerates 160 offences, which in his day in England were adjudged worthy of death "without benefit of clergy — that is, the condemned was forbidden even religious consolation in his last hours, the law aiming at the destruction of both body and soul Civilization has changed all this. Penal servitude and fines are adjudged for all offences not against life or the State and only treason, murder, and in some of the American States, and in some countries rape, are deemed worthy of death. The form of death has changed too Torture is no longer employed, but a means which shall be swift, and as nearly as possible painless, is employed In France the guillotine, in Spain the garrote, in England and the United States the gallows—three alliterat one— menace the malefactor A fourth, the gun, is used in military executions. The guillotine was designed as a labour-saving machine during the Reign of Terror by Dr Guillotine, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789 There were too many heads to be removed by the overworked public executioner, and this device resulted Beheading by the swords has been a favourite method in almost all countries I saw a head struck off by the two handed sword in a village near Nagasaki, Japan Both the executioner and his victim were deliberately cool The latter knelt and bowed his head The former drew his long, glittering weapon keen as a razor, wiped it with a bit of gaudy silk, took his stand, raised the sword, and with a quick drawing stroke severed the head giving vent to a loud, hissing aspirate as he did so The point of the weapon did not reach the ground the executioner then removed the cap with some pieces of tissue paper, wiped the blade again with the silk, sheathed it, and strode proudly away followed by envious eyes The offender had, I believe, testified fatally in an examination by the tax collector The garrote is worse to my notion than the guillotine thought but little blood is shed The felon sits in a chair Too stout post behind him are affixed two clasps of iron, which when joined encircle his neck Through the post and the back of the collar passes a screw When this is turned by the executioner the collar is tightened, and an iron wedge enters the neck at the base of the brain, dislocating the axis, piercing the spinal cord, and producing instant death I saw a brigand thus killed at Valencia. There was no cap over the face When the fatal moment came I heard, or fancied I heard, the snap of the bone, and the contortion of the face was ghastly. The head fell forward and the criminal was dead but the grisly horror of the manner of his taking off haunted me for years There are many who believe and perhaps with reason, that executions in the future will be carried out by electricity Electricity is the swiftest and most certain of all possible means by which death may be inflicted Ninety-five feet a second is the estimated speed of nerve sensibility. Electricity travels 180,000 miles in a like space of time. The brain is paralysed before it can feel the shock, the victim of the current passes from life to death without knowing the blow Obviously there is a twofold gain in this method First, it entirely prevents a mishap The current passes when the fatal pressing of the wires occurs, and death is given. The instant lynchman gives no sound the condemned man may hear He is led to a chair and seated One pole of the conductor is placed against the nape of the neck, salt water being applied to the hair to enable it to transmit the current The other conductor is placed on the top of the head, the hair being wet, or on either temple or both The connection is then made, and the man is dead in the instant.

IMPENDING BAPTISM OF A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE STUDENT

COMMOTION AT THE COLLEGE

(From a Hindu Correspondent)

With reference to the anticipated baptism of one Mr M Subbaraya Sastry, of the B A, Junior Class of the Christian College, a meeting of about 200 Hindu students (past and present) was held in Swaminatha Iyer's Hotel, Linga Chetty Street, and continued from 5 30 to 7-30 P M The Sastry who is to receive the light of the Christian gospel is the son of very poor parents in Masulipatam and the husband of a fair girl who is just of age He began his career in this College about two years ago A most striking feature in the faith of this youth is that within the past two years he has expressed his sympathy with the theosophical movement first, then with Brahmoism, then with the interests of an Anti-Christian Society and now at last is under the care of the Rev G Miller Rae, Secretary to the Free Church Mission, who has promised him to open the way to salvation The startling news of his intended baptism was heard with very great excitement by the multitude of students living in Thamboo and Linga Chetty Streets, and filled them with horror and dismay at the thought that a wavering student in his teens was to be hastily baptised

without the least occasion being given for parents and interested friends to correct his notions and win him back to his Hindu home Not only with the simple object of winning back a mistaken and unfortunate individual, but with grander and nobler aims of expressing their abhorrence at such hasty procedures on the part of the Free Church Missionaries, and protecting their beloved *Alma mater* from public suspicion and discrepute, the Hindu students warmly gathered together to adopt immediate measures

One of the students was voted to the chair Many speakers, representing the various districts and the several sections of the Hindu community, put forth strong arguments and convincingly showed that such hasty conversions as the one in question would materially endanger the prosperity of the College, and induce parents to hate the institution with quite a religious hatred

The following resolutions were adopted —

I That a deputation be sent at once to Mr Rae to address him on the point and ask him to postpone the ceremony at least until the arrival of the parents of the boy who have been telegraphed for

II That in case of the baptism taking place next day (Sunday) in spite of the request of the deputation, an urgent telegram be despatched to Dr Miller (now in Scotland) of the impending danger to the fame and prosperity of the College

Then a certain student of the College read a hastily printed address to the meeting in language grossly repugnant to the feelings of the assembled students The address was at once repudiated and disallowed

In accordance with resolution No 1, the deputation neglecting supper and every other convenience, immediately called at Mr Rae's house at 8 30 p m, with an address But it being found impossible to gain audience with the rev gentleman at that time, *the deputation handed over the address* and withdrew

They addressed a remonstrance to the Secretary of the Mission, and were assured by him that the lad would not be baptised until he had given proof of the strength of his convictions, and until his relatives had had a fair opportunity to discuss his intentions with him This assurance on Sunday morning should have satisfied the deputation that waited upon Mr Milne Rae on behalf of the students that, no unfair advantage would be taken of the recent avowal of belief in Christianity which had been made by a fickle schoolfellow of theirs, and they ought to have known that he is in no way connected with the government of their College, yet by yesterday morning they had talked themselves out of the propriety of conduct which has usually characterised them, and they acted in so disorderly a manner that the work of the College could not be proceeded with This morning about 440 out of the 510 students of the College absented themselves, and were joined just before the classes opened by 100 of the 200 boys who did attend. A meeting of between 400 and 500 of the students was then held in a temple in Armenian Street for the purpose of deciding on the further action that they considered they owed it to themselves to take They eventually adopted the following resolutions —

(1) That the Rev George Patterson be asked to offer a suitable apology to us for having assaulted some of the students

(2) That the College Senatus be pleased to assure us that none of the Professors of the College will indulge in any curriculum which is likely to wound the religious feeling of the students

(3) That the Principal be pleased to assure us that none of the Professors will take advantage of their position as such by exerting any undue influence, i e influence other *than by teaching Scripture*, on the conversion of any of the students

(4) That the Principal be requested to readmit the students who were dismissed yesterday and in the event of his refusing to do so, he give a satisfactory explanation of his refusal

(5) That the fines inflicted on the second class be not imposed, and that the suspension of that class be cancelled, as the conduct of the students was due to the general excitement in the College The second class offers an apology to the Rev G Pittendrigh for their behaviour during his hour with them

(6) That none of the students who attend this meeting will again attend the College until all the concessions enumerated above are granted

(7) That a memorial be sent to the Principal embodying a report of the proceedings of this meeting

The students have thus placed themselves in an attitude of irreconcilable hostility to the *raison dètre* of the College, and they say very plainly that they will not resume their attendance at the College until all their demands are acceded to It is hard on Dr Miller, who is at present on sick leave in Scotland, that he cannot transfer himself by telegraph from the Brig-of-Allan to Madras, for his influence with his "boys" is potent, but it is incumbent on the Acting Principal to vindicate his own position, and to defend the thoroughly well considered principles that govern the management of the College —*Mail*

COFFEE AND ITS CULTURE IN MYSORE

The *Madras Mail* —All the coffee consumed in the European and American world was originally derived from Arabia The plant, however, is not a native of Arabia, but of Abyssinia, and was not introduced into the former country until A D 1454, and, consequently, not until eight centuries after the time of Mahomet The Arabians found coffee to be stimulating and agreeable and, substituting it for forbidden wine, called it *kawah* of which the European name coffee is a corruption through the Turkish—the word in Arabic meaning wine Thereupon the Mahomedan doctors fell to disputing about the legality of the potation Coffee is not narcotic, but the contrary, the Arabian theologians, however, occupied themselves with the name not the thing In the end, the wholesome and agreeable beverage beat the doctors, and for nearly four centuries the use of coffee has been orthodox and extensive in Arabia Dr G V Poore, in a lecture upon coffee and tea, delivered recently at the Parkes Museum, said — I firmly believe that if a man, under the influence of mental or physical exhaustion, were offered a glass of gin, or a cup of real coffee, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter if he were aware of the marvellous stimulating effect which real coffee has' About the middle of the fifteenth century coffee was introduced from Arabia into Egypt, and from thence it spread over the rest of the Turkish Empire A Turkish merchant took the first bag of coffee to England in 1650, and in the same year his Greek servant made the first cup of English coffee About the same period it was introduced into France In sixty years' time it was familiarly known in England, as we find from Pope's well known lines in the 'Rape of the Lock'

"Coffee, which makes the politician wise,
And see through all things with his half shut eyes,"

For at least half a century Arabia yielded the whole supply In the year 1690 a certain Dutch Governor-General of India, one Jan Camphius sent as a curiosity to Holland a single coffee plant which he had raised by seed at Joddah, in Arabia The plant in question was carefully reared in a hot house at the Hague, and bore fruit Some berries from it were sent to Surinam, and these berries are the progenitors of the whole coffee plantations of America and its islands There is, however another version of the West Indian supply It is said to have been due to a distinguished French botanist Two plants were, under his care, taken the West Indies from the Botanic Gardens at Paris, but on the voyage the supply of water became nearly exhausted, when this person was so anxious to preserve the plants that he deprived himself of his own allowance in order to water the coffee plants From these two, it is added, all the coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung The first coffee plant known in Brazil was cultivated by a Franciscan monk of the name of Velloso, in the garden of the Convent of St Antonio The monk presented its fruit to the Viceroy, the Marquis of Lavradio, who judiciously distributed it to the planters This was in 1774 the date when the coffee plant was first introduced into Ceylon has, we are told, never been definitely ascertained It is generally supposed to have been brought from Arabia during the time of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon The origin of coffee in Mysore is due to a Mahomedan Saint named Baba Budon About two hundred years ago, this person proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca, and, on his return, brought some coffee seeds in his *calabash*, and, settling down on the hills, which are called after his name, planted the berries near his cave But local tradition also associates its introduction with one Bul Jamal Alla Magrabi, who was *one of the successors of* Baba Budan Over a century had elapsed before other gardens were raised, and about half a century more before British capital and enterprise were employed upon its cultivation The pioneers of the industry in Mysore were Mr Cannon 'who formed an estate on the high range immediately to the south of the Baba Budangiri, where the original coffee plants are still in existence, flourishing under the shade of the primeval forests', and Mr Green, who, in 1843, raised a plantation near Agar, in South Manzerabad The fact that Cannon's coffee trees are still extant proves that planters who have good soil and carefully cultivated and manured estates, need not fear their dying out at an early age The elevation at which coffee is produced varies from 2,200 to 4,200 feet above sea level, and it is known that the plant refuses to grow a mile distant from the coffee zone. The coffee of Mysore is known by three or more descriptions namely, 'Old Mysore,' the 'Coorg Kind' and the 'Cannon' brand, the latter being of the best description and most in favour in the London markets The produce from the plantations in the Koppa taluk is a successful rival of its neighbours In the Kadur District, where the coffee cultivation of Southern India is said to have had its origin the results of the industry for 1887 88 are encouraging, and its further development is expected The number of acres assigned to coffee is 80,908, of which mature plants occupy 49,162, immature 18,717, and the unplanted area is 19 029 The total area is divided into 11 531 plantations Europeans owning 434 and Natives 11 187, covering respectively, 27 128 and 53 480 acres, against 11,304 plantations (English 320 with 2,306 acres, and native 10 984 with 50 874 acres) in the year previous Madgiri and Koppa have the largest number of English estates 176 and 79 respectively With the last decade upwards of thirty estates have been opened out by Europeans in the latter Taluk Of native estates Chikmagalur is credited with the greatest number, viz 6 492 while the Europeans possess 49 The approximate yield was, under European management, 29,14 584 lbs, and under Native 27,80,780 lbs, total out turn 56,95 368 lbs In the year 1886 87 it was 28,07,496 and 13,05 020 lbs, respectively total 41,62,516 lbs The average produce of a full-bearing acre was 120 to 360lbs under English management, and from 28 to 230 under native

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) MINING COMPANY

The *Times of India* has received the following Telegram from Allahabad —A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated the 25th instant, says —In the House of Commons to day, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question put by Mr J M Maclean, regarding the mining concession, and the contract itself, the negotiations which led to it, and the circumstances under which it was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State can be found in the papers laid before Parliament last September For the subsequent transactions of Messrs Watson and Stewart, and of the company they formed, and the Nizam's relations thereto, the Secretary of State did not accept the responsibility On May 16 1887 the Secretary of State received from the Government of India a telegram in these words —"Hyderabad mining operations promise well Nizam's Government wishes to take shares in Company President thinks this desirable Recommends our raising No objection, while accepting no responsibility, have agreed" No action was taken on his telegram, and the Secretary of State was neither aware of the actual purchase of the shares nor gave Abdul Huq any assistance Mr Maclean asked whether it was held that the Government of India was not responsible for the transaction when it was consulted about the purchase of shares, whether no responsibility attached to it for not preventing an Indian Prince coming to London to be shamefully robbed Lord Randolph Churchill asked how it could be contended that the Secretary of State was not responsible for the action of the Government of India Mr Labouchere asked whether the telegram sent by Colonel Marshall, the English Private Secretary of the Nizam, appointed by the Governor General, to Abdul Huq, did not affect the responsibility of the Indian Government Sir John Gorst replied that he would like notice to be given of these questions It is generally believed in the lobby that the application of Mr Labouchere for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into Hyderabad affairs will not be opposed by the Government *Truth* publishes a strong statement, which has produced a sensation in city circles

A Special London telegram to the *Times of India* states —The Government has agreed to facilitate the hearing of a motion, proposing that a Committee of Inquiry should be appointed to inquire into the whole question of the formation of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 27th instant, says —Replying to Mr Labouchere, in the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst said that the Hyderabad Mining Company was formed under the concession given by the Nizam's Government and approved by the Government of India No objection was raised to the wishes of the Nizam to invest in the shares of the Company, but the Secretary of State had no knowledge of the other circumstances alleged by the honorable member Colonel Marshall, who was spoken of by Mr Labouchere as British Secretary, was not subject to the orders of the Indian Government, nor acting as their agent, when conducting the correspondence of the Nizam The Secretary of State saw no objection to an inquiry being made into the action of her Majesty's Government if a motion to that effect was made in the ordinary way, but he did not think that a Parliamentary inquiry was desirable into the conduct of a native sovereign or his ministers for whose action in matters of internal administration the Government of India were not responsible, and which that Government was under a treaty of obligation not to interfere with If any request for an inquiry should reach the Government of India from the Nizam himself, the fullest assistance in the power of the Home Government would be given Mr Labouchere appealed to the first Lord of the Treasury to facilitate the inquiry as requested The Committee were not to inquire into the Nizam's conduct, which was *clearly above suspicion, but into such occurrences* as took place in England Lord Randolph Churchill added what influence he had to the appeal of the member for Northampton, whose knowledge he said, in all company matters was unique in the House, because a strong representation had been made to him by the leading members of the Government of Hyderabad that he should protect the citizens of Hyderabad from frauds of a most remarkable character The Committee he thought ought to be appointed to inquire into the matter without delay, because the loss threatened was of great magnitude to the State Mr Labouchere added he was ready with a prima facie statement Mr W H Smith said that if a prima facie statement was laid before the House the Government would render all the assistance in their power It would be glad if the member for Northampton would repeat this question on the morrow Sir George Campbell then asked Sir John Gorst whether he was aware that by law Indian civil transactions were prohibited between native princes and British subjects except on the sanction of the Government of India, and whether, therefore the present transaction was not positively sanctioned as between the Government of India and the Nizam, Sir John Gorst said the present transaction complained of was not initiated with the sanction of the Government of India

A letter in the *Times* this morning whitewashes Huq and demands the evidence for the charges against him It declares that this is an intrigue to ruin him in consequence of his having pressed for a better policy than the Ministers The Company's shares have fallen notwithstanding a cable from Mr Furmival at Hyderabad declaring that the Nizam's Government are supplying the Company

Another correspondent telegraphs that the Hyderabad mining scandal continues to cause great stir at the India Office

Truth in its last issue reveals many details regarding the negotiations

The *Pioneer* understands that the case of the Hyderabad Government in connection with the mining scandal is now in the hands of the Attorney General in London for opinion and advice The *Pioneer* also writes —Our Secunderabad correspondent writes that at the Minister's dinner a few evenings ago he was informed by a society nobleman of considerable position that Mr Cordery had been suspended by the British Government simultaneously with Abdul Huq Every straw shows the way the wind blows In this case the expectation was father to the report

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 6th May—General Boulanger's history of the German invasion of France in 1870 has been published Two million five hundred thousand copies have been distributed gratis throughout France.

Rome, 7th May—The Emperor of Brazil is lying seriously ill at Milan

Charlottenburg, 7th May night—The Emperor Frederick is again confined to his bed, owing to an increased suppuration in his throat *His Imperial Majesty is better* to-night

Lucknow, 7th May—A very enthusiastic and crowded meeting of the Mahomedans was held here this evening in the Royal Hall compound Nawab Inayy Ataddoolah Khan Bahadur, the President, and several influential Mahomedans delivered the Hon'ble Ajudhinath, and solemnly assured the *audience that the charges brought* against him by certain interested opponents were entirely false A resolution expressing confidence in him was passed The whole meeting vehemently denounced Sir Syed Ahmed's views, and expressed sympathy with the National Congress About 5,000 persons were present

Charlottenburg, 10th May—The Emperor *Frederick rose from his bed at 11 a m to* day and afterwards received the Ministers His Imperial Majesty's appetite is now good

Ghazipur, 10th May—A most enthusiastic Meeting was held last evening at the Town Hall, when about 500 people were present Babu Sivanath Singh Taluqdar, Honorary Magistrate, and Vice President of the Municipal Board, presided Rajah Rampal Singh, and Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya delivered long and eloquent addresses on the aims and objects of the National Congress Babu Bholanath, a leading pleader, thanked the speakers The meeting terminated with enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress and the Congress

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

A HINDU NATIONAL COLLEGE.

However unphilosophical it may seem, to accept such a *dictum*, it would nevertheless appear to be sometimes quite possible for good to come out of evil At any rate, *what looks very much like a notable instance* of such an evolution shows signs of manifesting itself in connection with the agitation now going on among our co religionists at Madras, where a singularly remarkable *contretemps* has taken place between the senior students and the Professors of the Christian College That friction of some kind in an Institution bearing such a name, though, for the most part, attended by Hindus should not hitherto have arisen must strike most of our orthodox countrymen as being somewhat extraordinary; and to many of them it must have been a matter of regret that Hindu parents should have all these many years found it possible to permit themselves to expose their sons to the heterodox influence of an educational Institution of this sort, in which the doctrines of a religion avowedly opposed to Hinduism are at least insidiously instilled into the minds of its pupils Their conduct in regard to this matter would, in fact, be highly reprehensible from the point of view of the orthodox Hindu, but for the somewhat redeeming circumstance that the Madras Christian College, in spite of its name, has hitherto rigidly refrained from assuming an aggressive attitude in the direction of proselytism Hundreds of Hindu students have received a high class education in this Institution without finding their religious faith perverted by any direct *effort on the part of the Professors; and* thus it has happened that all misgivings as to the effect of the teachings of the missionary educationists had come to be perfectly lulled. Up till now—so far as we are aware—there has been no single instance of any direct attempt to induce a Hindu student to change his creed; and as a matter of fact, the College has not succeeded in making a convert of any of its pupils The first instance of this kind has been brought to public notice during the past few weeks, and there has in consequence, been a great commotion among our co religionists in Madras Even in this solitary case—the particulars of which must be already known to our readers—there has been fortunately no absolute change of faith, but merely a slight advance in that direction on the part of one weak-minded

and misguided pupil, and it does not appear that the missionary Professors are to blame, if we except the conduct of one of them in an unguarded moment, when he allowed his religious zeal to outrun his discretion in the class room by using expressions calculated to throw contempt on the sacred and ancient religion of our forefathers and ourselves Still this fact, isolated though it may be, has opened our eyes to possibilities of danger which had never impressed themselves on our minds so forcibly before It now becomes apparent that directly or indirectly the influences of Christian instruction—even for one hour a day in an Institution like the Madras Christian College may be at work secretly towards the pernicious end of weakening and diverting the religious feelings, beliefs, and aspirations of the best and brightest of our sons. Hence have arisen strong misgivings in our minds, which have led many of our great thinkers to turn their attention to a matter that ought to be nearest to the heart of all true Hindus—namely, the preservation of all that is holy and true and good in the religious traditions and doctrines of our ancient and venerable Creed

Thus it is that good has come out of evil, and we now find our hearts fully alive to the necessity for taking suitable steps in the direction just indicated The first impulse of what should prove a grand and glorious movement has been, we rejoice to observe, put in motion, and it is equally gratifying to us to find that that impulse has not only been given, but is also being steadily sustained by the most honored, the most enlightened and—what to us is far more estimable—the most orthodox of our men of light and leading—just such a one, for instance, as Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row, who has come forward nobly and with his usual prompitude to take the lead in showing us the way to secure our religion from the aggressive, though well meant, operations of missionaries of foreign creeds, whilst also fixing our own faith in the minds of our rising generation As a "guide, philosopher and friend," no one can be more trusted and relied upon than Dewan Raghunatha Row, and the judicious advice he has given the students of the Madras Christian College cannot fail to commend itself to all right thinking minds Not has the interest he has evinced in this matter stopped short here, but his embraced wider, grander and infinitely more important objects—all centering in the desire to have our religion and all that is best in our traditions preserved, protected, expanded and systematically taught and disseminated to the widest possible limits His central idea is that the rising generation should be confirmed in the faith of their forefathers, and so become imbued with the principles of the Hindu religion, as to be able to give a good account of the faith that is in them This grave purpose he would achieve by means of a Hindu Theological College, where high class secular and religious instruction should be imparted hand in hand, and, as a central measure, he would appear to advocate the development and organization of Pacheappa's College at Madras, which is now only a second grade secular college We are glad to find that Dewan Raghunatha Row's suggestions have been warmly taken up by a number of influential Hindu gentlemen in Madras, who have taken steps to promote the establishment of a "Hindu Theological College Fund", and are now appealing to all true Hindus for the required support With this Fund we find the name of Mr R Sivasankar Pandiya, B A, F T S, associated as Honorary President, while Messrs P. Gopinatha Pawker, M. Ramakrishnaiah Pantulu, and A Nanaboy Davey, have undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers As a preliminary measure they have issued printed circulars, in which they appeal to their fellow countrymen Need we say that we heartily commend this scheme to the attention of our readers in the sure confidence that it will receive substantial support from all orthodox Hindus?

Occasional Notes.

SEVERAL Punjab Vernacular papers strongly advocate the annexation of Cashmere

THE Calcutta Arya Samaj have offered a prize of Rs 5 000 to any one who can prove that idolatory in India has "emanated from the Vedas"

OFFICIAL notification of Sir Charles Bernard's resignation of the Indian Civil Service is expected shortly, and the substantive appointment of British Resident at Mysore will then become vacant

SIR Lepel Griffin Agent to the Governor General in Central India, left for Europe by the mail steamer *Peshawar* on Friday the 4th instant A number of leading men, shroffs, and others had specially come down to Bombay to wish Sir Lepel a pleasant voyage

AN Hyderabad correspondent telegraphs to a contemporary —' Messrs Inverarity, Lang and Burnson of the Bombay Bar, and two Solicitors are here advising Abdul Huq at a total cost of between four and five thousand rupees daily"

THE Gaekwar, who is still at Gotcharmal, hopes to be able to leave Bombay in the Italian mail steamer *Singapore*, which sails for Genoa on the 20th proximo Several officers in His Highness' service have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on the voyage

IT is said says the *Deccan Times*, that Rajah Srinivasarow Rao Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops has been suspended from duty pending enquiry into some irregularities connected with the payment of troops There is a rumour that the Commandant is also in trouble on the same account.

THE drinking population of the United States is estimated at 10,000 000, and the amount consumed by each person is in round numbers forty three gallons of malt liquors, a gallon and a half of wine, and nearly five gallons of spirits per year The annual amount of money spent on these beverages is £700,000,000

THE Nizam visited the Residency at Bolarum 5 30 P M on Monday, the 30th ultimo, accompanied by the Minister, Colonel Marshall, and Nawab Afsar Jung His Highness was received with a salute of twenty one guns, as it was his first visit to the new Resident After his interview, the Nizam joined the party in the grounds, and prayed

THE *Times of India* has received a telegram from London stating that Sir Henry James, Sir Richard Temple, Mr Slagg, Mr McLagan, Mr J P B Robertson (the Scotch Solicitor General) Mr Bristowe and Mr Lubouchere have been appointed as the Committee of Inquiry to investigate the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Concession Scandal

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary states that the *St James's Gazette* protests generally against the numerous and pressing appeals made to the Indian princes for subscriptions and donations to public objects, and urges that a rule should be framed forbidding appeals on behalf of objects not under the personal control of the princes, except with the special sanction of the Secretary of State

SOME time ago it was announced that the Prime Minister of the Amir of Bokhara had been assassinated The news is now confirmed, and it appears that on the day on which this event occurred, the 5th April, an attempt was also made to assassinate the Amir's Finance Minister The construction of the railway to Samarkand and Bokhara has, from all accounts, roused a strong anti Russian feeling in the country

A TELEGRAM to an Allahabad paper says —" A terrific storm accompanied by hail, dust, and rain, passed over Moradabad on Monday evening, 30th ultimo devastating the whole station Many lives were lost All the houses in cantonment were wrecked, and the city was much damaged The hail, falling did great damage to houses and trees Many perished No Europeans were killed there is scarcely a tree standing"

THE rumour is circulated in Bombay that Lord Dufferin leaves India in August and that Lord Ripon reigns over India during the *interregnum* between the departure of Lord Dufferin and the arrival of Lord Lansdowne Lord Ripon is highly respected throughout the country for his sympathy with the native population and for his liberal views, and there can be no doubt that his temporary appointment to the Viceroyalty of India will be hailed by the whole population

THE statement disseminated from Mhow that the Maharajah Holkar has handed over the administration of the Indore State to the Dowager Maharanee, Sir Kisso Rao, his uncle, and Bhaoo Khunna Singh, is not, says the *Times of India*, founded on fact "Holkar has on more than one occasion talked of handing over the government to his mother, assisted by the other two persons above named He has even drawn up a document to that effect, but he has never signed it Holkar is trying to find a Dewan in Bombay"

THE last issue of the *Deccan Punch* an Urdu paper published in Hyderabad, has a cartoon in which Moulvi Syed Yusuf-uddin, late Secretary to the Sudder Adalat board and Assa Hushen Pahlwan, are depicted holding Abdul Huq tightly by the arms while he is disgorging a stream of rupees Dr Agho nath stands with his hands in his coat pockets, superintending the operation and sternly calls out, "There is more in the stomach, there is more!" Dr Aghorath was the president and Moulvi Yusuf uddin and Assa Hushen, Secretaries, of the organization which protest against Abdul Huq's Chanda Railway Scheme

THE Nawab Mohsin ul Mooln, Political and Financial Secretary, Hyderabad and Mr Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, acting Inspector General of Revenue and Mr Gya Prasad, left Bombay on Friday the 4th instant for England The Nawab has been invited with full powers to represent the Nizam's Government, not only before the Parliamentary Committee, but in the law courts The powers are large enough to enable the Nizam's representative to compromise the matter, or to arrange for the reconstruction of the Company of which he holds an eighth of the capital, or for the formation of a new Company

Secretariat Appointments

MR B LEGGETT, District Magistrate, Coorg, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Coorg

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has, under present arrangements, accepted the Mysore Maharaja's invitation to visit Mysore, and has also expressed a desire to see Bangalore

POLITICAL —The following notification appears in the *Fort St George Gazette* —Mr F B K Wedderburn M C S, is appointed as a Political Agent of the third class and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge during the absence on privilege leave of Major D Robertson or until further orders

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER — We regret to have to record the death of Mr P Masilmony Moolaiar at his residence in Ulsoor on the night of Wednesday last He deceased gentleman was a Municipal Commissioner of Sultan Mungalpet, for the Ulsoor Division, and was also the *Dharmakartha* of Soobramanyaswamy's temple situated there He was a large land owner and a gentleman of independent means, he died from the effects of a carbuncle with which he had been suffering

STATION MUNICIPALITY —A general election of Municipal Commissioners for the Station Municipality will take place on the 1st, 8th and 15th of August next. With the object of rendering the election as complete as possible copies of houses in the Cantonment are being supplied with printed forms to be filled and returned to the Municipal Office, showing a great deal of information about the houses they occupy, as to owners names, rents paid, period occupied, &c

AN ENTERTAINMENT TO NATIVE GENTRY — A very large number of guests were present on Wednesday night, at the entertainment given by Mr Hajee Jan Mohomed, a merchant Prince of Bangalore, at his residence in Ulsoor Sub street, in honor of the recent marriage of his son Alli Sub Among the distinguished guests were, a Prince of Cochin, Mr T R A. Thumba Chetty, Offg Chief Justice, Mr A R Sivaprathy Modaliar, Councillor, and a host of others including all the wealthy Merchants, both of the Pettah and the Cantonment A band was specially obtained from Madras to play on the occasion, the guests were liberally treated to the complimentary *Pan Supari* and *attar*

MR. JUSTICE MEENAKSHIYA AND THE BAR —The dinner given to Mr Meenakshiya, Offg third Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, on Thursday evening last, by the Anglo Indian Gentlemen of the Bar, proved a great success There were present Sir Harry Prendergast, the British Resident Mr F E K. Wedderburn, Assistant Resident, Colonel H M S Magrath, Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr E Howetson District Magistrate, Mr C Meenakshiya, Mr P D Shaw and Mr Wilkins, Barristers at Law and several others Dinner was laid out at S T M, the band, of the 1st Madras Pioneers was in attendance After dinner, Mr J. W Hayes, Sr, proposed the toast of the " Queen Empress of India" which was drunk with enthusiastic honors the band striking up the National Anthem.

LAND AND CROPS IN MYSORE —Of the total area in the Province—29,071 square miles and 597 acres—a little over a third or 8 713 square miles are cultivated. 4,995 square miles are cultivable and 12,951 square miles are uncultivable The crops cultivated and the extent of their cultivation are as follows Rice 653,247 acres, wheat 17,051 other food grains 3,492,293, oil seeds 214,232, sugar cane 31,543, cotton 11,525, fibres 6 057, tobacco 13 879, coffee 102,501, vegetables 31,415, mulberry 9,031, cocoanut and areacanut 130 935 In the Shimoga District rice leads the way, while wheat, oil seeds and cotton take first place in Chitaldroog In the Mysore District the greatest area is under food grain cultivation. Sugar cane finds much favor in the Kolar district and the cultivation of the 'fragrant wood' Mysore leaves all other districts far behind Coffee is cultivated in the three districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur, the lion's share falling to the former Tamarind cultivates the largest extent of cocoanut and areacanut, the famous "Ganga panee" nut—used largely for drinking—is grown at Gubbi Tea and opium are not cultivated in Mysore, and of indigo only three acres were under cultivation in the past official year

General Summary.

THE WEATHER —For several days the weather in Madras has looked rather threatening, and the restlessness of the barometer has justified some apprehension. At about 4 o'clock Friday morning there was a welcome fall of rain, and showers have fallen off and on during the day The temperature which has been oppressive lately, has been agreeably influenced by the wind that is blowing from the north-east. The Port Officer, Madras, received the following telegram from Calcutta this morning —" Small cyclonic storm approaching Madras Coast between Madras and Nagapatam Centre nearer latter station than the former The storm is small, and apparently of not much intensity "—*Mail*

ENROLMENT OF NATIVES IN VOLUNTEER CORPS —This question is beginning to assume a practical aspect, several influential and respectable natives at Goots, including a Lawyer and a Vakil, having applied for enrolment into the Company of the Madras Railway Volunteers now at that Station These men have expressed their willingness to wear the uniform, boots, and helmets of the Regiment and to drill, side by side, with their European and Eurasian comrades At a meeting of the Officers of the Madras Railway Volunteers called to consider this application, the order of Government sanctioning the enrolment of Natives was read and in accordance with the ruling therein contained, that enrolments can only be made " if the corps is willing to receive them, it was resolved that Officers commanding companies be requested to forward the votes of their men for or against the admission of the present native applicants —*Ibid*

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BULSAR —A correspondent writes to us from Bulsar that a disastrous fire occurred in the town on Wednesday night last, when houses and property, of the aggregate value of about five lakhs of rupees were destroyed The fire first originated in a bundle of hay placed in a canjee shed used as a stable for cattle It soon spread to the neighbouring shops and houses, and continued to rage with unabated force until the evening of the following day There was only one manual fire engine belonging to the Municipality, which proved utterly incapable to arrest the progress of the fire Another fire-engine belonging to the B B & C I Railway Company was subsequently brought to the scene of the fire, and it did good work for a time, inasmuch as the ravages made by the fire were temporarily checked The Collector of Surat, who had his camp at Pethal, which is about five miles from Bulsar, on learning the fact, came to the scene of the fire, and at once telegraphed to Surat for fire-engines to be sent by *the next train leaving that station*. Surat officials sent three engines, which were worked day and night under the superintendence of the Collector, the Forest Com-

missioner, and other officials of the place Notwithstanding the best efforts of the Government officials, and the timely aid given by a body of men belonging to the regiment stationed at Pethal, and the Parsee inhabitants of the town, a great portion of the street was burnt down to the ground About 75 houses and shops containing all sorts of inflammable and other articles have been destroyed by the fire There is a great panic in the town Many of the people whose property has been destroyed have become homeless and destitute —T J

Extracts.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

LIBERALITY OF THE NIZAM

The *Hindu* —Sri Mahant Raghavendrajee the High Priest of Tirupathy, has in the following letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association, made the very liberal offer of a money donation of Rs 4 000, and to pay half the cost of the pay and charge allowance to provide for Hospital accommodation for a female Apothecary or Hospital Assistant He writes —

'I have read with much pleasure and interest the second report of the National Indian Association, Madras Branch I shall be extremely glad to take some part, though infinitesimal it be, in the labours of the Association, and to contribute as my quotum a scholarship for an Apothecary for four years, for two Hospital Assistants for three years, and for two Midwives at a time for three years or eight Midwives in all I shall also be glad to pay a donation of Rs 1,000, and to award a gold medal at a cost of Rs 30 and Rs 20 to each of the successful candidates who obtains the highest number of marks in midwifery, from Apothecary and Hospital Assistant classes respectively, and to award a silver medal of Rs 10 to the first candidate in the midwifery class of each term If the Association can see their way to send out a passed Apothecary or Hospital Assistant to Tirupathy, I shall further be prepared to bear half of his pay and charge allowance in addition to providing decent Hospital accommodation I trust that my humble offer will be acceptable to the Association On hearing from you, I shall arrange to pay every month my subscription into the Sub Treasury of this place, in advance within the end of the third week '

DIWAN BAHADUR RAGUNATH ROW'S RESIGNATION

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —The resignation of Mr Raghunath Rao is the most unpalatable act that may be conceived of It is said that His Highness the Holkar is not quite attentive to his duties Further that he is often unreasonable and capricious If this is so the Dewan to His Highness is to put up with some measure of personal inconvenience which adds to the troubles of his work But one might expect a gentleman like Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao possessing a little bit of more patience and sacrificing spirit than what can be expected from an ordinary man, who would allow the balance of his mind to be turned by any amount of inconvenience and trouble, in excess of the regular standard of his duties and responsibilities No doubt the Dewan Bahadur is in an advanced state of age, owing to which he might refuse to bear the extra strain imposed by the youthful capricious tendencies or mutinousness of the ruler. But, if this were the reason of the old Minister's resignation, he certainly ought to have managed to shake off the post in a manner not to injure the interests of the State It is a great pity, however, that the Dewan has so unhorsed in his act of resignation as to injure the State seriously He has by the manner in which he has announced his resignation, managed to lend himself as an instrument to those who are sworn enemies of the dignity and rights of Native Princes He has, in fact, supplied capital to the *Pioneer* and Sir Lepel Griffin under whose shelter, we understand, he did not disdain to support himself Altogether, we condemn the resignation, and, in a still greater measure the manner in which it is being communicated to the public

INDIAN LEGAL ADMINISTRATION

The *Times of India* —Wherever laws exist and wherever the administration of the law is entrusted to courts of justice, the danger will always exist of the richer classes being enabled by their longer purses to overwhelm the poorer classes Intricacies of procedure and legal technicalities will place stumbling blocks in the way of every litigant, however righteous his cause may be, quite apart from the minor risks (such as want of punctuality or a blunder ing memory,) which will equally serve to wreck a good case And if there is any country in which it is more than usually important that the courts should be vigilantly circumspect to protect the ignorant and the weak, it is assuredly this India of our creation Of our creation, because we have instituted new tribunals, new laws, and new methods There is one essential feature in which our administration may be said to differ from the methods of former Governments When the question is, whether justice has been done between man and man, we rely not on the character and reputation of the judge, but on the perfection of our system Never mind who is the judge, but is the record complete? Never mind whether one party or the other was too poor or too ignorant to marshall the really material evidence, but is the evidence as it exists on the record satisfying one way or the other? And if the dispute should ultimately happen to be decided by the application of a principle or rule which the parties never heard or dreamt of when they took their case into the local court in some market town, but which rule has been enunciated in some tribunal six thousand miles away, why that is a part of the system and there is an end of the matter But there are dangers in such a system unless the district judges are officers who have been taught by long training and experience to detect the wiles of cunning litigants As an example, we may point out that it is notorious that in certain parts of this Presidency the following sort of thing is going on —A litigant who is out of possession of any property to which he wishes to lay claim does not go into court and make his claim and proceed to prove it That would entail his undertaking the burden of proving his own case, a straightforward course which nothing would justify So he first lets the property to an obliging and pseudo tenant against whom, in due course, he obtains a decree for ejectment Then comes the real trial for his execution proceedings in ejectment of the pseudo tenant are naturally followed by the real occupant putting in his claim The genuine occupant is thereupon called on to prove his claim in the execution proceedings in ejectment under the collusive decree against a third person As the burden of proving his claim is thus thrown upon the genuine occupant, our ingenious and wily suitor succeeds in his original purpose of coming into court as a defendant in a case in which he obviously ought to be the plaintiff, which serves to show that the Court is not the only place where an antagonist can be 'jockeyed' But when we take into consideration the possibilities in sharp practice open to the petty lawyer, in our own country, some conception can be formed of the chicanery which is feasible in an up country village in India if the litigant is really dishonest

RESERVE FUND

The *Hindu* —In reviewing the report of the Third Congress our contemporary of the *Advocate of India* suggests that "the Congress should have a reserve fund of a million sterling Then it will be a power ' Our contemporary is perfectly right No agitation in respect to any matter will succeed unless it can command an adequate supply of money Even in the present infant stage of the Congress, the Reception Committee of Madras spent almost thirty thousand rupees in entertaining their 600 and odd guests, and if the travelling expenses of the delegates are included, the total amount spent on account of the Congress would be not less than a lakh of rupees But, still, when the vast interests involved in the movement are taken into account, a lakh of rupees is a trifle Our contemporary reminds us, that in the struggle that Mr Gladstone is carrying on in behalf of Ireland he has been aided with sums of money besides which the total contributions of all Native India towards the Congress are utterly insignificant Mr Chamberlain has spent a fortune in furthering his own political propaganda Yet, the objects which have called the Congress into existence are certainly of immensely greater importance and concern to a larger number of people than the movements in which Mr Gladstone or Mr Chamberlain is interested There are many Native gentlemen who are wealthy, and who sympathize with the Congress, and they will have soon to respond liberally to a call for pecuniary help The people are poor, no doubt, but they are not at all poor in the spirit of charity Only let us calculate the enormous money that is spent on the temples and the idols worshipped there, and we will have an idea of the wealth available for purposes of public good But education must spread more largely and must take a firmer root among the people before the spirit can be diverted into more useful channels The pitiful ignorance that is now displayed by our countrymen who lavish their money upon temples, is astounding They must be aware of the frightful mismanagement to which those institutions are subject What charity intends for the idol and the deceitless cupidity and rascality appropriate, and the object of the donors is realized not in one out of a hundred cases A large sum of money is spent in making jewels for the idols, but who knows what becomes of these jewels in course of time? We do not say that every wealthy man ought to set apart his surplus money for the objects of the Congress but surely, if charity is to continue a meritorious feature in human character, it ought not to spend itself in objects which are childish in themselves and simply degrading to the true spirit of religion and devotion It ought to manifest some discrimination and encourage objects which will do real good to men in satisfying their spiritual or temporal cravings And certainly no enlightened man will hesitate in making his choice, if he has money to spare between making jewels for the idols and handing it over to the promoters of the National Congress But we are in hopes that as our people become more educated and as the objects of the Congress become more familiar to them, the requisite funds will be forthcoming Hitherto no effort has been made to create a special fund but it will have soon to be made if the movement is to proceed steadily and with satisfactory results

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL

The *Statesman* —There is some little confusion in the Indian Press generally—to which we have ourselves perhaps contributed—as to the precise nature of the loss with which the Nizam is threatened What he will really lose if the 'concession' is upheld—as the whole of the Mining rights throughout his territories Under the influence of the Residency, ignorantly supported as we know by the Government of India and the India Council in London, he has been persuaded to obtain the whole of the Mining rights in his territories, to Abdul Haq and his confederates The Nizam's loss, therefore, or to speak more correctly—the loss of his subjects—is the gratuitous abandonment to Abdul Haq of every State right in the Mines throughout the Hyderabad territories It has been spoken of as a specific loss of £1 000 000 sterling on the ground that this was the sum for which the concession was sold, as soon as it was obtained, to the Hyderabad Deccan Company, which was got up in the usual way, for purchasing concession which Haq and his confederates had obtained gratuitously No one suspects the Government of India of more than simple inadvertency to understand the gravity of the step that was recommended by the Residency, and supported almost as a matter of course by the Foreign Office It is this complete identification of the Foreign Office with its political agencies that is the source of nearly all our difficulties with the Native States The Native Prince protests against the course of the Resident, but the appeal is useless as it is once submitted to the Resident who as a matter of course, has no difficulty whatever in so reporting upon the appeal as to insure its rejection with the usual stereotyped phrase, that "the Government of India having carefully considered the appeal, sees no reason to differ from the views of the Resident" The Resident is practically the final authority when the Prince ceases to remonstrate and 'shuts himself up in seclusion' It is devoutly to be hoped that this great scandal at Hyderabad, will at last work its overthrow There are circumstances however in connection with the Mining concession not yet made public, which if properly presented, will, we think, compel the Government of India to compensate the young Nizam for any loss that he will otherwise sustain At present his loss is the ownership of all the Mines, open or prospective, throughout his territories, as he has been persuaded to transfer them bodily to Haq and his confederates It is absurd to suppose that the value of these Mines was simply the million sterling for which Haq sold them They may be worth, and are believed to be worth, an indefinite amount of money and the 'concession' on this ground alone will, if found to be valid have to be resumed in all interests At present we say, the Nizams' loss is the loss of all Mining rights throughout his territory, and if their value is correctly estimated, a million sterling will be but a fraction of their true worth In addition to this loss there will be the loss of one half the sum that Haq induced him to pay for the 12 500 shares in the Company at £12 per share These two items—the loss of all his Mining rights, and the money he has paid for shares in the Company—constitute the Nizam's loss by the transaction The shares are *100 000 in number of £10 each, fully paid* up to what extent Haq and his friends have unloaded themselves of these shares is not yet known We know that the Nizam was made to buy one eighth of the whole number under the false pretence that it was very difficult ( ) to get them, and we may be sure that the concessionaires have sold all the shares they could The men who have been unfortunate enough to buy them, will probably lose one half the amount they paid for them, or more The public interest in the case is a very much wider one, and the exposure of the fraud should prove a death-blow to our present political agency system altogether

THE MADRAS MUHAMADANS AND THE CONGRESS

From the Jarida i Roz gar —We give below the English translation of the account of the recent meeting of the Mahomedans at Royapettah, as given in the *Jarida i Rozgar* a paper, we are told, of every great respectability and influence —

We hear that a meeting was held on Saturday the 28th April, at about 5 P M, at the residence of Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, Royapettah The meeting consisted of about 75 Muhamadan gentlemen, of whom 30 were the students of the Madrasa i Azam and the Harris School Mohamed Mahmud Khan Bahadur was voted to the chair and Ahmed Muhiuddin Khan Bahadur was appointed Secretary Arrangements were made beforehand by Ahmed Muhiuddin Khan Bahadur for the nomination of movers of resolutions that were to be presented for the consideration of the meeting and the resolutions were duly moved with a short introductory speech After certain resolutions were passed Moulvi Syed Shah Nizamuddin Saheb Fukhree who was entrusted with the resolution that it is not advisable for the muslims to join the Congress, stepped forward to move the resolution with which he had been entrusted, he commenced his speech with an eulogium on the Chairman and other gentlemen present 'After briefly alluding to the manifold advantages that would accrue by a just and impartial consideration of a question, he began to dilate upon the various aspects of the resolution he had in hand The speaker had not far advanced, when the President and the Secretary interrupted him, on the ground that the speech of the Moulvi Saheb was prejudicial to the objects of the meeting Whereupon, the Moulvi Saheb urged that, inasmuch as the resolution and the objects of the promoters of the meeting set justice entirely at defiance, he could not, with fairness, countenance such a proceeding "I have every right' continued the Moulvi to give expression to my individual opinion on the subject I have got, I believe, strong arguments in support of my contention If however, the President, contrary to justice, does not permit me to continue my speech, I shall perforce put a stop to it' Dr Mohiudeen Sheriff Khan Bahadur was of opinion that it would be derogatory to the dignity and prejudicial to the objects of the meeting to resort to such an abrupt procedure as that of gagging the mouth of the Moulvi Sahib Sultan Muhiuddin Sahib Bahadur, Presidency Magistrate, expressed his con-

currence with the Doctor The Moulvi Saheb said that if the meeting would listen to his arguments with patience, they would be perfectly convinced of the justness of his contention and of the validity of his arguments Pained by the indecorous procedure of the President, the Moulvi Saheb ventured once more to address the President and said, "when I pondered over your resolution carefully, many arguments against it have struck me, and I cannot with justice refrain from expressing them here, so that the audience may become acquainted with my views You may hear my opinion on the subject and the arguments that I would advance in support of my contention, and if you then dissent from me, you may make a note of the same I shall then prove it by means of stronger arguments It is the duty of the whole meeting, and not that of one or two individuals either to accept my views or to reject them" In spite of the Moulvi Saheb asking a second time for permission to continue his speech, the Chairman and the Secretary, nevertheless stuck up to their former order The Moulvi Saheb then expressed his intention of severing his connection with the meeting as he had found that the proceedings were conducted in a very unsystematic and disorderly manner When the Moulvi Saheb left the Hall he was followed by a large number of those present

Strange, indeed, that the Moulvi Saheb, having been entrusted with this resolution, with a view of advancing sound arguments to support the attitude of the Mussulmans for keeping aloof from the Congress begin to adduce arguments deprecating the same, and it was considered expedient to put a stop to the speech, rather than attempting to refute his arguments Hence the Moulvi Saheb discontinued his speech and left the Hall, followed by several others We give below, for the information of our readers, the full text of the speech delivered by the Moulvi Saheb, in which we find nothing objectionable

"This meeting declares that the dissatisfaction of Mussulmans to take part in any political movement set on foot by the Hindus does not imply race antagonism, but is due to a diversity of interests The Muhamadan community sincerely hopes to live on the best possible terms with their Hindu, Christian and Parsi brethren, whatever the differences as to policy that may prevail,"—He delivered an eloquent and long speech in Hindustani in the midst of which he was stopped by the President as he spoke in favour of the Congress! The Moulvi before opening the subject appealed to the Chairman and the leaders assembled to calmly consider over the question and not to form their opinions against the Congress hastily and loudness its promoters He said —

I shall be the first to accept a resolution for which I had been called upon to speak, but I do not hold that the general public of the Muhamadan community did not join the National Congress First the most respectable members of the Muhamadan community of Madras, the Hon'ble Mr Hamayun Jah Bahadur was represented in the Congress as a delegate for the District of St Thome He in his letter to the Secretary of the National Congress informs that nothing can be more pleasing and honorable to him than to represent the people of Mylapore at the Congress At a meeting of Anjumani, Moufidi Islam Muhamad Muhamad Khan Bahadur, now chairman, Moulvi Nizamudeen Khan Bahadur Abdul Siakur Sahib, and Abdul Rahiman Sait were elected delegates All these delegates were present, but Muhamad Muhamad Khan Bahadur, owing to ill health, was unable to attend The President, of the Central Muhamadan Association, Honorable Mir Hamayun Jah Bahadur, Vice Presidents Haji Abdullah Muhamad Patcha Saib, Mr Ausmudeen Saib Bahadur, and several members attended the Congress as delegates There were other well known influential Muhamadans also present There were delegates from different districts as well as from several parts of India from the Muslim community Under these circumstances how could it be said that Mussulmans of India did not join the Congress Of course there are some Muhamadans in certain parts of India who are adverse to the Congress especially Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur together with his followers But there are also Muhamadans who uphold the cause of the Congress upon substantial grounds Messrs Sayani and Hamudeen Tyabjee are its warm supporters This Congress consists of all nations of India and not either of Hindus, Muhamadans, Europeans or Parsis in particular On the other hand, all Hindus, Muhamadans, Europeans and East Indians have joined the Congress All creeds and nations born or domiciled or inhabiting India will undoubtedly be called the Indians for instance though I am descended from the Prophet Mohamed, for the fact that I am an inhabitant of India, I am an Indian Muhamadan, and other nations inhabiting India are equally termed Indians The main object for which the Congress was started is, that the rights and the privileges of the Indians may be obtained from Government on whom the welfare of all subjects without prejudice to caste or religion depends Politics and the welfare of the subjects have no connection whatever with religion We only desire that opinions of the Indians should be asked in matters of administration This is no new law It is related that during the reign of Emperor Akbar a spacious building was created in which that great Mussulman sought the counsel of Mahamadan and Hindu noblemen The same principle was adopted by the other emperors and kings To stand against the Congress is, gentlemen, to act against our own welfare and interest It is also to be observed that Hindus and Muhamadans have been acting most friendly in olden times They were ennobled by our kings and were given confidential posts of ministers and other high and honorable positions They had been by heart and soul well-wishers of Muhamadan rule Up to this moment, Hindus enjoy jageers and inams granted by our kings How can we then raise objections against their Congress, and why should we not join them in matters relating to the beneficial interest of the general public Therefore, I am of opinion that all Muslims should join unanimously in holding the opinion that the action of the Congress had been and shall be fully legal and reasonable Of course we shall never be opposed to any such resolutions of the Congress as may be determined to our own interests or to those of Government in their peaceful administration

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE DISTURBANCE.

ADDRESS BY DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW

On the evening of the 9th inst, several hundreds of students belonging to the several Colleges and Schools in the city assembled at the Gangaroonda Mantapam in Triplicane to hear Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row's address on the subject of the recent disturbances in the Christian College The hour fixed was 6 o'clock, but in consequence of other engagements the Dewan did not arrive until past 7 o'clock, the students in the meantime showing signs of great impatience On reaching the Mantapam Mr Raghunatha Row was received with great enthusiasm, and after he had finished his usual business at the customary Wednesday meetings at the Mantapam, viz, reading and explaining in the vernacular a portion of the Bhagavata, he proceeded to address the assembled students as follows —

BRETHREN,—Man is said to be religious by nature History has not yet disclosed to us a country, however barbarous it may be, the inhabitants of which do not recognise the existence of some Superior Being to whom their allegiance is due We Aryans, have always been a religious people (Hear, hear) We cannot live without it It was, therefore, the practice of our forefathers to commence the education of a child with religious instruction This practice has, of late, fallen into disuse Many have been the evils we have been, knowingly or not, suffering from this neglect of duty And to this neglect the prevalence of many unmeaning and, in some cases, of mischievous practices, which unfortunately are associated with religion This state of things creates unrest in the mind of an Aryan, particularly in one who is educated in other branches of knowledge, just as you, students of the Christian College are (Applause) The preachers of other religions very properly try to give root to such a mind by placing before him the better part of their religions, by comparing it with the grosser part of what is called the Aryan religion as practised by the uninstructed masses, and thus inducing him to believe in the superiority of their religion to Aryanism To effect this foreigners, with the kindest of intentions, spend millions of Rupees, employ some of the best educated of their countrymen, teach them Gospels, and sometimes succeed in their object What happened the other day in the case of a student of the Christian College demonstrates what I have been explaining to you The idea of one of their comrades going over to another religion from theirs was not pleasing to the students of the College They wanted to prevent it, and, in attempting to prevent it, the inexperienced students committed errors, which have caused them trouble and loss, which they cannot now avoid, and which they must suffer with equanimity They should admit their errors and apologise for them They must also submit to punishments, which they may believe they were not justly liable to They must conform to the discipline of the College as good boys Such a course is the best for them to adopt, if they wish to consult their individual interests I would advise such of them as are careful to further their own interests to follow the course I have just mentioned If, however, there be any among them who would consider it to be wrong in principle to be taught a foreign religion before he knows his own, and who feels therefore strong antipathy to read in a College where, according to its discipline, he is bound to read and receive lessons in a foreign religion, despite the pecuniary losses arising from giving up his study in the College I need not say that it is his duty to seek education in some other place of instruction (Loud applause) I must not hesitate to tell you that the true remedy is altogether a different one It is to learn his own religion and become well posted in it (Applause) When this is accomplished, it is immaterial where one reads for academic honors, and what religion is taught to him there I am not one of those who would say that one should stick up for his religion, whether he believes it to be the best or knows it to be inferior to some other religion Liberty of conscience is a noble right of man It should never be prostituted If one is convinced that some other religion is better than the one he himself professes, it is his duty to embrace that religion which he considers to be better It, therefore, a student who knows his own religion fairly upon proper and patient enquiry, that his religion is inferior to some other religion, he should, as a matter of duty, adopt the superior one and give up the inferior (Hear hear) Until Hindu students become well posted in their Aryan religion, they should not be allowed to read in an institution where foreign religions are taught (Loud applause) It is the duty of the Hindus to provide means whereby their child can gain a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Aryan religion Until such means are provided, the students should be made to prosecute their studies in a College where no foreign religion is taught Attempts should be made to secure instruction for such students in neutral or National Colleges (Hear, hear, and applause) Now, brethren, you will see that our remedy is to know our own religion, and if you want educat on in other branches your duty is to read in a College which is either neutral or one in which the Aryan religion is taught Unfortunately for you, you have not got a place like that for the present What we, as Hindu Aryans, should do is not to blame those who no work ag with the kindest of intentions and who wish to teach us what they believe to be good, but to have an institution in which our own religion will be taught, or at least, in which a foreign religion is not taught (Loud applause) Now, we have two such institutions in Madras one the Presidency College and the other Patcheappah's College The Presidency College is supposed to be neutral, and Patcheappah's College, although following neutrality to a certain extent, is not bound to follow that neutral position It is, therefore the duty of every Aryan who has any respect for himself or for his religion to see that such a place, as I now speak of, is created by the efforts of the whole nation—an institution to which we might send our children without any fear of their being instructed in things which we do not want them to be instructed in before they know their own religion Futurity will decide this All that I can say now is if you Hindu brethren, make any such attempt to raise Patcheappah's to a First Grade College in which our children may be taught for need no honors, with or without instruction in religion it will be well and good If not, there must be another College To make Patcheappah's do that part of the work of which I am now speaking is, certainly a more feasible measure Therefore, it must be the duty of every Hindu parent who is interested in his children's welfare to see, whether, by his individual labours or by speaking to his brethren, he could not establish a place where he could send his children without the fear of their children being taken away, as it were, from their own religion, which they are not taught To effect this, if an attempt is made by our countrymen, I do not think that there is any fear of disappointment We are large in numbers, even though we are not rich How much money have we not spent in card playing? How much have we not spent in treats? How much have we not buried in the rich clothing of our females? It is perfectly possible for each man to contribute a little towards the world be National College or towards supplementing the funds of Patcheappah's College, whereby our children might be educated without any fear of their being taught some foreign religion (Applause) All that is now required is a little genuine zeal, not the zeal which we very often show in India but that zeal one hundredth part of it—which a missionary shows in teaching his religion That man gives up his relations, gives up his chance of success in the world, and comes here and risks everything, with the intention of carrying out the principle which he has in view Let him be sent to prison, let him be opposed, or reviled or maltreated against yet he would not leave his point Follow the example of these missionaries in this respect "Learn from low and mean, a noble mind can virtues glean" Do this, brethren, for God's sake, for India's sake, for your sake if for my sake (Applause) If my Hindu brethren shall think of making any such attempt, I am prepared to contribute my mite towards the object In the meanwhile, all I can do is to give to the Aryan religion, and circulate among you copies of a lecture which I some time ago delivered on religion in Patcheappah's Hall Here are my opinions which I have given you Whether I am right or wrong it is for you to decide, and, after deciding, it is for you to see whether it is not for every one of you—whether a boy or an adult or an old man—to make it for yourselves shoulder to shoulder to see an institution established, either by helping Patcheappah's or by any other means which by all means of attaining, we become for ever static, and when there is no fear of your children being educated differently from that which you wish to have it colored. (Loud and continued applause)

Mr Raghunatha Row then read the following paper, copies of which were being freely circulated about the city yesterday evening —

HINDU TUITION AT COLLEGE FUND

(Established in Madras on 1st May, 1888)

"GENTLEMEN,—The steadily strong influence of Christian Missionaries resulting in serious conquests to many Hindu families, the natural dread of Hindu parents to send their children to Missionary Institutions the deeply felt want of religious instruction among Hindu students the need felt with friends of Government from the cause of higher education in India by suggesting that the cause should be upheld by rich and influential native gentlemen, after other Hindu gentlemen to establish a National College in the Metropolis of Southern India to meet both secular and religious education the ample scope afforded for the establishment of such a College considering the very limited spread of higher education, and lastly, the unchecked demand of heavy fees in Schools and Colleges, all the circumstances and considerations have impelled us to establish an a Hindu Theological College for teaching the general principles of Hinduism as a non-sectarian basis and for imparting secular instruction up to the B A Standard of the Madras University, and for promoting thus the moral restraint Hinduism as a whole To attain such a noble object, the hearty support and cooperation of the Hindu community is highly essential We have already received such encouraging assurances of sympathy and support from some patriotic and generous Hindu gentlemen of Madras to enable us to entertain strong hopes of establishing at first a Hindu Tuitional High School by the beginning of next year We the undersigned, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully request that all Hindu Maharajahs, Rajahs, Zamindars, Jagirdars, landed proprietors, samans, merchants, lawyers, and other liberal-hearted gentlemen will, with their usual generosity and charitable disposition, contribute liberally towards the attainment of our noble object and send their donations to the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers of the Hindu Theological College Fund, originally as We have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

R Sivasankara Pandiyan, B A, F T S, Honorary President

T Ganapathi Tawker, M Ramaiyashmuth Pantulu, A Nanamay Davey } Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 14, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XV.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1888. [No 20.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

Reduced Rates of Subscription from 1st January 1888.

In compliance with the request of several of our constituents, and with a view to bring this Journal within the reach of persons of limited means, we have reduced the rates of subscription as follows —

ENGLISH AND KANARESE	TOWN.	MOFUSSIL.
For 12 Months ..	8—0—0	9—0—0
" 6 " ..	4—0—0	4—8—0
" 3 " .	2—8—0	2—8—0

ENGLISH OR KANARESE		
For 12 Months..	4—0—0	5—0—0
" 6 "	3—0—0	2—8—0
" 3 " ...	1—4—0	1—8—0

To Anche Matsaddies, Hobaly and Talaq School Masters, Shanbagues, Patels and students, the paper will be supplied at the same rates as to Town Subscribers. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than *three Months. Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.*

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For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
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All advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Persons advertising are requested to state the number of times *each advertisement is to appear, or instructions* will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. *Contracts Advertisements entered into at* reasonable terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half annas value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not received.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, *Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and* all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood

Price Rs. 1. per phial, Packing As 4

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BAKASHA.

An infallible and speedy remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping cough and other Chest diseases. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod Liver Oil.

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COMPOUND OIL OF NEEM

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

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Price Rs 12 8 for complete cure—one Month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 days' use of this medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs. 1-8 for complete cure—One week. Packing As 2,

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 day's use brings the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1-8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease, and brings on conception.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—one week.

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature, and Occultism. It consists of not less than sixty-four pages of reading matter, and its content will be found highly interesting to all who care for mystical lore and ancient learning. Subscription (payable in advance) *Rupees 8 per annum*, single copy Rupee 1. Back numbers and volumes may be obtained at the same price. Money Orders or Cheques should be made payable to the Manager, *Theosophist* Office, and all business communications should be addressed to him at Adyar, Madras

Notice.

The Pondicherry mystery Demonstone-shower, and all Phantom Phenomena, scientifically explained in "Posthumous Humanity" by D'Assier. Price Rs. 2 14 by V. P. P

Palmistry, Thought Reading, magic Spiritualism and all Occult Sciences Catalogue free.

Apply to Manager,

"Theosophist,"

Adyar, Madras.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Notice.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Wednesday the 30th May 1888 at 7-30 A. M.

I. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of April 1888.

II. Docket No. 351 dated 25th April 1888 from the Education Secretary transferring a petition from one Sheshagiri Row private School Master at Corcher pollya for a grant-in-aid together with the Deputy Inspector's report thereon.

III. Application from residents of Gollar and Ossapete for certain garden lands lying to the South of *Tiglerpete for building* purposes.

IV. Application dated 11th May 1888 Khaja Moya Saib for the contract of cocoanut produce for a period of 3 years.

V. Application from Sooba Row, Deputy Inspector Octroi Department for an increase of his salary together with Mr. Lacey's report thereon.

VI. Report from Sub-Committee on the proposed rules for election of *Municipal Commissioners for the City* of Bangalore.

VII. Petition from the Lighting Contractor praying for an increased rate in consideration of the *enhancement* in the price of Kerosine oil.

VIII. *Widening Kasirisweswara's temple* street in No II. Division with a memo of costs.

IX. Construction of an additional Carranjee well in Goondoputh street with a memo of costs.

X. Proposal to prohibit the use of place in Old Butchers Market Inns for manufactory of fireworks and Storage of combustible materials, which place being in the heart of the Town.

XI. *Copy of Proceedings of the Girls'* school Committee dated 22nd April 1888.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU, R. B.,
Vice-President,
City Municipality.

NOTICE.

NOW READY !

Report of the Third Indian National Congress. Held at Madras, December 27th to 30th 1887.

BLUE BOOK SIZE : PP. 217.

Price one rupee, including Postage.

Apply to Secretary, Congress Committee, 100, MOUNT ROAD,

Madras.

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IMPORTANT LANDED PROPERTY

Holds the Best Position, and is the Most Important HOUSE OF BUSINESS in Bangalore,

KNOWN AS

MESSRS HARDINGE AND CO.,

14, SOUTH PARADE,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

With consent of the Mortgagee

ON THURSDAY, 17th MAY 1888,

12 NOON SHARP.

FRONTAGE of Main Building, 135', depth 39 Property in Main Building, consisting of one Lofty and Spacious Hall, one Side Room and Office, one Large Room, used for Auctioning, and will command a ready rent of Rs. 35 per measem, one Corresponding Room to above rented at Rs 30 Three Smaller Rooms, lately added to Building

DWELLING HOUSE at back of Main Building, consisting of two large *Drawing* Rooms, one large Dining Room, four large *Bed Rooms*, with *Dressing Rooms*, and Bath Rooms, attached,— also lately added, and will *easily command a rent* of Rs. 60 a month.

One separate BUNGALOW, rented at Rs. 15 a month.

STABLING for five Horses, with two Coach-Houses, Cook-Houses and other Out-Houses. Standing in a Compound 208' by 244'.

The Property can be seen by applying to C. A. GRAVES, Esq, Executor to the late Mrs HARDINGE, at the above address.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Kurnool, 14th May—A large public meeting of all classes yesterday resolved unanimously to memorialise Government against the transfer of the District Head Quarters to Nandyal. Strong objections were urged on sanitary, financial, political and other grounds. Railway extension to Kurnool was advocated to meet the sole pretext for the transfer.

Belgrade, 14th May.—Bulgaria has complained to Servia of incursions of armed bands from Montenegro into frontier districts. Acts of brigandage are also occurring in the Rhodope district.

St. Petersburg, 14th May.—It is denied here that Russia is making preparations for a *coup de main* in Central Asia, or against Persia. Russia, it is asserted, seeks to protect her frontier in the event of any insurgent movements in the direction of Herat.

Rangoon, 16th May—A proclamation has been issued about the Minhu district stating that all dacoits, except those who have committed murder, who surrender with their arms before the 24th instant, and take an oath of allegiance promising abstention from dacoity, will be pardoned. Ottama, the noted Boh of that district, has been declared a rebel, and all aiding and abetting him will be hanged. This course is deemed necessary as his power and influence are paramount and none of the people in the district can be induced to give us any information.

Charlottenburg, 17th May—The Emperor Frederick took an hour's drive in the park to-day. A second microscopic examination of the discharge from the throat of His Imperial Majesty, made by Professor Virchow and others, has revealed nothing of a cancerous nature in the malady from which the Emperor of Germany is suffering.

London, 17th May.—A Committee composed of the members of the Cabinet, with Lord Salisbury as President, has been appointed to enquire into what steps are necessary to put the country in a complete state of defence.

The *Bombay Gazette* has received a telegram from Hyderabad stating that Abdul Huq is reported to find difficulty in answering the Nizam's charges, and is disposed to throw himself on the liberality of the Nizam and pay up. Charles Hawes of Rajkote, now comes forward as a claimant to the concession.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1888

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Report of the third Indian National Congress held at Madras in December last is an elaborate and a comprehensive publication, well deserving careful perusal by all who are sincerely interested in the National welfare of the people of India. Its compilation does credit to all who have had a hand in putting it together, and too much could not be said in praise of the admirable and well considered introductory remarks with which it has been prefaced. Besides this well conceived exposition of the aims, objects and reasons of the great national organisation to which it relates, the Report contains a summary of the resolutions adopted at the third Indian National Congress, together with a detailed account of the proceedings of that assembly, embodying the speeches made on the occasion by the various representatives who took part in the proceedings; and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of these utterances will repay perusal. The speeches with which the publication is supplemented include a list of the delegates and an English translation of the Tamil Catechism by means of which the National Party hope to propagate a knowledge of their political aims and aspirations among the less informed of their countrymen who may not be acquainted with the English language. Running down the list of speakers who addressed the assembly on this occasion, one cannot fail to be forcibly struck with the heterogeneous character of the names it contains. Here we have not only Hindus of all sects and castes, but also Europeans, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Eurasians all expressing opinions and sentiments which appear to meet with the approval of all concerned—in spite of all differences of race, creed and castes. All those, it must be borne in mind are warmly and sincerely attached to the British raj, so that it cannot be said that there is the least alloy of dissaffection or disloyalty towards British rule on the part of any one of the members of this National organization. This important feature of the Congress is put thus eloquently in the Report before us —

"A mighty assemblage of men gathered from every part of this vast continent and speaking a hundred dialects, layers our with enough—as a contingent—possible, primarily only by British Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs, and by the profound peace enjoyed under British rule—an assemblage composed of men of every race, of every creed of every community that in the aggregate composes the population of India—men of each by their fellows to represent their views and gathered in one spot and through the roof of one vast Hall gathered together at great expense and inconvenience to discuss in one common language and at all language English matters not relating to their own petty private or sectional interests but to the welfare of the entire country and the whole body of their fellow countrymen. British education and British literature instilled with the highest principles of civil and religious liberty, British history and the examples of Britons in olden days, these the grandest gifts ever bestowed by conquerors on a subject nation, poured with an unselfish hand into the minds of a noble though fallen people, alone have created this great Congress movement. Where but a few brief decades ago, ignorance of the rights and duties of citizens had reigned supreme, there a keen and growing appreciation of both had been substituted. The mutual hatred and scorn of rival creeds and classes, which rendered all contact but as one more impulse to fan to red heat by tolerance, a willingness to co-operate and a growing sense of brotherhood. An exclusive devotion to family interests had been tempered by public spirit and a wider sense of duty, and through the fading mists of local and sectarian prejudices, the outlines of a new born national unity had become clearly distinguishable."

The objects of the organization, as set forth in the Report before us, are threefold, and include (1) the fusion into one national whole of all the different elements that constitute the population of India, (2) the gradual regeneration along all lines—mental, moral, social, and political—of the nation thus evolved, and (3) the consolidation of the union between England and India, by securing the modification of such of its conditions as may be against or injurious to the latter country. It is worthy of note that compared with the Congress of 1886, "this last Congress was more numerically attended, was more extensively representative and national in its character, and by the still more widely spread interest that it awakened throughout the empire, the more systematic manner in which all its arrangements and proceedings were conducted and, above all, by the cordial support which it has received from high class English papers in the Presidency." The organization is primarily a political body whose chief object is to agitate for political rights, and, as such, it does not concern itself about the promotion of social reform. Following the text of the Report before us, we learn that the Congress was intended to enable all interested in public questions to supplement their knowledge and correct their views in the light of the information possessed and in the opinions held by others, equally interested —

"It was intended to eliminate provincial jealousies, prejudices, and misconceptions by those personal interchanges not only from the mind of the members of the Congress itself but from those of the leading inhabitants, and so far as might be the people generally of all the Presidencies and provinces in each Presidency, it was argued that the Congress should in turn assembled. It was intended to encourage a social class amongst those by people belonging to one common work for the common good, including professors of all creeds and leading members of all sects and classes. It was intended—and such gathrings could be accomplished except at considerable cost in money, time and personal convenience, not only to the members of the party in the province in which the assemblage took place who were to meet as friends but to all the members of the Congress delegated from other provinces, who had from one to two thousand miles to travel—to habituate all to personal sacrifices for the common good. It was intended to educate all who took part in it not merely in the art of public speaking and debate, but in the faculty of thinking out clearly and distinctly and expressing them intelligently, not merely in halls of discussion and research, but in the practice of self control, moderation, and will power, and give and take—to educate them in fact into what but for the unusual displeasure of recent times might fairly have been termed a genuine Parliamentary training ground. It was intended to foster the feeling that the public institutions to which the citizens of the country are currently entitled. It was intended to rally public opinion by the intuition of the views held by all classes in all the various provinces and thus enabling matters of national and provincial importance and to arrive at definite and unanimous conclusions on all truly national questions and press these conclusions on the Government, not in the spirit of an appeal which but rather as a claim. It was intended to widen the basis of the National Party the party of Progress and Order in the British Empire in the truest sense of the word and it became absolutely necessary with the entire population of the Empire not solely by the awakening of the masses that follows in each province its assemblage there, but by the missionary labours of all the members of the Congress throughout the year who in and near their homes as Standing Congress Committees and Sub-Committees by lectures, public meetings and the distribution of thousands of tracts in the local vernaculars were expected to spread forward to the last element by knowledge of the leading political questions of the day and generally of the rights and duties of all good citizens of a civilized state."

We need hardly say that one and all of these objects and aims meet with our approval, and we are glad to have the assurance that "there is not one of these objects that has not been already partially achieved, and not one single one of them, of which the perfect accomplishment, in a not distant future, does not appear to be, humanely speaking, certain." For ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe that nothing but good can come out of such an organization as the National Indian Congress, and we trust it will receive the support of every one of our readers.

Occasional Notes.

A SEVERE hailstorm has occurred in Jaipur Assam. Considerable damage was done to green tea leaves, as well as to summer fruits.

THE Ameer is reported to be sending additional troops to Jullalabad to assist in the expedition against the independent tribes north of the Cabul river.

THE ladies, families, and the remaining followers of Ayoub's party, numbering 151 persons, left Karachi for Rawalpindi by special train on Friday week.

THE Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Thursday next, the 24th instant, when Her Majesty will complete her sixty ninth year.

THE Edinburgh University has conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, on Mr Mortimer S Howell, C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad.

BABU Barada Charn Mitra a probationer in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, has been confirmed for employment in the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency, under the Statute of 1870.

HER Highness the Maharanee of Baroda was, says the Ooty paper, confined on Saturday morning, at 4-30, of a son. There are great rejoicings over the event at Bishopsdown.

THE Czar, while reviewing some troops at Zarskoeselo, was fired at with a revolver by a Lieutenant Dmowski. His Majesty was unhurt. The would be assassin was arrested.

THE bulky folio which records the discussions of the National Congress at Madras is being reprinted at home, and ten thousand copies of it are to be distributed amongst Members of Parliament, journalists, &c.

IT was confidently reported in Bombay on the 15th ultimo, that the Government of Hyderabad will, acting under advice, move the Bombay High Court to attach the property of the Sirdar Dilor Jung in Bombay City and Presidency.

MR INVERARITY proceeded to England on Friday last to look after the interests of the Sirdar Dilor Jung (Abdul Haq). Rumour says that he fee is one lakh. Mr Basil Lang will proceed to England by next mail, also in the interest of the Sirdar.

THE Deccan Times states that Mr Mahdi Hassan Nawab Hatch Nawaz Jung, the Chief justice, has been appointed to the directorate of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Board as the nominee of the Nizam's Government in lieu of Abdul Haq.

A KASHMIR correspondent telegraphs that the Maharajah has submitted to the Resident the names of Dr Sarajbal and Babu Nilambar Mookerji, wishing to appoint them as advisers to the Durbar, but that Mr Plowden has objected to the nomination.

MR PARVATI NATH DATTA who obtained the Gilchrist scholarship in 1879, and who has since been studying at Edinburgh and London Universities and the School of Mines, has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent in the Indian Geological Survey.

A PORTRAIT in oils of the Queen Empress has been obtained by the Commemoration Jubilee Committee, and will be unveiled by His Excellency Lord Connemara on Thursday the 24th Instant—Her Majesty's Birthday—at 5 P.M., at the Nilgiri Library.

THE undermentioned native gentlemen have been called to the Bar—Lincoln's Inn—Ardeshir Rustomji Pestonji Kapadia, University of Bombay Inner Temple—Pahlat Narayanaswami Chetti, B.A., Gunthy Middle Temple—Lakshman Gangadhar Bhadbade and Wai Pin.

Reuter telegraphed from London stating that "at St Petersburg it is denied that Russia is making preparations for a coup de main in Central Asia or against Persia. Despatch is asserted, seeks to protect her frontier in the event of any insurgent movements in the direction of Herat."

WHILE a party of natives were out shooting on the 5th instant in Coorg, a wild elephant suddenly made its appearance. The men took to flight and sought safety by climbing a tree, the elephant, however, uprooted the tree and killed five of the party, two only escaping.

THE Junior Maharanee of Burdwan died week on Sunday. She had been suffering from lung disease for some time, which was aggravated by the adoption case. Doctor Birch, Presidency Surgeon, attended her. By her death the Raj passes on to her adopted son, and the Burdwan family disappears.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in the Punjab University to take steps to improve the constitution of its Syndicate and Faculties, which are said to be at present somewhat unsatisfactory in their working. A memorandum on the subject has been drawn up by the Vice Chancellor, and an influential Committee appointed to consider it.

THE Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad has lost the gold locket surmounted with brilliants, containing a miniature portrait of the Queen Empress, worth Rs 4,000 which was given to him by the Government of India in lieu of the ordinary khilat that intended to be conferred upon His Highness in connection with his installation as Nawab Bahadur.

Reuter telegraphed to contemporary —"According to Russian accounts received from Merv, a conflict took place on the Afghan frontier on the 6th instant between a body of Sarlor Turcomans and some Afghans owing to the Afghans having claimed tribute from the Sarlor Turcomans. The losses were four killed. The Sarlor Turcomans afterwards returned to Russian territory."

The Dowager Maharanee of Cooch Behar the grand mother of the present Maharajah died at Benares, on Saturday week aged it is said, over a hundred. "She was" says the Statesman, "universally known and respected for her deep piety and charity. She was a rigid Hindoo and delighted to hear the slokas of the Mahabharat and sacred songs recited to her, to the accompaniment of the khol and kartal."

THE Deccan Standard learns on good authority that Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhya, of Hyderabad may be asked to take up the Dewanship of the Indore State. "A distinguished student of the Calcutta Presidency College, he won the Gilcrist Scholarship by competition, and completed his studies at Edinburgh and Bonn taking the D Sc. degree and winning the Baxter Scholarship and Hope Prize at the former University."

NAWAB Mohsin ul Mulk has gone to London with the most ample powers, as plenipotentiary in fact from the Nizam's Government. These powers include the conclusion or modification of the concessions as he shall deem best in negotiation with the shareholders or the grant of a new concession as he shall deem best in negotiation with the shareholders, or the grant of a new concession, if that should seem more desirable. All acts so had and done are subject to ratification.

On the 14th instant the following official note was issued at Simla —"The Government of India has not received intelligence from Herat confirming what has been telegraphed to India of the Jamshedis declaring for Russia, but news lately received of movements of Sarlos on the boundary, requiring the presence of General Alikhanoff. It is probable his departure from Penjdeh in connection with the Sarlos, has given rise to the report about the Gandhalis."

A BENEVOLENT society in England recently requested the Government of India to forward to Native Princes a copy of a circular asking for contributions to its funds. The Viceroy replied that such charity was beyond the legitimate sphere of their benevolence, and in the presence of many claims upon them in their own country the Indian Princes should not be solicited to contribute to English charities with which neither they nor their States have any connection.

BOMBAY means to have a new newspaper of a highly advanced, not to say Radical type. The Hon'ble Mr Badruddin Tyabjee President of the late National Congress and a Mussulman, the Hon'ble Kashinath Trimbak Telang, an accomplished Hindu Barrister, and Mr Phirozesha Mehta, a distinguished Parsi, are the leading members of a syndicate which with Mr Murzban, late of the Bombay Gazette, as manager, and a learned Professor of Sanskrit as editor, propose to bring out the new venture as an evening paper.

ON the 23rd ultimo Sir John Gorst introduced in the House of Commons a Bill intended to amend an Act of George III, so as to enable the Viceroy, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to give leave beyond Indian limits to Commanders-in Chief, Governors, and Members of Council, when it shall appear to him desirable. This will obviate the difficulty experienced last year when a special Act has to be passed

allow the Duke of Connaught Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, to visit England without vacating his command

THE *Vangabhasi* says —"You English men have abolished the import duties in the interest of England, and raised the salt tax You have made the courts of justice places for making money Then say whether you are earning money in a proper manner You have spent all, and have kept no surplus You are increasing debt every year You are wasting money in every department You will not be able to save yourselves if you are once involved in difficulties We beg to warn you as a friend, and shall over do so as long as we can hold our pens, of the shortcomings of your administration"

A Hyderabad telegram states that Mr Inverarity has gone to England in Abdul Haq's interests on a fee of Rs 60,000 for three months The Nizam's Government have served notice on Abdul Haq of their repudiation of the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company made by him last year, and demanding of him repayment of £12,031 the price paid for 12,500 shares. This sum includes £18,750, the balance of the call due on 3,750 half paid shares, which amount was drawn by Haq after his return to India He repudiation is made on the ground that Abdul Haq concealed from the Nizam's Government the fact that he was interested in the Company, and that the shares partially purchased were Abdul Haq's own property The Minister's proposed visit to Sindh has been abandoned for the present owing to Nawab Mehdi Ali's absence

THE Government of India has directed all Local Governments to promulgate the following rules regarding the pecuniary relations of Government officers with persons who are in any way under their official authority or influence, and to see that they are "strictly observed in future' —" All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted officers, who hold gazetted appointments, and Military Officers in civil employ, are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed.' The prohibition does not extend to transactions in the ordinary course of business with joint stock banks or British firms

Local and Provincial

OPENING OF COURTS —The Chief Court and the Civil Courts in Bangalore opened on Wednesday last the 16th instant, after the annual recess

FALL IN EXCHANGE —The exchangeable value of the Rupee on Friday last was only 1s 3 31/32d, being the lowest quotation on record The price of Sovereigns has risen to Rs 15

A LIBERAL GRANT —Sanction has been accorded by the government for the allotment of 12 square yards of land in the Narsapur village of the Koppa Taluq, for the erection of a Temple

NUNDYDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The Criminal Sessions of the Mysore Chief Court open to day with Mr Justice Meekashya presiding, eleven cases have been committed, of which 3 are for murder

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY —The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, will be officially observed in India on Thursday next, the 24th instant, when Her Majesty will complete her sixty-ninth year

DON FERNANDEZ —By recent proceedings of the Durbar of Mysore, this gentleman has been made Chief Assistant to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore Mr Fernandez is to be congratulated on his above appointment

IT is stated that immediately after the next Dusserah festival, an agricultural and industrial exhibition will be held in Mysore. The Committee of Management is now being formed, and several officers of the Mysore Government have been invited to become members —*Mail*

THE LIONESS —We regret to have to record the death of the Lioness which was kept at the Lall Bagh She was ailing for sometime back and succumbed to the effects of her malady last week It will, we fear, be a difficult matter to have her equal, to occupies by a tenant of the same ...

General Summary

THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE —The students of the Christian College, each of them who are still refractory purpose, interviewing His Excellency the Governor on the recent Order of the Director of Public Instruction, regarding their non admission into other Colleges —*Mail*

RIDING ON ENGINES —To avoid unauthorised persons riding on the engines of trains, the Railway authorities have made arrangements to issue engine passes, which must be produced by persons on engines when called upon to do so Drivers to be held strictly responsible for allowing unauthorised persons to ride on their engines —*Pioneer*

FAILURE OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN MEHKIDABAD —The Municipality of Mehkidabad has been suspended for incompetency A notification in the *Government Gazette* says that it appears to the Governor in Council that the Municipality is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law, and that the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 43 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act 1881 to declare that the said Municipality is incompetent and to supersede it for a period of one year —*Mail*

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL —We are very glad that the Maharajah of Travancore has founded a Legislative Council, but His Highness would have been better advised to make its constitution more liberal than that of the Legislative Councils in British India We see that of the eight members of the Travancore Council, only two are to be non-official His Highness would do well to make the number of non-official members equal to that of the officials That would be simply doing justice both to the official and non official communities in the State The Native States ought not to adopt a discriminately the institutions of the British Government in India, but should improve upon them —*Indian Mirror*

HINDU THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE FUND —In connection with the above Fund, a meeting of the Hindu Public of Madras will be held in the upper hall of M R Ry Sowcar Purushottama Dayal's Sowcarpet, at 6 P M, on Saturday the 19th instant, when M R Ry Pandiyan Sivasubha Ramanthan, B A, F T S, will advise in Telugu a lecture on "The necessity of a Hindu Theological College in the Metropolis of Southern India' M R Ry Kakkerla Venkatanatham Pantulu Garu a well known Telugu and Sanskrit Pandit of South India has kindly consented to preside on the occasion The Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers of the Fund, viz, M R Ry Mantripti Ramakrishnaiah Pantulu Garu, the well-known native banker, and M R Ry Tanikella Ganapathi Vidyanasa Ragunath Pankaj, the well known diamond merchant and jeweller, are collecting money to establish the proposed College on a firm and stable basis. Many Sowcars have promised liberal donations to the Fund —*Mail*

ADVICE TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS —Never use both sides of the paper on which you write Never crowd your writing Paper is cheap enough Never write so that no one but you yourself can read what you have written (the editor, compositor, proof-reader, and yourself are pretty sure to suffer if you are careless about the little rule) Never write names of persons or places incorrectly Never forget to read over with all your attention every sentence you write Never introduce personalities, or religion Never forget to date your correspondence, and send your name and address These may not be published, but it is always necessary to be precise, accurate and authentic Never keep back your news until the last moment Never put an editorial opinion into any communication Never write under the influence of anger, or other strong passion Never write anything of which you would afterwards feel ashamed Never write a false word, which might easily cost a heavy libel suit never colour nor exaggerate Never be tedious or too bashful in writing to your journal —*American Lithographer*

A PRETENDER TO THE MOGUL THRONE —A religious mendicant lately arrived from Hyderabad (Deccan) has been causing considerable excitement at Delhi He calls himself Rustam Doran Padshah Syed Inam Mehdi, and states he has come to sit upon the throne of Delhi which has been usurped by the British Government A correspondent says —The man has been delivering some very fiery addresses and drawing large crowds in Chandni Chowk and other principal bazaars, and near the Jumma Musjid, the purport of his harangues being a call upon all true Musulmans to stand up for Islam and help him to obtain possession of the throne He appears to be a well known character, and to possess great influence with his co religionists He is not much to look at, and we should scarcely be proud to see him on the peacock throne, but he has nevertheless been causing considerable commotion, and the authorities have been obliged to arrest him as a political agitator and place him in confinement These circumstances have I believe, been reported to Government The man is not much of a lunatic as he is particularly sane in all other points except this one of being destined to rule the country He is also said to possess the power of performing miracles but we have seen none of these yet

Extracts.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) MINING COMPANY

ALLAHABAD, *May* 9 —Telegraphic intelligence under date 8th instant, from a London correspondent, says —" I am informed from a reliable source that one of the principals of the Deccan mining transaction has confessed the entire affair He has pointed out to a leading member of the Select Committee that, out of the 22,000 shares allotted to Abdul Haq, 12,500 were sold to the Nizam's Government, the purchase money, therefore, must be recovered by the Nizam from Abdul Haq, and not by an action against Mr Watson." The Financial News to day publishes the order suspending Abdul Haq The paper recognises, with much satisfaction, the character and decision displayed by the Nizam's Government The leader concludes —" Can we count on the Government of India being equally resolute and single minded in dealing with their officials ? Explanations are as badly wanted from some of these officials as from the disgraced Sirdar, but there will be efforts made in high places to put the public off the scent" The *Pioneer's* Hyderabad correspondent telegraphs —" A telegram from London states that further confessions have been made in connection with the Deccan Company's affairs, and the ownership of twenty two thousand shares have now been traced to Abdul Haq, including those he sold to the Hyderabad Government Nawab Mehdi Hassan has been appointed a temporary director of the Nizam's Railway Company and the Mining Company, *vice* Abdul Haq, suspended Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to the Nizam, is said to meditate taking two month's leave.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

AFFAIRS IN INDORE

A correspondent telegraphs to the *Bombay Gazette* from Indore as follows —

The *Eastern Herald* of Mhow has published a leader contradicting the *Pioneer's* statement regarding Holkar and Durbar affairs. The *Pioneer's* statement is one sided misleading, and injurious to the Durbar State affairs are going on smoothly as during the late Maharajah's time So far as his subjects are concerned, the present Maharajah believes in the maxim that charity begins at home Acting on this belief his intention has been to fill all posts from materials available amongst them He considers out siders to be mere birds of passage Some of his officials do not like it and commenced a news paper agitation to frighten the Maharajah to do things which he considers prejudicial to the interests of his subjects The Maharajah knows there are defects in the administration, but they did not originate in his time, and he hopes to effect changes in time The state Council is not a sham, but is a good beginning, and the members are eminent and men of common sense The Maharajah has made a great mistake in giving powers to a certain class of officials who are said to have become refractory If the Maharajah threatened to dismiss his officials as a body for disclosing State secrets the officials themselves were to blame more than any one else Dewan Raghunath Row acted very unwisely in resigning or deserting his post The long and short of the whole affair is that the Dewan wanted powers which the Prince considered to be an undue encroachment on his kingly authority and a harbinger of a state of things when his own Dewan would virtually become supreme ruler and himself a puppet in his hands. Besides thus a tinge of distrust appears to have existed between the Maharajah and the Minister on account of the latter being too much inclined to introduce reforms for which the Maharajah thought the State was not yet ripe The Minister had unlimited civil and criminal powers, but the revenue power was restricted The Maharajah stands to business regularly, but this too early to judge of his administrative capacity. Sakharam Bappo, the former General, has arrived in Indore.

CONVICT LIFE ON THE ANDAMANS

The *Madras Mail* —The view on entering Port Blair harbour was really very beautiful, the island, being hilly and covered with vegetation, with dots here and there of small village built on the same general plan as to extent and shape Ross Island, where the officials reside, is very small in extent, one being able to walk round it in half an hour The bazaar very small and limited in samples, selling only the very ordinary necessaries, everything else being supplied by the Commissariat In addition there are the Settlement Mess and Co operative Stores, which are made up of members and shareholders Among the convicts, the latter are everywhere, as shopkeepers, peons, clerks, &c, in fact they do the whole work of the Settlement, the majority being for life, which here means 20 years, they being granted the privilege after that period by merit and good conduct, to go back home but every encouragement is given them to settle down in the Settlement On first arrival there they are kept in chains for a month, and kept to work from 6 to 10 A M and from 1 to 5 P M at repairing and making roads principally, their overseers being like themselves convicts, but owing to good conduct raised to the dignity of petty officers After the first month, the chains are removed, they still being kept to the same manual work for four or five years, when they begin to receive wages beginning from 8 annas a month rising to Re 2, probable with the chance of promotion. They now at their option go to the numerous trades or become domestic servants, they being hired by the community at a regular tariff but not paid, the money in each case going to Government, the latter clothing and feeding them After their ten years of servitude they become what is styled free convicts, that is self supporting, or remain whatever capacity then in As a rule they elect the former, and if inclined for matrimony can be accommodated from among the women convicts, the ceremony which I had the privilege of witnessing was very just and impartial They are now drafted to one of the numerous free villages on Aberdeen, reporting themselves once a month If under any circumstance they should become refractory, they are at once sent off to Viper Island and kept in the jail there Paid a visit to Aberdeen, South Point, where the women convicts are kept in charge of a superintendent They come under the same rules and regulations as the men, their work consisting of making cloth of different sorts, towels, napkins, &c, generally supplying the Settlement with all the lighter kinds of clothing Every Saturday is appointed for the interesting occasion of picking and choosing husbands and wives Both sexes are placed at opposite sides of a large room, the superintendent at a table in the centre, who calls out for a candidate from among the men The latter steps forward, states his caste, &c. The superintendent then calls for the woman of the same caste to stand up The applicant picks one out She then asked if agreeable, if so they are allowed to walk out together into the verandah to settle preliminaries; but if not, he makes way for another candidate, he returning again every Saturday until satisfied Generally I suppose the matches are made up from occasional glimpses, or perhaps interviews long before the Saturdays come round Next a visit was paid round the compound, which seemed very tastefully laid out, with a large fresh water pond in the centre The spot has only been in existence a few years The women originally were

located at Ross Any case of unruly conduct is at once punished by charge of dros—pyja mas and a small Ludia—otherwise the lock up They all seemed very happy and contented, those in position being able to sport any amount of jewellery, and I understand the savings of some ran up to a considerable amount

VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS

Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Charlottenburg at nine o'clock on the morning of April 24 and was received at the railway station by the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Meiningen There were also present Prince Henry, the Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, the Duke of Rutland, Sir E Malet, and the members of the British Embassy, and the Burgomasters, and the heads of the Municipal Council of Charlottenburg The Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the other members of the Royal house, welcomed the Queen in the saloon carriage, kissing and cordially embracing Her Majesty The Crown Prince conducted the Queen from the saloon to an open carriage, drawn by four horses which was in waiting The Royal party then drove to the castle, the Queen sitting in the first carriage by the side of the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess Beatrice occupying the opposite seat The route to the castle was lined by a dense crowd, which raised enthusiastic cheers as the Royal carriages drove by

The Queen visited the Emperor almost immediately after her arrival The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says —" At that time the Kaiser was still in bed with his window open to admit the mild morning air The interview between the two Sovereigns is said to have been particularly touching Her Majesty had not seen her son-in-law since he was in England for the Jubilee, when he was comparatively well. I hear on very high authority that the Queen expressed extreme pleasure and surprise at finding the Kaiser much better than she was led to expect from the detailed telegrams that she has been in the habit of receiving twice a day lately, even while on her journey to Berlin She found the Emperor's expression and the appearance of his face scarcely changed Shortly after seeing the Kaiser in his room the Queen received a minute account of the state of the Imperial patient from Sir Morell Mackenzie" Her Majesty made two other visits to the Emperor during the day Sir Morell Mackenzie, it is stated, had been not a little fearful that the interview might have proved rather too exciting for the Emperor, but the *Morning Post's* correspondent says —" The three visits—Her Majesty being on each occasion accompanied by the Empress—did not appear in any way to excite the Emperor, and had not the slightest unfavourable effect upon the state of His Majesty's health" After luncheon the Queen, accompanied by the Empress Victoria, left the Castle, and drove to Berlin in an open carriage to visit the Empress Augusta After remaining there for about a quarter of an hour, their Majesties started at about half past five on their return to Charlottenburg, being accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and the daughters of the Emperor, who had paid a visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden The Royal party arrived at the castle at half-past six In the streets through which the Imperial carriage passed large crowds were assembled, who greeted their Majesties with the greatest enthusiasm The Scotch gillies and the two native Indians in attendance upon Her Majesty excited the general curiosity, and were the object of endless speculation to unlavelled Berlineers The Indians have been described as persons of the highest consideration and rank in their own country and the Highland servants, are no less positively declared to be Scottish nobles At eight o'clock in the evening a large party of the members of the Imperial family assembled at Charlottenburg to meet the Queen at dinner

On the 25th inst, after Divine service in the castle chapel in the morning, the members of the staff of the British Embassy were received by Queen Victoria The Empress Augusta arrived at four o'clock to visit the Queen, after, which their Majesties drove together to Berlin in order to pay a visit to the British Embassy Subsequently Her Majesty received Prince Bismarck A dinner in honour of the Queen was given by the Empress Victoria in the evening —*Overland Mail.*

THE HYDERABAD BUSINESS

The *Overland Mail* —Some very powerful influences appear to be at work endeavouring to cover up this scandal, for both the *Times* and *Standard* have given great prominence to some communicated or " inspired" apologies They prove, however on careful examination, to be unsatisfactory attempts at explanation Nothing can get over the damning fact which Mr Labouchere presses in *Truth* and in this long question in the House, that while the total subscribed capital—raised ostensibly for a Singareni coal mining, is only £150,000 Somebody has appropriated seventeen twentieths of the total authorised capital of the company in the shape of fully paid up shares, and has plucked the Nizam by selling him back part of the same shares at a ridiculously high price Lord Randolph Churchill last night made a grave statement, based on a letter from a leading member of the Government of Hyderabad—" He implored me to use my influence to protect the State of Hyderabad from a fraud of the most remarkable kind " There is no getting over that Some one has plannered The *Pioneer* has done very good service by indicating clearly where the responsibility of the Government began and ended

A telegram is published in the *Standard* from Secunderabad in which an endeavour is made to give a better complexion to the affair, by showing that the words first issued" were never used in the concession Apparently the Secunderabad apologist imagines that this left the promoters quite free to appropriate as fully paid shares the whole of the remainder of the capital This, however, shows a very lame apprehension of the ground on which the criticism of these transactions is based So does the *Standard* statement that the concession was given as a reward for the successful (?) manipulation of the Nizam's Railway finances

Mining Rights in Hyderabad —In reply to Mr J Maclean, Sir J Gorst said The contract of Jan 7, 1886, between the Government of the Nizam and Messrs Watson and Stewart for the grant of mining rights in Hyderabad was described by me, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, on June 27, 1887 The contract itself, the negotiations which led to it, and the circumstances under which it was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State can be found in papers laid before Parliament in September 1887 For the subsequent transactions of Messrs Watson and Stewart, of the company formed, and the Nizam's Government in relation thereto the Secretary of State has no responsibility A committee of the Council of India had in 1884 the question of a grant of mining rights in connection with the proposed extension of the Nizam's State Railway under consideration Their conclusions are to be found in the papers above mentioned, page 3, and were adverse to such grants The matter was not again in her consideration of the Council or any Committee thereof till after the contract of Jan 7, 1886, had been executed, with the approval of the Government of India On May 16, 1887 the Secretary of State received a telegram from the Government of India in these words —" Hyderabad mining operations promise well Nizam's Government wishes to take shares in the company The President thinks this desirable, and recommends our raising no objection, while accepting no responsibility, we have agreed " No notice was taken on this telegram, and the Secretary of State was neither aware of the actual purchase of shares nor gave any assistance to Abdul Haq in relation thereto by appointment of a special committee or otherwise If the hon member will move for the Yellow book it will be laid on the table

Mr J Maclean asked whether it was considered that the Government of India had no responsibility for this transaction when it was consulted about the purchase of shares, and whether it had no responsibility for preventing an Indian Prince coming to London and being shamefully robbed Sir J Gorst said the question was an argumentative one, and had better be put upon the paper Lord R Churchill asked how it could be contended that the Secretary of State was not responsible for the action of the Government of India Mr Labouchere asked whether a telegram sent by Colonel Marshall, the English private Secretary to the Nizam, appointed by the Governor-General, sent to Abdul Haq, did not affect the responsibility of India Government Sir J Gorst said he should like notice of the question

HINDU REFORMERS RAMANUJACHAR

Ramanujachar is regarded by Hindus as an incarnation of the serpent Sésha, and legend attributes to him many miracles The chief facts of his life, however, are known with tolerable certainty He was born at Sriperumbudur in the beginning of the 12th century His father's name was Surya Kesava Perumal, and his mother's Sri Bhumi Pirattiar, the sister of one Tirumalai Nambi, a follower of the famous Alavardar, to whom Ramanuja himself became attached in later life Ramanuja, whose personal name was Ilayalvar, was brought up in the pious and scrupulous observance of all the rites proper to his childhood and youth, and at the age of 16 entered, as Hindus put it, the most charitable estate of a householder, or married man Hearing at this time the praise of a certain holy and learned man Yadhava prakasen who was engaged in teaching the ancient Vedanta doctrines in Conjeeveram, Ilayalvar, proceeded to that place and enrolled himself as a scholar It was not long however, before the pupil outstripped his master in the sacred art of scripture exposition He was not satisfied with the gross materialistic interpretations given, he saw a deeper spiritual meaning in the text, and was not always able to remain silent Their first dispute occurred over a text that ascribes Satyam, Gnanam, and Ananda to Brahman The teacher was content with saying that these belong to the Supreme, just as neck and head and long horns belong to a cow Ilayalvar objected and said that the words as ciibe to Brahman intelligence, non intelligence, and mutation The master was angry but said little The second argument occurred when the pupil was engaged in giving his master an oil bath, and the latter was returning the service with a running exposition of scripture Misinterpretation again grieved the ardent young spirit of the scholar who however still strove to be silent But his hot tears falling on the old man's thighs, brought a question from him, and all was out This led to an attempt on his life which fortunately miscarried, and ultimately to his expulsion from the school

Ramanuja then joined himself to one Tirukatchi Nambi, a Vaisya devotee, and was for a time engaged with him in the service of the god Perumbalar His duty during this time was of the humblest sort—bringing daily a vessel of water for the purpose of washing the idol's feet It was here that he first conceived the desire to become a sanyasi He was dissuaded for a time from taking so serious a step, but repeated domestic trouble determined him to avail himself of that scripture which provides for an afflicted husband escape from family bonds in the life of an ascetic About this time Alavandar died, and Ramanuja removed to Srirangam and, according to the last wish of the sage, became his spiritual successor Here for a time he was engaged in expounding the Veda and teaching the doctrines of the holy Advaita faith At this time also it is said he composed his principal works, his comments on the Sutras of Vyasa and others He afterwards visited Tirupati and other sacred places, worshipping everywhere the representations of Vishnu, arguing with the Saivites, and converting large numbers to the Vaishnava faith In the heat of this strife between the rival sects, the Chola king, who was himself a Saivite, issued an edict that all men should sign a confession that Siva was supreme Many were won by bribes and many more driven by fear, but Ramanuja was incorrigible The king thereupon sent to have him seized, but by the aid of his disciples he escaped and fled to Mysore, where he found asylum with the Jain sovereign Velala Raja. Legend says that he expelled an evil spirit, a Brahma Rakshasa, from the daughter of this prince, and thus winning his favour converted him to the Vishnava faith Other accounts state that he performed this miracle on the daughter of the Chola king in his student days at Kancha. He spent 12 years in Mysore at a temple found by the Rajah, on Yadavagiri a place now known as Melcote, but on hearing of the death of his persecutors he returned to Srirangam and there passed the remainder of his life in devout exercises and religious scales on

Ramanuja's system of doctrine is principally embodied in his Vedanta Sangraha—a summary of the teaching of the Veda, and his Vedanta Tattwasara a commentary on the Vedanta theosophy The system has also been summarised in the Siriva Darsana Sangraha, to which I am chiefly indebted for the following account

Ramanuja is often spoken of as having formed an opposition school to that of Sankaracharyar, but while in certain tenets the two men stand in diametrical opposition, the system of Ramanuja must rather be regarded as a modification of the pure idealism of the Vedanta system It is indeed only a revival of an older qualified idealism which Sankara himself recognises and connects with the name of Sandilya The foundation of this system in its later form is the establishment of three principles in the world of existence They are soul, not soul and Lord, or subject, object, and disposer Vishnu is Lord, individual spirits are souls, and the visible world is not soul The next point of difference between the two system is in regard to the existence of Maya, which we have seen Sankara affirms but Ramanuja denies, spurning the idea that ignorance is an unbeginning entity, removable by knowledge The eternal existence of Maya, or ignorance in union with Brahman, the only existent one, who is pure Intelligence, is contrary to reason, as " two contradictories cannot be predicated of the same subject" Further the doctrine cannot be found in the Veda, and is not to be inferred from the great sentence Tatwamasi ' That are thou "

It is concerning the nature of Brahman that Ramanuja differs chiefly from Sankara Whilst the latter holds the supreme to be unmodified and unrelated pure Intelligence, or nirguna, the former regards him as saguna, or possessor of all good qualities He is possessed of self consciousness, is free from all imperfection, ineffinitable excellence a repository innumerable auspicious attributes The Supreme continues Ramanuja, is the efficient and substantial cause of world and the animator of spirits The creation arose from his desire, 'I will increase I will become many The creation sustentation, and retractation of the world are his pastime The creation of the world is a fact, and not a fiction as held by Sankara Passing from the Lord to the individual soul, Ramanuja teaches that individual spirits are different from the Supreme Spirit and eternal " The soul is neither born nor dies, nor, having been, shall it cease to be," but let us not think that by this statement he commits himself to dvaitism or dualism To him the individual spirit and all the worlds are only forms in which the Absolute Spirit manifests himself The individual spirit is the body and the Supreme Spirit the soul Creation, he says again, is the gross or perceptible condition of Absolute Spirit, and retractation takes place when this body consisting of soul and not soul returns to its imperceptible condition unsusceptible of division by names and forms The universe therefore is one whose body nature is, and God the soul '

To Ramanuja also the final goal of life is to break the chain of births realise union with the Supreme Spirit, not indeed in the sense of complete absorption but in nearness and likeness and fellowship, or in becoming his spiritual and imperceptible body The formula in which this union is taught is familiar to the ears of all street preachers Salokya Sarupya Samipya, Sayujya As to the way of obtaining this union Ramanuja teaches that the operation of God's grace is the first essential When God chooses, by him may God be obtained " I give the devotion,' says the Supreme ' by which they come to me" The means by which the grace may be appropriated and used are two—attendance to prescribed rites, and the pursuit of knowledge through meditation Either of these without the other is dead They stand like faith and works in the relation of cause and effect Revchittan, says the Doctor, by censuring one when not accompanied by the other shows that it is knowledge together with work that effects emancipation

Amongst the rites to which Ramanuja gave prominence are (1) the worship of Vishnu in his various manifestations, but chiefly as Rama, as his name itself suggests, (2) the scrupulously private preparation of food, (3) the mark (on the forehead) of the conch which he introduced, and (4) branding the body with the sacred instruments of Vishnu, such as the shell, discus and lotus

For the propagation of his doctrine he is said to have established 700 *mathams* or monasteries three of which still remain He also established 74 hereditary *gurus* among his followers But to describe the growth of the sect does not belong to the present paper That it is very large will sufficiently appear if we remember how many faces we see daily marked with the trident, the sign of Ramanuja's followers —*Harvest Field*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 19th May—Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, respecting the transfer of Sind to the Punjab, said that no such proposal had been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and no such change could be made without the sanction of the Indian Government.

Berlin, 19th May.—A German traveller having been recently stopped near the French frontier without valid reason, and prevented from continuing his journey, the *North German Gazette* says it is probable that the German Government may have recourse to reprisals.

London, 20th May.—The Prince of Wales has started for Berlin to be present at the marriage of the Prince Henrich of Germany.

Berlin, 22nd May—The reprisals to which the German Government will have recourse, owing to the recent stoppage of a German traveller near the French frontier, will consist in the exaction of passports vised by the German Embassy in Paris of all Frenchmen entering Alsace Lorraine

Philadelphia, 21st May—The floods of the Mississippi have submerged 250,000 acres, mostly of wheat land, in Illinois, and terrible distress prevails among the population.

Vienna, 23rd May.—The Austrian garrisons in Galicia have been increased by eighteen battalions.

Ottawa, 24th May,—The Marquis of Lansdowne has started for England. A farewell ovation was given him by the people.

London, 24th May.—Polling, in connection with the election of a Member for Southampton in the place of Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, Conservative, who has been appointed to the Portsmouth Command, took place yesterday, when Mr Evans, Gladstonian, defeated Mr. Guest, Conservative, by a majority of 900 votes

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW ACQUISITION.—I.

WHATEVER may be said by partial critics, especially in the columns of the English and Anglo Indian Press, as to Great Britain's disinterested motives in annexing new territory in various regions of the world, to her already overgrown and unwieldy empire, there can be no doubt that her statesmen and politicians of all parties have, from time immemorial, manifested a desire and greed for her territorial aggrandisement. This policy was conspicuously displayed when the late Earl of *Dalhousie* was at the head of the Indian Government, when, in 1852, under his *regime*, portions of the Province of Lower Burma were added to Great Britain's Eastern Empire. Since then, successive statesmen in England and successive Governors General in India have carried out the policy which is so identified with the name of *Dalhousie. Having* step by step annexed the whole Province of Lower Burma, Great Britain found pretext enough, shaped and formulated by her statesmen, in these later times, for the annexation of Upper Burma. Two pleas have been put forward in defence of what is nothing more than an act of spoliation on the part of Great Britain. The first plea is, that the Agents of the Government of France were at work to undermine what are euphemistically called "British interests in the East," at the Court of the late king and the ex-king of Upper Burma, but which in reality mean the extension, by fair or foul means, of Great Britain's Empire. There can be no doubt that France had her agents in Upper Burma with a view of seeing how her possessions in the East, of which she has but small slices of territory in India, might be increased in lands such as Upper Burma, Siam and Tonquin, lands which may not inaptly be said to be flowing with milk and honey, but what did it matter to England. France, just as England did and is continuously doing, had as much right to seek for the extension of her Empire in such parts of the world as afforded her opportunities for so doing. The second plea is that in order to maintain the continuity of her possessions in Burma, it was necessary that the Upper and Lower Provinces should be *united and made one under* the ægis of the all-powerful British Government. The frontier town of Thyetmeyo they said—we mean the defenders of spoliation—represented the boundary line between a peaceful, powerful, and civilised Government and a tyrannical, oppressive and semi barbarous Government, represented by King Theobaw and (it must be admitted) Queen Soopylat. These two pleas for the annexation of Upper Burma speak for themselves. They are in themselves condemnatory of the policy and action of the British Government, because they are merely pleas put forth in defence of an act of deliberate spoliation. As for the assertions made that England could not bear the spectacle of a sovereign tyrannising over and oppressing and slaughtering his subjects, to whose release England came, the will not hold water for a moment. British policy, anywhere in the world, is not so sentimental as to feel for the woes of oppressed nationalities.

The broad fact remains, after all arguments are considered and disposed of, that Upper Burma is now part and parcel of the British Empire in the East, and has been so during the past two years. The question, then, arises whether the country and its people have benefited by the change

masters? In the first place, it is clear that the country is held by force of arms, and but for the existence at Mandalay, the capital city, and throughout the interior of the Province, of British forces well armed and equipped, and but for the existence of a large body of military police, drawn from the most warlike races in India, Sikhs, Punjabis, and Ghoorkas, the people would rise in rebellion tomorrow Statements continually appear in the columns of the Anglo Indian and English Press to the effect that Upper Burma has been pacified, that the people are contented and happy, and that they have calmly and quietly taken to British rule, but the facts are just the contrary. The country is *not* pacified, the people are *not* contented and happy, and they have *not* taken kindly to British rule It should be borne in mind that both prince and people were deceived and cajoled by the chief ministers of the state, who misrepresented both the strength and numbers of the British expeditionary force which was quietly but rapidly coming up the Irawaddy on its way to Mandalay There was some slight resistance shown by the Burmese at several places along the banks of the river, but such resistance was organised by those Burman patriots who were far away from Mandalay and the influence of the treacherous ministers, and being but weak and few in numbers and badly armed they were easily overcome, in actions which were hardly worth the name of battle or siege, and which it was a mere burlesque and farce to commemorate with medals and a long drawn order thereon, apportioning pecuniary rewards to those amongst the British forces who had helped themselves to as much plunder as they could get on the taking of the Golden City The taking of Mandalay was a mere "walk over," as they say in the language of the turf, and could not possibly add to great Britain's "laurels won in the field." It is, therefore, absurd to say that the Burmese people are contented and happy and quite welcome British rule and have forgotten Theebaw and his predecessors There is another circumstance which still rankles in the minds and hearts of the Burmese people and is one of the causes and will continue to be the cause for many a year to come of making them secretly hate the British rule and wish the *kalas* (white men) out of the country. The circumstances to which we allude is the manner in which King Theebaw and his two queens were sent into exile out of Mandalay. There is a very popular picture in Mandalay drawn by native artists and sold all over the city It represents, and with the utmost truth and accuracy of detail, though it is inartistic in touch and finish, the King in a common covered cart drawn by a pair of bullocks, and the two queens in another such cart There are no maids of honour or attendants in these two carts, and the only sign of royalty is the white umbrella fixed over the carts A troop of Bengal Cavalry on the inner side and a Company of Bengal Native Infantry on the outer side closely guard what was taken and is still taken by the Burmese people as an ignominious procession, purposely got up to insult and humiliate them The artists have put in a figure or two here and there of shame faced Burmese weeping for their King and queen, as they are thus being taken into exile by order of the powerful British Government We are told by eye witnesses on the spot, that all along the route the procession took down to the shores of the Irrawaddy, where the boats were awaiting to convey the King and Queen away, crowds of people gathered and silently wept for their sovereigns. Under such circumstances it is not possible that the Burmese people can love their British rulers Of course, they have to submit to them, but quiescence is not submission

We hope to resume this topic next week

Occasional Notes.

***

We hear that a surplus of 30 lacs is anticipated in the revenues of the Mysore Province for the official year We wish that be a true one

Sir Salar Jung will probably return before long to Hyderabad, writes the *Deccan Times*, as his year of exile was up last week

The Government of India has addressed the Secretary of State again, urging the repeal of the import duty upon Indian silver goods for India.

The Marwari community of Bombay is about to forward to the Viceroy in Council a petition against the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt

Adhar Nath Chitto Padhyay, who was instrumental in bringing Abdul Huq's mining schemes to light, is spoken of at Simla as the next Prime Minister of Indore

A quarter of a million of acres, mostly of wheat, have been submerged by an overflow of the Mississippi The total acreage under wheat in the United States is about 35 millions of acres, yielding wheat, worth 275 millions of dollars

On the application of the Chief Commissioner of Assam the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned 100 men of the 4th Goorkha Light Infantry and two guns being despatched for protecting the Manipore State against Chin raiders

The Government of India has decided that gratuities paid in India to widows of officers killed in action in Burma are liable to the income tax Officers and others serving with the Sikkim force are not exempted from the income tax

The levee at Simla, on the 22n instant, was very numerously attended After the ceremony, the Viceroy formally invested Sir Frederick Roberts with the insignia of G. C. I. E The function was purely a formal one, and did not last more than five minutes

The allowances to Sirdars Ayub and Hashim Khan are to be kept within a total of four lakhs per annum Ayub's personal income has been fixed at Rs 5,000 a month, and he will have to furnish a list showing what allotment he makes to each of his retainers.

In 1887 the ordinary revenue of the United States amounted to £77 375,000, and the expenditure to £65,799,000, leaving a surplus of £11,576,000 In the current year, this surplus, actual and estimated, will have increased to £13,787,000 It is certainly unique to find a country suffering from the difficulties caused by a surplus of revenue

During one of the visits paid by Queen Victoria to the Emperor Frederick on the 25th ultimo, the latter handed to Her Majesty the insignia of the order of the Bath conferred by the Queen upon the late Emperor William at the beginning of 1887 to celebrate his 60tieth year of military service, as well as the Order of the Garter worn by His late Majesty

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Ahmedabad It first appeared in a mild type, but since the 17th instant it has been raging vehemently, and has caused a panic On the 17th there were 37 cases and 18 deaths, on the 18th, 66 cases and 34 deaths, on the 19th, 75 cases and 32 deaths Up to the noon on the 20th 26 deaths were registered out of 113 cases The Municipality have taken precautionary steps for medical aid The thermometer stands at 110 degrees

A Hyderabad telegram to a contemporary states that "there now seems to be no prospect of a compromise being arrived at in the Hyderabad Mining business The Government has resolved to let the law take its course, and attach the property in possession of Abdul Huq pending ulterior proceedings On the other hand, the Sirdar considers that his overtures having been rejected without discussion, he must fight it out, leaving his case in the hands of his lawyers."

One of the Nizam's Begums presented His Highness with a daughter, on the afternoon of Monday last. Both the mother and the infant princess are doing well, "It would appear that it is only on occasions of the birth of male heirs to the Nizam that salutes announcing the happy event are fired and rejoicings on the grandest scale displayed Heiresses are not considered eligible for those honors, on the ground of her being precluded from ascending the musnad."

On the 27th ultimo the following telegram was received by the Secretary of State for India from the Viceroy of India —"I have consulted my council with reference to the Hyderabad mining concession The Government of India have no objection to the matter being fully investigated either by a select committee or any other tribunal your lordship may approve of The issues seem to rest between Abdul Huq and the Government of Hyderabad on the one hand and his concessionaires and shareholders on the other The Government of India expressly declines all responsibility for the purchase of shares by the Nizam's Government.'

The *Pioneer* learns that under the new scheme for the reorganisation of the Judge Advocate General's Department, the establishment will consist of one Judge Advocate General for all India, to be stationed at Army Head quarters, Simla, four Deputy Judge Advocates, and six assistants Bombay and Madras will each have a Deputy Judge Advocate at their respective Army Head quarters, who will also be in charge of a circle There will be nine circles for all India, including Burma and the officers will rank and be posted as follows —Judge Advocate General in India, Colonel Clements, Deputy Judge Advocates, Lieut Colonel Hughes Hallett at Secunderabad, with the Head quarters of the Madras Army and First Circle, Colonel Tyler, at Poona, with the Head quarters of the Bombay Army and Second Circle, Colonel Mathews at Meerut, and Colonel Sanderson at Allahabad The Assistant Judge Advocates are Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, Secunderabad, Lieutenant Colonel Prideaux, Kurrachee, Lieutenant Chapham, Mandalay Captain Macmullen, Rawal Pindi, Captain Bailie, Simla and Colonel G Shaw, Moulmein Moreover the present Colonel Sanderson will be posted to Simla and Captain Bailie to Allahabad

Local and Provincial

The British Resident —It is announced that Sir Harry Prendergast, the British Resident, returns to Bangalore this evening from Coorg, whither he went on a tour of inspection

The City Police —We understand that Mr. Knight, Police Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore, took over charge of his duties on Wednesday last, from Mr Coopuswami Mudliar

The New Debtors Act —This Act which does away with imprisonment for debt, has, it would appear, come into force in Madras, for we read in one of the papers that on Wednesday last the first two orders under the above Act for the release of arrested debtors was passed by Mr Justice Shepherd

Prosecution by the Station Municipality —The Station Municipality is very busy at present in ferreting out people who are carrying on their trades or calling without registering their names at the Municipal Office Several were handed over to the courts the other day, and were fined by the Second Magistrate

Printed Labels on Post cards.—A post card will in future be allowed to bear on the front or stamped side, a label bearing in print the name and address of the addressee Such labels may not exceed in size two inches in their length, and three quarters of an inch in their breadth. Nothing besides the name and address of the addressee is permitted to be printed on the label

Pension Rules —The Government of India has, in reply to a reference made, ruled that an employe of Government resigning his appointment, or whose services are dispensed with on account of reductions, shall not, should he obtain employment under Local Fund or Municipality, be permitted to contribute towards pension, as such an appointment cannot be considered under the terms of the Code as first appointment

A Judicial Gymnasta in trouble.—One Ramaswamiengar, late Judicial Gumasta of the Bowringpet Taluq is being tried by the Criminal Sessions of the Mysore Chief Court on charges of Criminal Breach of Trust The case concluded on Saturday last, but His Honor Mr Justice Meenakshi Iyah who is presiding, disagreed with the verdict of not guilty returned by the Jurors, and the case consequently goes up before a Full Bench

The Mysore West Gold Mining Company —The third ordinary general meeting of the share holders was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, on the 30th April last Mr. Robert Walker who presided, spoke of the Company's prospects is being good, and said that machinery for the mine had arrived in India, and would soon be in operation After discussion, it was decided that half yearly meetings should be held in future, the chairman adding that the board would be very pleased to have more frequent opportunities of meeting the shareholders The report and the accounts were unanimously adopted

Examination Rules —The following alteration in paragraph 10 of the Rules prescribing examinations for the appointments of Assistant Commissioners Munsiffs, Amildars and Deputy Amildars contained in Notification No 215 dated 29th January 1885, as amended by Notification No 13, dated 16th April 1886, is hereby published for general information —Any person who has been in the service of Government for not less than five years, or who may hold an appointment under Government, the salary of which is not less than Rs 30 per month, shall be entitled to present himself for any of the examinations above specified upon the production of a certificate from his official superior of the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties

The Value payable System —From the 1st of July, the Post Office will deliver in the usual course of letter and parcel distribution all articles on which Rs 10 and under has to be collected, thus saving the public from sending for their parcels The Postal authorities at home, we understand, have been so struck with the advantages of the V P P system that they have asked for all necessary information regarding its working as they wish to introduce it into England This is indeed a feather in the cap of the Indian Post Office In England the need for some safeguard against the abuse of the system will be so felt as great as in India, for thousands of swindlers who even now employ the Post Office as a safe channel for securing remittances of postage stamps in answer to bogus advertisements The case of Mirza Abdulla should be carefully studied by the Postmaster General in London

Railway to Nanjangode —Shortly after the completion of the line from Bangalore to Mysore a proposal was laid before the Durbar to make a branch from the capital to Nanjangode a town situated about 12 miles from Mysore, and noted for its temple dedicated to Nanjundeswara The proposal was favorably entertained, the line was chosen and the plans and estimates were drawn up by the Chief Engineer, Col McMoran or R L Fox so to reasons—principally financial—the work was not undertaken, but we believe that the subject has been revived and the S M Railway Board are in favor of the construction so that it is probable we shall hear of the Nanjangode branch being put in hand at an early date The passenger traffic on this branch will be enormous, and no doubt when once rail communication is completed to Nanjangode, it will draw people from all parts of Southern India. The town is famous for one of the largest temples in the province, being 385 feet long by 160 feet broad and supported by 147 columns. The car festival, which is held about the end of March, lasts three days and is resorted to by thousands of devotees from all parts of India Government allows a grant of Rs 20,000 annually for the shrine, which is considered not to be inferior in point of sanctity to any in Mysore The only engineering difficulty on the branch will be the crossing of the River Kabbani, which later receives from the south the river Gundal, the junction being formed at Nanjangode —*Spectator*

The Overland Mail

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY, APRIL 27

The Hyderabad Scandals.—Replying to Mr Labouchere, Mr W. H Smith stated that a telegram had been received from the Viceroy to the effect that the Government of India had no objection to a full investigation by a select committee or other tribunal into the matter of the concession of mining rights in the State of Hyderabad They had however expressly disclaimed all responsibility with respect to the purchase of shares in the mining company by the Nizam's Government Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government, would not oppose the motion for the appointment of a committee

The Indian Accounts.—Mr King asked the Under Secretary for India whether attention of the Secretary of State had been drawn to the discrepancies pointed out in the *Economist* of April 21, which occurred in the original estimates, the revised estimates, and the actual annual results of Indian finance for the year 1886 87, in the last case amounting to an *increase of over* £500,000 in the receipts and over £1,000,000 in expenditure and what explanation had been offered by the Indian Government of the reasons for these discrepancies

Sir J Gorst The writer in the *Economist* is mistaken He overlooked my statement that if there was a surplus the cost of special defence works would be charged against it, and he forgot to take into account the effect of the allotments to provincial governments The true discrepancy between my statement of the final accounts was 155,800rx in revenue and 241,800rx in expenditure *The reason* for any discrepancy at all is the difficulty of collecting and winding up accounts over so wide an area—a task which it takes nine months to accomplish The India Office has never *attempted* to audit the accounts of the Government of India in this country, but the possibility of establishing such an audit has been for sometime, and at the present moment is under the consideration of the Secretary of State The accounts of the Indian Government are audited by officials of the Government in India The desired information as to the system will be found in the report of the Committee on Military Accounts and Estimates No 35, of 1881

The Nizam of Hyderabad Mr M'Laren asked for information about a claim for eleven lacs of rupees submitted to the Nizam's Government by Sir Donald Stewart, British Minister at the Court, and which has been settled by the payment of lakhs of rupees

Sir J Gorst, in reply, said: I must refer the *hon member to my answer to his question on* April 9, when I stated that the Secretary of State had no official information on this subject Both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy expressly refused to interfere in the *matter of this claim*

The Nizam of Hyderabad—Mr. Labouchere asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether a suggestion of an offer from the Nizam of Hyderabad of sixty lacs of rupees for the frontier defences of India was brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, or of any member of Her Majesty's Government by Abdul Huk, when in London in the summer of 1887 as Jubilee Commissioner of his Highness the Nizam whether any reply, verbal or in writing, was made to the suggestion, whether he was aware that Abdul Huk, on his return from London to Hyderabad, forwarded a draft letter containing the offer to Colonel Marshall, the British Private Secretary of the Nizam, and that he, Abdul Huk, stated that draft had been written by a British *Cabinet Minister, whether* Colonel Marshall urged Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister of the Nizam, to adopt the proposal, and to submit it as his own to the Nizam; whether Sir Asman Jah, after some protest, presented the draft letter to his Highness, and at the same time intimated to him that the present was not the time for making the offer, whether eventually the draft letter was signed by his Highness, and Colonel Marshall took it to the Viceroy of India, together with a cheque signed by Abdul Huk, but unsigned by Sir Asman Jah, for 20 lacs of rupees (the first yearly instalment) on the London and Provincial Bank, whether Sir Asman Jah, upon hearing of the cheque, protested that Abdul Huk had no right to give a cheque on property belonging to his Highness' Government and deposited with the *National Provincial Bank*, whether the cheque was declined by the Viceroy, and the offer reserved for consideration, whether if the Under Secretary of State for India was not sufficiently in possession of what took place in respect to this offer of his Highness to reply to those questions, he would make inquiry in regard to them, whether any despatches had been received *from India in regard to the contemplated gift* of the Nizam, whether he could state what were the functions of Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad, and whether he could inform the House whether any decision had been arrived *at in respect of the Nizam's offer*.

Sir J Gorst Paragraphs 1 and 2—The suggestion in these questions is absolutely devoid of foundation, 3 to 9 relate to matters as to which the Secretary of State has no information or concern and respecting which he thinks it unnecessary to ask for information Paragraph 10—No Par 11—I described Colonel Marshall's position in an answer on April 26. As the Nizam asked for the loan of his services, his dismissal without reference to the Viceroy would be an act of discourtesy of which it is inconceivable the Nizam would be guilty Paragraph 12—No

Railway Material and Harbour Dues in India—In reply to the Marquess of Hartington, Mr. W H Smith said,—The Secretary of State in Council for India has come to the decision *that exemption from dock* and harbour dues be not claimed on the following classes of goods shipped from Great Britain, or on ships carrying them, on account of the Government of India,—1, coal, 2, all *rolling stock for railways*, 3, *permanent way* for railways, 4, all goods manufactured in this country for use on railways, or being of such a nature that they cannot be used except for railway purposes

Mr Sinclair asked whether the word "dues" was intended to include rates, and whether it did include coke

Mr W H Smith I have read from the text of the resolution passed in the India Council, and I have no doubt whatever that coal and coke and all other dues would include rates

Extracts.

FLOGGING IN JAILS BY SUB ORDINATE OFFICERS.

The *Madras Mail*.—Mr J H. A Tromenhoere, Acting District Magistrate of Coimbatore, *draw the attention of Government* to the necessity of in addition to the sub jail rules, to prohibit the flogging of under-trial prisoners for breaches of jail discipline "Ratnaswapathi Mudliar, Tahsildar Magistrate of Coimbatore, discovered on the 11th October last that five prisoners were in possession, some of snuff and tobacco, one of 2 pies in money, and 1 of one pie He flogged them on the 15th, in the presence of a medical subordinate (whose sanction, however, he did not record) *and only reported the matter on the 30th* He made an entry in the punishment book, and in sending in his sub jail statement for the month of October 1887, entered in Nov one convict flogged If he had not reported it, the fact of flogging under trial prisoners would not have been known, unless and until some visitor inspected the punishment book, which is not often done I consider the action of the Sub-Magistrate in inflicting a flogging for this petty and first offence unwarrantable, especially as the Divisional Magistrate was in the station from the 11th to the 15th, and his orders could easily have been obtained I am dealing with the Sub Magistrate's conduct separately, but I now wish to point out that under the present rules under trial prisoners can be flogged and this without the fact coming to light, perhaps, for some considerable time If Government consider that they should not be flogged at all, some provision to this effect ought to be inserted in the rules"

Government in its Order dated 31st March remarked *The infliction of corporal* punishment by the Tahsildar Magistrate of Coimbatore for a first and petty offence was directly contrary to the existing provisions of the Jail Code, Rule 562 His Excellency *in Council is*, however, of opinion that the power to inflict corporal punishment should be altogether withdrawn from subordinate officers in charge of sub jails in the cases of convicts as well as of under-trial prisoners, and the following rule, to be substituted for Rule 1021, commends itself to the Government.—

"Officers in executive charge of subsidiary jails shall have the same powers of punishment as are vested in a Superintendent of a jail by Section 9 of Act as amended by Act V of 1869 and Section 11 of the same *Act VII of 1882; provided that no such* officer shall award corporal punishment without the special sanction, in the particular case, of the *Magistrate* or a Sub Divisional Magistrate.

RUIN IN RUSSIA.

The *Mahratta*.—Under this head appears an extract from the *Daily Telegraph* in the columns of the *Bombay Times*. The extract is worth perusing. It discloses a sorry state of things in Russia The peasantry is in a very bad condition Prices have fallen low and grain is rotting. The people are dying of hunger All their money has been paid to *Government* We make the following cut which summarises the results of the observations made by the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent,—

"First of all, then, the misery is as wide spread as it is intense. From north, south, east and west the same dismal tale is heard. The poverty of the peasants has in many places fallen far below the famine line The *Mir* is over head and ears in debt; thousands are being kept alive by private charity tens of thousands by begging and stealing, *and numbers have died, and are daily* dying, of hunger and the *knout* is being briskly applied to those who have still a shelter from the snow and wind in the vain hope of making them contribute to the success of M. Vyschnegradsky's sleight of hand A civilized European will not consent to die of starvation without letting his neighbours know what is the matter with him On the other hand, a Russian peasant will accept his fate as meekly as Peter the Great's legendary serf, who promptly flung *himself out of a window* at his *master's* back, or Kakuana soldier in "Solomon's Mines" The most curious thing about the famine in Russia—for it is nothing less than a famine *en regle*—is the exceptionally *favourable circumstances in which Russian* agriculture was placed this year of all others. Thus among other things, the harvest last autumn was unusually abundant, and the fall in the value of the rouble was —in the first instance, at least— a gain to the peasant population, in as much as corn exports are paid in foreign gold, but the very blessings of heaven seem to change to curses in the land of the Czars, and the abundance of the harvest is looked upon by the people themselves as an unmitigated calamity."

A SCIENTIFIC CREMATORY.

The *Indian Daily News*.—Though the Bombay Hindoos succeeded in defeating the proposals for erecting a scientific crematory for disposing of the corpses of the Hindoo poor, the Municipality has not abandoned the idea of substituting cremation, as far as possible, for the present system of burying. It has been fully established that nearly all castes of Hindoos will burn their dead in preference to burying them, where they can have the choice. *The Bombay Municipality has* had to maintain cemeteries for poor Hindoos, because they could not afford to pay the cost of cremation. The fact has had to be recognised, however, that these cemeteries are becoming so numerous as to constitute a danger to the public health, and Bombay is so situated that it is *impossible* to find suitable sites for new burying grounds at a reasonable distance from the inhabited part of the town, without entailing great hardships on the poor people living at the Colaba end of the island. The scheme of crematorium was proposed, because it promised to combine economy with an important sanitary improvement. But orthodox Hindoos objected to scientific appliances, they preferred that castes who ought to be burned should be cremated after the European fashion The scheme had to be abandoned, but an experiment is to be made to ascertain the minimum cost of cremation in a fashion approved by the orthodox Accordingly, a grant of Rs 3,000 has been made, and *presumably*, if it is *found* that the Municipality can afford the cost, burial of pauper Hindoos will be abandoned altogether in favour of burning. No doubt, the health of the city would be benefited At present, out of about 20,000 persons who die in Bombay every year, some 14,000 are buried, and a very large number of these are poor and low caste Hindoos. Where the provision of burying grounds clear of the town is a matter of so much difficulty as it is at Bombay, arrangements for the cremation instead of the burial of all these latter would clearly be a *great* gain.

HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

The *Madras Mail*.—The agitation in favour of the *marriage of Hindu widows* which has enlivened Rajahmundry for some years past has reached another stage. In June 1883 a Brahmin married a widow, and in January 1886, on going to the temple to perform a vow, he was refused entrance. He thereupon filed a suit to establish his status as a Brahmin, and claimed Rs 100 nominal damages. The suit was heard before the District Munsiff of Ellore who is a Christian, and judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, but no damages were awarded. Against this decision the defendants appealed, and the appeal was argued before the Subordinate Judge of Ellore, Mr. Venkata Rangayer, an orthodox Brahmin from Madura. The *Subordinate Judge in a lengthy judgment* expressed his opinion that there is an undoubted rule, or custom, amongst Brahmins which prohibits widow marriages, and that it is not the province of the Civil Courts to enquire into the propriety of this rule. If the rule had been wrongly or unjustly applied to plaintiff that would be a different matter, but what plaintiff objects to is the rule itself, and there the Civil Courts cannot assist him The Subordinate Judge on this ground reversed the decision of the *District Munsiff*, and dismissed the suit. The question is a very wide one If the Civil Courts in this country are to correct the interpretation by Sankaracharyar, the High Priest of the Smarta sect of the Hindu community of Southern India, of the Shastras, they may as well teach the Mentvies of Teipheme the true meaning of the Koran interfere between Bishop Gell and Ritualistic Chaplains, and prohibit Archbishop Colgan from issuing pastorals Every religious body, every church has its own rules, and usually has some tribunal with authority to interpret and enforce them; and if recalcitrant members of the society fly to the Civil Courts for redress against the hardship of these rules they seldom obtain much by their appeal to the secular power. In England the State Church has for the last *three centuries* been held in bondage by a Parliament that regulates even the internal discipline, and by Courts that enforce conformity, and this leads many to forget that this is not a healthy, or a natural condition of ecclesiastical affairs. Other religious societies are not thus held in bondage. The Legislature may at times interpose, as it did in India, to forbid widow-burning, and in Utha to forbid polygamy; and it may interpose again in India to forbid child marriages, or to permit widow re-marriages, but until the Legislature does so interpose it is not the province of the Civil Courts to question the administration of the various religious societies by their own rules. From this point of view we consider that the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore is right, and the judgment itself admirable because of the calm and dispassionate tone with which that officer has discussed the question.

THE NAWAB MOHSIN UL MULK'S MISSION TO LONDON.

The *Madras Mail*.—The Hyderabad Minister has issued the following Edict, defining the powers of the Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk during his mission to England:—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

The Government of His Highness the Nizam ul Mulk, Asaph Jah Bahadur send greeting.

Whereas by order of the said Government, Nawab Mohdi Ali, Khan Moeneer Nawaz Jung Mohsin ood Dowla, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Bahadur

Political and Financial Secretary has been authorised to proceed to England for the purpose of representing the Government of his *Highness the Nizam before the Committee appointed* by the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland to enquire, inter alia into the proceedings attending the formation of, and other matters connected with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and for the purpose of representing the said Government in any proceedings in any Courts of Law with reference to any matters connected with the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, or in any negotiations or conferences with the said company or the shareholders thereof, and generally to represent the said Government and to protect its interests in any other matters that may arise during his stay in England

Now know all men that the Government of his Highness the Nizam ul-Mulk, Asaph Jah Bahadur, do hereby enact and ordain that the said Nawab Mohdi Ali Khan, Moonee Nawaz Jung, Mohsin ood-Dowlah, Mohsin ool Mulk, be and is hereby appointed the accredited Agent of his Highness's Government, and that he be and is hereby granted full authority to act on behalf of his Highness' Government and to represent the same before the Com*mittee appointed as aforesaid to enquire into* the proceedings attending the formation of, and other matters connected with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and that the said Nawab Mohdi Ali Khan, Moonee Nawaz Jung, Mohsin ood-Dowlah, Mohsin ool Mulk Bahadur, be and is hereby further fully authorised for and on behalf of his Highness's Government to institute and carry on, or to defend any suits, actions, or legal proceedings as may be deemed expedient in any matter connected with the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and to settle or compromise the same as he may think advisable, and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized to negotiate with the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, or the shareholders of that Company, and *to effect any compromise or settlement of* any disputes or differences or matters in connection with or arising out of the affairs of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company Limited, as he may deem advisable, and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized on behalf of His Highness's Government to cancel the existing concession to William Clarence Wilson, and John Stewart, dated the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, and or, to negotiate and effect a reconstruction of the existing Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, or to form a new Joint Stock Company or Companies for the development of the mineral wealth of the territories of his Highness the Nizam, and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized to represent the said Government and to take all such measures, and generally to do such things as he may think fit to protect the interests of His Highness' Government in any other matters that may arise during the stay of the said Nawab Mohdi Ali Khan, Moonee Nawaz Jung Mohsin ood Dowlah, Mohsin-ool Mulk Bahadur, in England, and the *Government of his Highness the* Nizam do hereby further enact and ordain that for the aforesaid purposes the said Nawab Mohdi Ali Khan Moonee Nawaz Jung Mohsin-ood Dowlah Mohsin-ool-Mulk Bahadur be and is hereby fully authorized to obtain and procure all such legal or professional or other assistance as he may require and to expend moneys, sign documents, and generally do all such things as he may deem necessary in and about the premises and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized to draw moneys from and operate upon his discretion any account or accounts of his Highness Government with the National Provincial Bank of England London Dated this second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight

(Sd) ASMAN JAH,
Prime Minister to H H the Nizam

THE WANTS OF INDIA

The following is the concluding paragraph of a letter from Mr Theodore Beck to the *Pioneer* :—

But it will be said "How are we to give favours unless we know the wants of the people? Shall we not offend rather than please them by our mistakes? And how are we to know the wants of the people unless by the Press and by Congresses unless the people indulge in a little 'wholesome grumbling?' The answer involves a statement of what I *regard as the radical weakness of our Empire* if the Indian Government cannot by its public servants know with absolute certainty the wants of the people, or if, knowing them it has not the generosity so far as practicable to grant them, then we are unfit to hold empire At present Englishmen, as a rule, live apart from the natives It is a more comfortable way of finding out what the people want to peruse newspaper at chota hazri, or study a Congress report One has been accustomed to it at home, and why should one not do it here, without the bothe and inconvenience and effort of mixing in Oriental society? The consequence is the press defeats us to the tune of our best Its deliberate object is not to represent the people, but to represent a party This is human nature The fact is there are loads of things people feel, they feel first and foremost our supercilious contempt for them, they feel aggravated and disgusted by the invidious distinctions we make between the pay of English and Native officials in the same posts, they feel the want of a military career If we lived among them we should feel it more We should know what to do and should do it But it is objected that our hands are tied by the Government at Home which exerts and will continue to exert a well-meant and most disastrous influence on Indian statesmen True But this is only *one of the difficulties to be overcome With a* body of men possessing the full confidence of the people, minutely conversant with their ways of thought, and with a good literary training, we could easily keep the British public in hand But for this we must know the people far better than we do now I firmly believe that if we go on recruiting our Civil Service as we are now doing the Empire has not got a long life to run We shall bring out men at a mature age men of the best University education and the highest intellectual culture, men who have seen the world and know that India is not the only country in which men are selfish and are actuated by every kind of motive honourable and dishonourable We should bring out the very *best and ablest men that England produces* For we shall need them The first thing to be *done is to raise the age of competition* If the best men will not compete, the salaries and other emoluments of the posts must be increased We have to produce the future statesmen of India and to economise at the expense of having foolish statesmen would be the most suicidal economy If competitive examination anyhow will not give us the best men, we must invent another means The existence of an Empire is at stake and it can not be carried on from Then every man who comes out must do so on the distinct understanding that he must live among the people, and make himself so much of an Oriental that by the vibration of his own feelings he *can say how the measures of Government will* affect his fellow men The men who built up our Empire did this, but now days a man who tries to do it is looked on by a large number of his countrymen as a contemptible renegade I do not hesitate to say that the conceptions all not in ordinary English society as to the native character are grotesquely absurd and unjust I am not making my reflection on the honour, the integrity, and the high character of the Anglo Indian community I believe it would be impossible in England to find an any class a better body of men The notions prevalent there about us are most unfair The talk about Englishmen in India losing their good qualities is nonsense—rather they gain a certain tough line of manliness and hardihood But my complaint is that we do not cure a defect common to English men everywhere—their insularity The effect, I admit, is too great for the average man We do not require it as a duty from the engineer or the doctor But from those who are to be rulers of this country, the guardians of our national greatness, we have a right to demand it *But there are difficulties*, you say Yes, there are difficulties, but with the history of our Empire before us are we to shrink difficulties? There are in this no difficulties which an Englishman, who sets his mind to it, cannot overcome The countrymen of Gordon and of Raje Brooke have no right to talk about difficulties The honor of our country demands it than enough There are thousands of men ready to die for her are there none ready to live for her? To know the people and to be so united by them that they will open out to us the inmost recesses of their hearts, to see them daily, to come to love them as those who have in the nature but an average share of affection cannot help loving them when they know them well—this is our ideal for the Indian Civilian Some Englishmen act up to this ideal, in the early days of our rule several did If it become the normal thing the Indian Empire will be built upon a rock so that nothing can shake it Agitation and sedition will vanish as ugly shadows Had it existed in 1857 the crash would not have come If now we can bring it about that we have a thousand Englishmen in this country who, from the ardent of their patriotism their passionate pride in the glory of our unrivalled country which has extended the world with its civilisation will force themselves to spend their days of exile in the society, sometimes uncongenial, of their Indian brothers, knowing them as they know themselves, then India will be linked to us by indissoluble ties, and the name of England will remain for ever in the world's history as having accomplished a feat unparalled for difficulty and benevolence We may then banish the nightmare of a mutiny But if we continue in our superciliious contempt for the *people, it we remain indifferent to the effects* of agitation as being beneath our notice then the day may again come when society will be horror struck by the grim presence of living tragedy

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS IN NATIVE STATES

The Standard—*In its issue of the 10th April* last, the Travancore Government *Gazette* published a Regulation to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in that State As Travancore has long obtained an enviable distinction among the numerous Native States of India—the singular distinction of being the 'Model State' an institution of such useful nature ought to have been established in the country before either Mysore or Cochin had shown her the way Whether this reform was inaugurated out of a desire, as natural in a France justly as elsewhere, on all sides to extinguish the flames of rational agitation by allaying the popular discontent with a concession or to build a name for himself or whatever else might have induced the Maharajah to surrender into the hands of others by no means insignificant portion of his sovereign estate the establishment of the Legislative Council must rank important epoch in the history of Travancore The enlightened despotism exercised by the Native Rulers of India even in benign British sway affords considerable scope for the abuse of sovereign power Our correspondents have, from time to time, exposed to the public view scenes of the grossest corruption of the most degrading kind, and of the most consummate hypocrisy practised in one of the States The voice of suffering humanity permeates neither into the sumptuous halls of ignorant and indolent princes, nor into the gilded saloons of governors The benefits of enlightened British administration are denied to them The perpetual terror inspired by the authorities prevent from complaining against the misrule of their sovereign and the non hundred oppression of those who quaint hangers on of royalty who swarm in immense numbers in the Native Courts of India In the name of the Sovereign the Dowan draws up legislative measures These are passed without even an attempt being made to consult the opinions and wishes of a few of those competent to discuss the measure, though they are required by law to own implicit obedience to the enactments thus silently passed It is true the bills are submitted through the Political Agents, to the Paramount Power for approval But they being almost entirely *ignorant of the wishes and* needs of the people, of their peculiar and complicated system of laws and institutions, invariably give their ready assent, and the Bills become Acts or Regulations This, in short, is the principle on which laws are made in the Native States of India, and thirty seven millions of people are governed by laws so made We need hardly observe that the Minister is alone concerned in the making of laws and regulations However much we may credit the brains of Ministers of the stamp of the late Mr Ranga Charlu, with richness and fertility of resources, the genuinity of the Dowans of Native States being made of such stuffs as other ordinary men are made of, it would be madness to attribute to "laws and regulations framed and passed by them simply and unassisted any appreciable amount of wisdom or depth of judgment The blustering incompetence of the major portion of these high functionaries is well known to the Indian world We rarely find a display of original genius in modern native statecraft It is partly true the transitional state of the times is not congenial to the growth of such originality And in Native States, the general opinion seems to be, that no originality is needed The native statesman has the British model before his eyes All that he is required to do is to adopt the system of administration in vogue in British India to his own country A close examination of the history of a Feudatory State during the last thirty years will clearly show that this adaptation has not been supplemented by any skill or forethought suggested by the peculiar laws and customs of the country Yet Rajah Sir T Madava Row is said to have earned laurels in Travancore for the mere transplantation of *British systems of Government* into that principality The late Mr Ramunger introduced into the country some of the codes of British India *mutatis mutandis* It is well known that the modern legislations of Native States are generally of this nature If legislation in Native States means the introduction of those laws which are in some respects, decided improvements upon the judicial and statutory legislations of England, and which, after prolonged discussion and mature deliberation, have been promulgated by the supreme legislature of Calcutta, no Native State need be encumbered with the semblance of a constitution by the establishment of a Legislative Council The root and branch adaptations of British Indian enactments in Native States, as at present carried on do not in the least [illegible] the requirements of those provinces In addition to the generally applicable British Indian Codes, each country has its own wants remediable only by special legislative measures suitable to its own soil But ever carried away by the vanishing ambition to stamp a feeble tip trap reputation Dewans and *statesmen forget the magnitude* and importance of legislation necessitated by the circumstances of the country and overleap on the other by the melancholy exhibition of Bastardised laws as their own and by the foolish imitation of them among their Acts of reform A Council for making laws established on a solid basis, and guided by sound principles cannot fail to recommend itself to the subjects of Native States, and the sensible section of the population of Travancore will we believe, hail with delight the registration of last month which, though for some time to come may not be productive of the least substantial good to the country, will yet, in the long run, prove to be an effectual check upon the half-enlightened autocracy now exercised by their sovereign with impunity

The Travancore Council is to consist of a President and members—the members being not less than four or more than eight in number The power of appointing the members rests with the Maha Rajah The President of the Council is the Dewan, *ex officio* Of the members not less than two are to be non-officials The law allows no member to introduce into the Council any measure affecting the revenue of the State or imposing any charge on the revenue until it has received the previous sanction of the Dewan The Maharajah reserves to himself the right of vetoing any Bill passed by the Government, and the further right of making laws and regulations in cases of emergency, but such laws have force only for a period of six months Though the liberty of a member to stand by his conviction and to vote in accordance with the duty imposed upon him without any anxious doubt or fear concerning the election, is apparently restricted by the power to nominate resting with the Maharajah and though even his choice of subjects is limited within a very narrow range, the thought that seven or eight heads take the place of one in the consideration of an important legislative measure must operate as a soothing unction in the minds of two and a half millions of people who were accustomed to look upon a Dewan as their great and only legislator When the demands so forcibly and clearly made by educated Indians year after year, in respect of representation in the Legislative Councils, are conceded to the British Government, we earnestly hope that Travancore will make another significant stride towards constitutional advancement We trust H H the Maharajah will use some discretion and judgment in the selection of members, taking particular care to secure representatives of unimpeachable character and sterling worth from each of the few important classes of His Highness' subjects The non-official portion should be composed of such persons as would give universal satisfaction Two gentlemen—who have retired Judge of the High Court and a Vakil, brother of His Highness Tutor are on the tapis of becoming Councillors The people believe the Maharajah is sagacious enough to act otherwise

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cial, revenue, and judicial, subject only in the first two administrative branches to the assent or veto of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, but these high officers, we regret to say, have not been selected from the most brilliant or experienced members of the Bengal Civil Service, to which the selection has been confined. They may be acute politicians, splendid officers of revenue, and amongst the most erudite of judges in their own opinion, and might have given proof of their brilliant parts elsewhere in the service of the British Government in the East, but, in Upper Burma, they somehow seem to be, if not altogether total failures, at all events, administrators *of a kind whom an Addison would have* "dismissed with faint praise." As the highest judicial officers, we must say, that, without exception, they have been as yet almost dead failures, though one of them as a learned barrister at law, what they may hereafter turn out as the highest appellate judges, judges of the High Courts of Upper Burma, as the tribunals over which they preside are called, heaven knows and *heaven will not tell. Under these Commissioners* of Divisions are Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, the former of whom, as a rule, though there are several exceptions, are selected from among the members of the same high born race of Bengal Civil Servants, and the latter, who generally comprise the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the country, are chosen from among Europeans, the sons of officers and gentlemen who have proved failures in other careers in life which they might have attempted, from among the new race of Anglo Burmans which has already *sprung up and continues to increase*, a race analogous to the Eurasians and East Indians in this country, and from among the pure Burmans, though such choice is for the present almost confined to the natives of Lower Burma. There is also a class of uncovenanted servants designated *Myoolls*, who are taken from among Eurasians, Anglo Burmans, and pure Burmans both of Upper and Lower Burma, but the selection of these subordinate officers, who are vested, like all their superiors, both with revenue and judicial powers, has been *happy and highly meritorious*. Already, during the past three months, there have been scores of most melancholy failures amongst them, and the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in their hands, has been tainted, corrupted, and frustrated.

Here is a specimen of the way in which Civil and Criminal justice is administered in the city of Mandalay, the Capital of the Province. There is one Civil Court for the whole city, over which two judges preside, one an Anglo Burman gentleman and the other a pure Burman. It cannot be said either of them is in possession of that judicial capacity and that judicious demeanour and conduct which ought to distinguish dispensers of justice. Their judgments, as a rule, are neither logical nor lucid, and, as a rule, display a singular incapacity for appreciating both oral and written testimony. The *curious feature in the administration of* civil justice by these two Solons on the bench of Upper Burma is that their decisions are seldom or never reversed by the Commissioner of the Northern Division to whom their judgments are subject in appeal in his capacity of Judicial Commissioner for the Division over which he presides is the highest revenue and political officer. Indeed, the almost invariable practice of successive Commissioners of this Division, as it is equally of all the other Commissioners of Divisions, in their judicial capacity, *is to confirm the decisions of the Civil* Judges of Mandalay, much to the amusement of the general public and the vexation of the souls of the advocates who carry on practice both in the Mandalay Civil Court and before the Judicial Commissioner of the Northern Division, as they do before the Judicial Commissioners of all the other Divisions and the Courts Subordinates to them.

As for the administration of criminal justice in Mandalay, there is much to be hoped for here, as the Magistrates and Sessions Judges, the latter being the Deputy Commissioners of the District, are more competent and endeavour to arrive at *decisions in accordance with the evidence* adduced before them. They are, however, excessively severe in the sentences they pass on the accused convicted by them. They have evidently not as yet learnt to weigh the gravity of the offence or offences with which the accused before them are charged and the proportion of the sentence to be passed by them and they frequently put rather queer constructions on the sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, but, on the whole, it may be conceded that the administration of Criminal Justice is satisfactory. Here is in the matter of civil justice, the Judicial Commissioner seldom or never reverses the decisions of the Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and there have already been, in the course of the past thirty months scores of miscarriages of justice. Another source of miscarriages of Criminal Justice is the delay in bringing accused persons to justice, and there have been cases in which accused persons have been kept under arrest and in the actual custody of the police for months together and have then been discharged without any trial and no compensation *has been made to them*. Here in Upper Burma, as in Lower Burma, Civil and Judicial officers are burdened with the discharge of executive duties as officers of revenue and hence, as we have said, miscarriages of justice. In this matter, however, of the combination of executive with judicial powers it is the Government of India which is responsible for the system.

On the whole it cannot be said that the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in England's new acquisition has been a brilliant success, and what is more to the discredit of the British Government of India, there does not seem to be any inclination on its part to effect any changes or improvement in the highly defective system of administering justice it has introduced.

Occasional Notes

Babu Umesh Chandra Bhattacharjee and Kedar Nath Roy have been appointed to the Statutory Civil Service in Bengal.

The Dowager Queen of Burma and her daughter, with their followers, will leave Lahore shortly for Bengal.

It has been hardly decided by the Government of India to remove the head quarters of the Bombay Public works Department from Indore to Mount Abu.

It is stated that the Russian Government intends sending, next August, a scientific expedition under Colonel Prjevalsky to explore the country in the neighbourhood of the Afghan frontier and the Himalayas.

In a memorial presented to the Emperor of China, the number of destitute poor in Honan owing to the flooding of the Yellow River is put down at 1,000,000, for whom help is requested.

Moulvi Mehdi Hasan, of Hyderabad has been gazetted Director of Railways and Mines, in the Nizam's Dominions. He was the officer who begged Lord Randolph Churchill to press for an enquiry into the mines case.

The *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"The proposal to transfer Sir Dinshaw Mackerlly to influential circles here, the opinion being that the local views, that the interests of Sind would suffer by connection to the Punjab, is well founded."

A Dinner crowded open air public meeting was held at Lahore on the 19th ultimo with reference to the National Congress. Raja Rampal Singh and several others addressed the meeting. The Congress was vindicated and enthusiasm prevailed.

The pneumatic dynamite gun which is being constructed by Lieutenant Zalinski for the Italian Government is to feet long and 15 inches in diameter, and is designed to throw 600 lb of explosive gelatine a distance of two miles. A similar gun is *being constructed for the Dominion Government* by the United States Government.

General Maitland, of the Ordnance Department of the War Office, speaking at the recent annual dinner of the Foreman engineers, said he had just designed a gun of 22 tons on Mr. *Longridge's wire principle*, which had recently been tried at Shoeburyness, the projectile being 380 lb, the range 21,000 yards or twelve miles, and the velocity 300 feet per second.

An interesting surgical operation was recently performed at Vienna. Dr. Pleschl, professor of physiology at the University there, who for a long time past has been suffering from intense nervous pains, the result of poisoning, was completely cured by Dr. Gersuny by attaching the cervical nerve of a rabbit to the diseased nerve.

A Member of the Uncovenanted Service, having addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, inquiring whether there was a rule to prevent members of the U. C. S. from signing memorials to the House of Commons, has been informed that "there is no such rule which prohibits an Uncovenanted Civil Servant from signing a memorial to the House of Commons respecting his pay and pension."

A Dublin correspondent taking exception to a London paper on the 1st instant—"Efforts are being made in Dublin society to bring about a visit of the Queen to Ireland this year. It is pointed out that Her Majesty has now reigned since 15,703 days, of which extended period the total time she has resided in Ireland has been only 18 days."

Physicians agree that the poison conveyed by human teeth is one of the most annoying that they have to deal with. One of them writes to the *Medical Reporter*:—"It was only my attention a severe and most complicated case of blood poisoning, in which the patient had bit slightly above the heel in the course of a fight by striking the knee joint against the tooth of his opponent. I have known hands thus poisoned only saved from amputation by the application of all the resources of science."

Mr. Lyall, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is, we are glad to learn, winning the heart of the people, by a free bestowal of responsible posts on the Native Junior, giving the powers of Sessions Judge to a Native gentleman, he has given an affording appointment of Deputy Commissionership to another Native gentleman, Sardar Gurbal Singh, in Extra Assistant Commissioner. This will do more to draw the people to British rule than any thing else.

The Deccan Times says that the legal advisers of Abdul Haq having intimated to his Excellency the Minister that they had some propositions to lay before him on behalf of their client, and requested an interview for that purpose, Sir Asman Jah *replied that he regretted he could not grant* them a personal interview on the subject but that whatever propositions they had to make should be submitted through the legal advisers of Government, and would receive his very best attention. There was accordingly on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, a conference of the lawyers on both sides at the palace. One of the propositions was that Abdul Haq offered to refund the whole sum of 1,158,631, which he had drawn from the National Bank, the purchase money of his own lands which he had sold to the Government on condition that the Government (1) should pursue him no further, that (2) they should take no steps to bend the concession and return the shares to him, and that (3) they should give an acknowledgment stating this amount was in full payment of all claims upon him by the *Nizam's Government. A telegram to the Statesman*, however, informs us that these propositions have been and gratefully rejected. The Nizam's Government are determined not to let either him or his co-conspirators off. No compromise will be made with any *of the parties*.

A new and possibly effectual cure for fever has been discovered. At the recent Poona Assizes, a native was charged with attempting to strangle himself by means of some cloth that he had torn into strips *for the purpose. When asked by the Judge* why he had attempted so rash an act, he replied that he did it because he wished to cure himself of a strong fever. He was committed to gaol for a month where he will no doubt be subjected to a less questionable remedy.

The Pioneer calls the attention of the Government of India to the alleged sale of the old Secretariat buildings at Bombay to Abdul Haq, a matter demanding inquiry and explanation. The sale is alleged to have been effected by the Collector without formality of calling for tenders having been dispensed with. The price given for the property by the Sindhi is *stated to have been Rs. lakhs of rupees*, a price which the occasion to be have was very considerably below market value.

Truth states that Sir Cecil Rickes will succeed His Excellency Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay. The Right Honable Sir Cecil Rickes is the been Postmaster General of Lower Burma since 1886. He was born in 1845, so is just fifty years of age. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, school in 1861, B. A., 2nd Class Classics 1865, M. A. 1868, called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1868, elected a Bencher of that Inn in 1880, was M. P. for Cockermouth from November 1868, to March 1880, when he was unsuccessful candidate, was M. P. for Preston from February to November 1882, and has been M. P. for Preston from February to November 1882, and has been M. P. for the University of Cambridge since 1882. He was Chairman of Ways and Means, and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons from 1874 to 1880.

Local and Provincial

Travelling Clerk.—A travelling clerk has been posted to go with the Public Inspector while on circuit and his latter has been fixed at four annas per diem.

A Senior Government.—Sanction has been accorded for the absent minor land in the village of Kalagala for extending the Chittaldrug High School, and the work has been taken in hand.

Mysore.—At the request of Mr. Cameron a circular has been issued by the Mysore Government to all District officers in Mysore regarding the selection and transmission of *old coins for preservation in the Government Museum*.

Central College.—We understand that Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar of the Kumbakonam College *has been selected as Assistant* Science Master for the Central College Trichinopoly.

Imperial Model Farm.—A considerable area of the Government Model Farm has now become the property of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Syed Nasir ud din, who has sub-let the same to gardeners for cultivation. A large portion of it is been formed into a cassia plantation with over 2,000 plants put down.

Death from Scorpion Sting.—The local *Spectator's* Malur correspondent writes that on Monday last a boy was stung by a black scorpion. The body of the scorpion was about half an inch long, but the tail three inches, and soon after the boy was stung he vomited froth from his mouth, fell senseless and eventually died.

Mr. Coorooswamy Moodliar.—This gentleman who was the active Assistant Commissioner of the Bangalore district left by Wednesday morning's train for Kolar to take up similar duties in that district. Several friends of his were at the station to bid him good bye. Mr. Knight has succeeded him here.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATION BY THE DIWAN OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Camp No 162, the 21st May 1888 — Sitaramaya, Amildar of the Shimoga Taluk, is granted privilege leave for 6 weeks from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Narasimaha Naidu, Sheristadar, is appointed to act as Amildar of the Shimoga Taluk, during the absence of Sitaramaya on leave or until further orders. He is also hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

Camp No 128 The 21th May 1888 — Colonel J A Campbell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is granted 15 days privilege leave from the 30th May 1888, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

During the absence of Colonel Campbell on leave or until further orders, Mr T Rajagavendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, will be in charge of the Kolar District

Camp No 167 — Mr L Sidney Smith Advocate, is appointed to act as Government Advocate during the absence of Mr Mahadeva Shastry, or until further orders

Camp No 112 — Messrs Sitaramaya, Ramaswamaya and Venkataramaiah are appointed Forest Probationers, and appointed Sub Assistant Conservators with effect from the 1st April 1888

Camp No 180 — Krishna Rao, Amildar of Kankanhalli Taluk, is granted privilege leave for 1 month from 10th May 1888 or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

Ranganatha Rao Somaiah of the Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar of Kankanhalli during the absence of Krishna Rao on leave, or until further orders He is also hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Camp No 50, the 25th May 1888 — Mr. H H Spankes, Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore is granted six weeks' privilege leave from 15th June 1888, or such other subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

Camp No 197, the 24th May 1888 — T C Sivaganaiah Pillay, Munsiff of Shimoga, is granted one month's privilege leave on half pay from such date as he may avail himself of the same

M Rama Rao, Public Prosecutor at Shimoga, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Shimoga, during the absence of T C Sivaganaiah Pillay on leave, or until further orders

No 32, the 29th May 1888 — Krishna Rao, Amildar of the Kunigal Taluk, is granted forty days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Kishappa, the Taluk Sheristadar, will act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kunigal Taluk during the absence of Krishna Rao on leave, or until further orders

General Summary

A Tenacious Convert — About a week ago a European named Frederick Stephenson, embraced the Mahomedan faith, and he is now assumed the name of Abdool Karim Stephenson is an elderly man, and is a seaman He came to Madras a short time ago from Bombay where he left his vessel The rite of circumcision has not yet been performed upon him but he is at present being trained in the tenets of the new faith he has embraced by another Europeon (also from Bombay) who became a convert to Mahomedanism about fifteen years ago, and who is now looked up to as a Moulvie, and one well versed in the Koran. By these combined, to the Wahabee sect of Mahomedans, a new sect which is springing up in Madras, whose views are of a more advanced type than those of either the Sunnies or Syeds with respect to the law of marriage.

A Mighty Banyan Tree — About twelve miles from Inhal on the road up the Nerbudda, is the celebrated banyan tree covering from three to four acres of ground, and so large that there is said to be *a standing for 10,000 men under it* The legend is that it grew out of the toothpick of Indra, whose name it bears Most of the foreign travellers through General *Bay a visit to the tree, which is in itself a* tribute of nature owing to its gigantic proportions and its sublimity It is a species of fig (ficus indica) and as a writer says was known to ancient travellers and which in the 18th century had already 350 principal trunks and 3,000 secondary branches Numerous incursions of the river had worked havoc with the island and with the renowned tree The same *writer says that at the foot of the principal* trunk there is a little cavity (the writer, however, could not see for himself during his late recent visit to the sacred tree) in which are hanging some stones of Pindha form besides an architectural fragment of under work. He says the Brahmins call it "Mattrlooo" (the mother) It is one of the popular names given to the tree in particular, and the name generally given by worshipper and even by priests to all the unknown god leaves whom they cannot better define — P C

SUICIDE BY A CHILD TO APPEASE DIVINE *Grievous Hurts Inflicted* — *A case of* extreme brutality was referred to the Madras High Court this morning by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, on examination of the witnesses of death passed upon a prisoner named Kalaniyappan The prisoner was said to have discovered some half a rupee about two years ago and he had the reputation in his village of being a treasure finder He relied upon this, and giving up his work supported himself by borrowing money from the villagers, promising to pay them out of the treasure he had found, or rather find After some time the villagers got tired of waiting, and began to lend him any more money, and he had to cast about for some means of making a real discovery On the 20th January last he took his female child, aged three years to a garden in which there was an idol of *Mariamma, and there sacrificed* the child in order to appease the deity, and enable him to recover the treasure he had found and lost, or to find other treasure The corpse was found lying in front of the idol with its throat cut *The prisoner admitted having killed the child*, and produced the knife with which he had committed the act but pleaded that he was not in his proper senses when he did so He further *stated that he had heard there was treasure* buried in the place where his child was found The Judge rejecting the reasons for mitigation, confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal — *M M*

SENTENCES OF DEATH CONFIRMED — Persons Name *Ismadu* appealed to the High Court against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, for the murder of a boy name D Appa The boy went out into the street to play on the evening of the 15th March, having a few gold ornaments in his person He did not return at the usual time and though search was made for him throughout the night, nothing could be heard of him The search was started in the morning, and the body was found about 500 yards from the village *in a semi-nude state* The pockets were missing, and the boy had evidently been subjected to great violence The child recovered consciousness for a short time, and in reply to questions put to him said that the accused, a tailor, had taken him had torn the jewels from ears and nose, but he claimed that had cut his throat This statement was made in the presence of the witness, but he *had all knowledge of the offence*, and the child died shortly after wards The prisoner admitted his offence to the Police and before the Magistrate, but on the Sessions Court prisoner denied having killed the boy or stolen the jewels He said that he was returning to his village at night he saw another man beating the boy and robbing him of the jewels, and that he did not take letters, as the other man told him *to give* half the jewels if he would say nothing about it Under these circumstances their Lordships saw no reason to interfere The convictions and sentences were accordingly confirmed, the appeal dismissed

Extracts.

DINNER TO SIR ALFRED LYALL.

A dinner was given on May 8, at the Hotel Victoria, by the Northbrook Indian Club, to Sir A. Lyall, on his retirement from India and his appointment to the council at home The earl of Northbrook was in the chair, supported by the Marquess of *Ripon and Lord Lawrence* Between seventy and eight members and their friends were present, including Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Meade Sir H Daly, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir C Bradford, General Foster, General Keatinge, and many other distinguished Indian officers *Lord Northbrook*, in proposing Sir Alfred Lyall's health, alluded to his services in Rajputana and the Berars, in the Foreign office, and as Lieutenant General in the North west Provinces, and *added that he was almost better known for* his Indian ballads and Asiatic studies, which has *attracted so much attention in* the literary world both here and abroad Sir Alfred Lyall, in the course of his reply, referred to the rapid progress made in India since 1857, observing that the British Empire was now in the zenith of its power and the flower of its expansion

A NATIONAL HINDU INSTITUTION

The Pioneer — *A prospectus has been issued for* a National Institution proposed to be started in Calcutta next month for the purpose of combining a thoroughly Hindu moral and religious training with the secular English education now imparted in the schools and colleges of this country The article says there can be no rational training which is sound religious education, and religious education *cannot Government cannot undertake to impart* because of its policy of neutrality Therefore the difficult and important work of imparting moral and religious education to Hindu child en must be done by the Hindus themselves, and in furtherance of this object it will be necessary for them to start schools which, *while they will prepare students fully* and efficiently for the University examinations, will also instil into their minds religious and moral instruction in harmony with reason and the Hindu Shastras The list of masters includes thirteen Babus and three Pandits one of the latter will deliver lectures from time to time with a view to imbuing the pupils into the principles of the Hindu religion The fees *would be low, ranging from Rs 2 to Rs 4* per month, and free studentships and scholarships are offered

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE SCHEME

The *Indian Spectator* — Mr Raganath Row *is quite in order when he suggests that Native* children should have a thorough grounding in the doctrines of their own religion before they are likely to come in contact with other religions We have long held this view for years, and in various forms If a young Hindu prefers Christianity to his ancestral faith after a study of both, and after a careful comparison, he will be all the better for the change So far we are *entirely at one with* Mr Raganath Row But we are not sure of his scheme of a National Hindu College is feasible Let us see what the gentlemen of the National Congress say to it We doubt if they will relish the idea For we have been repeatedly told that the Indian nation cannot stand together except on a political platform How then Hindus of India one national religion? How *they any national religion such as they can* teach at a school or College? If by national religion is meant the simple elements of truth which are the common heritage of all races, we can and stand the proposal But that kind of programme hardly needs a College in opposition to well organised Missionary institutions Apart however, from these considerations which may be out weighed there is *the difficulty about funds A National College* means lakhs upon lakhs of rupees Where are they to come from? Is the Hindu sufficiently national to appreciate such a thing? Will the Hindoo, for instance, subscribe largely to a movement in favour of all classes of the community? We are afraid it is asking too much of them And last not least comes the difficulty about competent teachers How *are the Pandits and Shastris who are to teach* at this National Hindu College, in a way good help for the Parsees or even any moral like Ramaswamy But the people seem to have become unfitted for the teachings of such men Where is that liberty of sentiment? We shall be glad to have a practical *programme of the proposed National Hindu* College

THE NIZAM'S OFFER

The Bombay Gazette — *The financial condition* of Hyderabad is not in the main unsatisfactory For the year ending the estimate places the revenue at Rs 3 17 15 6 0, and the expenditure at Rs 3,28 00,800 so that a surplus of nearly nine lakhs is calculated upon Nor is it likely that these estimates will be disturbed *Crop prospects are not good, that* Mr Lisle's recently issued forecast of a short rainfall in the Deccan should be realised the Nizam's land revenue will suffer But the revenue estimates seems to have been drawn unusually low, and the Government will not be likely surprised if the collection should be unfavourable A surplus of nine lakhs, however will not go far towards gift of sixty, or even twenty lakhs which the Nizam proposed should be the annual instalment of his contribution And the surplus itself, substantial though it seems, will in practice prove quite inadequate for a working balance Every year the Nizam's Government, at the time when the treasury balances are low, *has to go into the local market for* short loans aggregating from twenty to thirty lakhs, on which it seldom pays less than nine per cent The acceptance by the Government of India of the Nizam's offer would therefore entail for the next three years a doubling of the amount which the Government borrow *from the Hyderabad sowcars, with the difference*, that whereas these short loans are as a rule and to a large extent paid off during the year in which they are borrowed, the present resources of the State would not suffer to clear off these extra twenty lakhs a year They would become a long loan, bearing interest, it may be assumed, at not less than that ordinary Hyderabad rate Thus in the first *year, to say nothing of the unimportant* principal, the Nizam's treasury would pay Rs 1,80,000 for interest on money borrowed to carry out this generous offer, in the second year the charges would amount to Rs 3,60,000, in the third year to Rs 5,40,000 And thus would be the exact weight of the burden until the day of plenty came, when the means of the Hyderabad Government *would be in excess of its necessities* But that day is not in sight Mr Mehdi Ali makes it clearly in his statement to the Minister that though the Government have thus far in their current operations made both ends meet, they have done nothing more than that A famine year would put a severe strain upon finances thus constituted If the Nizam were to pay interest on the sixty lakhs, leaving the Gov*ernment of India to borrow them, he would be* just as substantial a service to the Supreme Government without embarrassing his finances, though we should still hold that it would be an injustice to his subjects at present to add two lakhs a year to the expenditure of the State, even for interest in a defence loan Those is indeed a form in which the Nizam's offer could be accepted at this time without doing detriment to his State We do not for a moment suggest that the native states should be disentangled from sharing, to the extent of their means, in the burden of frontier defence The work concerns them almost as much as it concerns the Paramount Power, and there are ways and means by which they can be brought into co operation with us *But there* is a kind of help that no great Power can *afford to avail itself of*, and that is the help which enthusiasts there who offer or are persuaded to offer it now

THE COMING VICEROY.

The *Ottawa Citizen*, of the 14th April, prompted by the preparations that were then in train for the ovation to Lord Lansdowne on his departure, thus restores his career in Canada

Lord Lansdowne, it is true, has been with us but for a limited period. He assumed the duties of office in the autumn of 1883, and he will therefore leave Canada some considerable time before completing the official term usually allotted to a Governor General *His period of service*, however, though short, has been fruitful of many important and remarkable events The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, opening up a new pathway over British territory to the East; the transfer from the North-West Territories, which, however much to be deplored for the causes of its *origin* and the loss of life involved in its suppression, was not devoid of public advantages, the final settlement of the Atlantic fisheries dispute, a matter of long standing contention between two of the great powers, and one which *might* at any moment develop into a serious international complication; and the initial step towards securing the admission of the ancient colony of Newfoundland into the Canadian Union thus ensuring the complete political unification of British North America are some of the matters of *weightiest im*port which have engaged the attention of

Lord Lansdowne, and with respect to which, as in his general administrative course, he has displayed consummate ability, tact and judgment, affording proofs of the possession of the highest gifts of statesmanship. In the ordinary routine of office he has, it is said, evinced a careful, conscientious, interest in the administration of justice, with results which have frequently been attended with advantage to society and to the Government. The best test of the success of his administration is the entire absence from its record of fiction or complaint. He has ruled constitutionally, and from first to last apparently, has been in entire accord with his Ministers.

Space will not permit us to dwell on his Lordship's great services to Canada—on his warm interest in Education, particularly Higher Education, in Literature, in the Fine Arts, and in Science; on his efforts to promote among the youth and manhood of the country, healthful out door Sports and Amusements, and on his sympathetic encouragement of the Volunteer Militia Force. Let it suffice that he has devoted his time and his means to the promotion of all good and deserving works. Socially, his hospitality has been boundless. Like his mamma into prominence, Lorne, Dufferin, he has at various times visited each of the several Provinces of the Dominion, as well as the outlying territories, thus familiarising himself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and the speeches and the addresses delivered by His Lordship on these occasions, while models of eloquence and pure diction, have practically tended not a little to produce beneficial results, by attracting abroad increased attention to Canada. In a few days His Excellency will leave Canada to assume new official duties in a far distant and in a more important sphere of action. Though loth to part with him, we all rejoice at his promotion in the public service, and, it is needless to say, will watch his future career with a feeling of the deepest interest. Our best wish for His Lordship is that the same prosperity and success may attend his Government of the great Indian Empire as have crowned his administration in the Dominion!

It would not be fitting to conclude this article without a special reference to the gracious and accomplished lady who so admirably has supplemented His Excellency's efforts for the well being of our country, and whose panegyric was pronounced so recently by that master of sincere and eloquent compliment, the Earl of Dufferin. Lady Lansdowne's highest praise is that she has not, in any degree fallen short of the exalted responsibilities—responsibilities none the less imperiled because largely social—incumbent on her high position. Rather, indeed, has she more than justified the anticipations of kindness and excellence which four years ago heralded her advent to Canada.

"Battle'ed ye cannot be
Will ye no come back again?"

MILK AND WATER

The *Madras Mail*—The High Court of Bombay in a recent ruling has decided that water added to milk is not noxious to health. With every respect for the legal acumen of that high authority, the soundness of the decision may be more than doubtful, writes the *Indian Medical Gazette*. Possibly, the ruling may be in accordance with the present state of Indian law, but it is certainly not in accordance with either the teachings of medical science or the practice of law courts in England and elsewhere. The question as to whether the addition of water to milk is injurious to health admits of (two) answers according to the stand point from which it is considered. There is the private aspect in which water has been added to the milk by the buyer, and there is the public aspect in which the water has been added by the seller. The two in their relationship to health are quite distinct, but are often not kept clearly in view.

First of all as regards the private aspect. If the buyer purchases a quantity of milk and dilutes it with pure water the addition is not noxious to health. A mother feeding her infant on milk adds a definite quantity of water to render the milk more digestible, she usually does this under medical advice. Diluted milk may be given to a patient as a drink which is a matter of taste, many persons prefer a little mineral or plain water added to the milk which they drink. In these cases, however, it is in the option of the buyer whether he shall or shall not substitute a quantity of water for milk.

As regards the public aspect, the one which presents itself in a law court, the adding of water by the vendor to milk which he is going to sell, has obviously a different bearing both in its relation to health and to honesty from the adding of water by the buyer to milk which he has purchased. The circumstances under which the buyer is placed when he purchases are unknowingly to him completely changed. He is under the impression as before that in buying a pint of milk, he is buying so much nourishment for himself or family. Believing the milk to be of a certain quality, he buys a quality sufficient were it of the supposed quality to keep his family in good health, whether it be taken afterwards in the ordinary or a diluted form. By reliance of the good faith of the vendor he suffers. Infants are apt to be fed ill by the fact that on analysis milk is found to contain 50 per cent of water. On that fact they base an argument that as milk already contains water, further addition is not noxious. But it may be pointed out that milk is a homogeneous natural product, as much as fish, eggs and beef are natural products, each of which like milk contains high percentage of water. No admixture of water, fat, lactine and the other constituents of milk will produce milk artificially any more than the mixing of the component parts of beef will make beef. We illustrate our meaning. Let us suppose that in order to keep a regiment of soldiers in health, it is necessary to issue 1 lb. of beef per day to each man, but in place of the amount the contractor sends ½ or ¾ lb. per man, and for the remainder substitutes water. The result would be known in a very short time. There would be no difficulty in proving that the substitution of water for beef was not only a fraud but actually noxious to health. The plea would scarcely stand that because beef contains water, the substitution of water was not noxious to health. The addition of water to milk by the vendor is an offence similar in nature, the only difference being that in the one case substitution is apparent to the eye, whereas in the other it requires an analysis for detection.

But there is a still more serious view to be taken of the addition of water to milk by the milkman. Epidemic diseases, far reaching in their effects, have been traced to the milk man's cart to which water has been added. Positive evidence in this respect has accumulated to such an extent that it is no longer a theory but a demonstrated fact that outbreaks of diphtheria and typhoid fever are often caused by the addition of water by the vendor to the milk he sells. Diarrhœa, cholera and other diseases are suspected, as being frequently caused in the same way. With these facts in view it is perfectly incomprehensible how the High Court of Bombay could come to the conclusion that water added to milk is not noxious to health. The ruling is specially mischievous in a country such as India, where the water used for the adulteration of the milk is almost invariably taken from a filthy tank or polluted well, and where cholera, typhoid fever, and diarrhœa are so prevalent that it is almost impossible to say from where the fatal dart came. In contrast to the decision at Bombay, we observe that given in a similar case at Delhi in the Punjab in which the milk seller was convicted for adulterating the milk with both water and butter milk. The fact that Indian Penal Code under which two such similar cases were tried, admitted of being interpreted differently by the two courts, shows that the law on the subject of adulteration requires amendment. Adulteration of the various articles of food is carried on as much and as energetically in India as in other countries. Milk, butter, bread, oils, flour, &c., are all adulterated. While the practice of adulteration goes on apace the means of checking it are for all intents and purposes useless. There is no act against adulteration in India. The clause in the Indian Penal Code requires criminal procedure which few care to employ, and, even when put into force its results are not to be depended on. Should the Bombay case hasten the introduction of an Adulteration Act into India we shall be inclined to think that the decision that water added to milk is not noxious to health is after a fortunate mistake, in the meantime, we must consider it as a decision likely to cause a great deal of harm, giving an impetus to the practice of fraud and the spread of disease.

GWALIOR AND OTHER NATIVE STATES

The reader knows that no State in Central India has been so much overrun by Sir Lepel Griffin's *protégés* as Gwalior. Most of the old servants of the State have either been dismissed or deprived of all powers, and the administration is entirely carried on by Sir Lepel's men. How the subjects of Scindia are faring under the present *regime* will appear from the following extracts from our correspondent's letter:—Dacoities are rampant in Gwalior. A shocking case occurred only a fortnight hence in the Taluq of Bajrung Garh. A band of robbers entered a rich Banian's house, who fled on their approach, but they had hold of his wife and daughter and tried by demonstrations of threats and blows to make them disclose any hidden treasure, failing in which they deliberately warped the helpless women in clothes well saturated with oil, and setting fire to them made good their escape, taking every thing they came across. Now all this happened while the Deputy Inspector General of Police, and the Superintendents of Police with their legions of myrmidons were dozing at ease only about 15 miles distant from the scene of this outrage, and none dared to go to the rescue not until the charred bodies of the unfortunate victims were brought in, and all was over.

The correspondent thus describes the effect of the so called reforms introduced in Gwalior by Mr Simmes, the Chief Justice, the principal *protégé* of Sir Lepel Griffin:—The fact is that the people are exasperated with Simmes's innovations and has increased litigation and the Court charges a hundredfold. It is a deplorable fact that, although Lord Dufferin's Government took the enormous sums of 3½ crores of rupees from the Gwalior State, and Sir Ganpat Rao has been made to subscribe largely to the London Imperial Institute, &c, yet that Government is still bent on despoiling the State Treasury by introducing unwelcome reforms in the shape of expensive and highly paid establishments and public Works of no utility whatever, but as places of more resort for the sake of recreation and amusement.

Here is a harrowing account of the way in which the last wishes of the late Scindiah have been disregarded, and Gwalior is being gradually reduced to a state of poverty:—Poor old Scindiah was a strict economist. He never dreamt that his life long hoards would thus be squandered away and serve only to replenish the Government coffers. Imagine 20 lacs of Rs a year for Public works alone! What works are these that were left undone and without which the State could *not* go on. It is evident that as Government had had a hearty dip in the State coffers the officials at least some of them, are determined to have something for themselves too. The late Maharaja asked the Government before his death *not* to introduce any so called reforms in the state machinery, but to allow things to go on as it had done under the able management of his Dewan, and he did not like and prefer an *English* education, the young Maharaja was to be educated as his mother and others thought advisable. The British Government entirely approved and acquiesced in the above proposals and promised *not* to disturb existing arrangements. Let us see how this promise has been kept. No sooner Scindiah had departed this life, than down came Sir Lepel Griffin and not content with adding the state with an expensive and costly good for nothing Council, he had the audacity to create several highly paid appointments such as that of Dr Croft, Mr Harris, the Engineer, Simmes, the Chief Justice, Mahomed Kasim, the settlement officer, and last, though not the least, that of the Persian tutor Dinanath Nirsen Cashmore. All these worthies do nothing or but very little, draw princely salaries, their appointments may be regarded perfect sinecures. The outcome of all this thoughtless waste of the state money will doubtless be, when the young Maharaja becomes of age to rule his territories, that he will find himself confronted with good many worthless officials, and an empty treasury to begin his administration with. Our correspondent takes a cursory view of the condition of the Native States in General under the Government of Lord Dufferin:—It is a remarkable fact that during His Lordship's short lived reign, almost all the Native independent States have suffered more or less from the highhandedness and official tyranny of the Politicals. In no single instance has His Lordship generously interfered. On the contrary, all complaints from the aggrieved parties have uniformly been treated with indifference and contempt, the only conclusion to be arrived at being that the Government and the Politicals were hand and glove in this work of spoliation and ruin. Never before has such misfortune befallen the several States which present an interminable string of woes. First and foremost, Bhopal is hopelessly done for shortly, Rewah is poverish'd and the Dowager Maharani turned out. Holkar awaits his doom. Jhallawar is gone to the wall. Hyderabad is in its throes. Jodhpoor mercilessly trodden down. Jypoor helpless. Bikaner cut up entirely. Gwalior decimated of its hard savings and in the last stages of anarchy and misrule, and last of all, Cashmere is only expecting the next move of the game. Besides, the petty States of Rampore and Bhawalpoor, &c, have been saddled with *English* tutors and ministers which are merely stepping steps to a foregone conclusion.

The writer strongly condemns the policy of thrusting European tutors upon our young Princes. Says he:—The English tutors have succeeded nowhere—they only cause mischief in a Native State. The Rajahs and Chiefs in India do not require an English education, the object of which is not to train them in the strict principles of morality and religion, which are the only safeguards against temptations which spring from wealth and rank. A European tutor on the other hand is the last person to be selected for the purpose, for he instills heterodox principles in the tender minds of the young princes and thus makes them lose all faith in the religion and customs of their fore fathers. As a rule, Native Chiefs under European tuition become contented and ungrateful contract many of the vices of the so called civilization of the west. Every one knows what Col Marshall, Dr Croft, Dr Goldsmith, Mr Knoller and a host of others have done in this line. No body can deny that the present Chief of Baroda possesses many sterling qualifications, but English education has to no less head also, and he now practically intends to make Europe or those places hunted by Europeans, his home! The Maharajah of Cooch Behar is more an Englishman than a native of India and he finds greater pleasure in dancing and sporting than in looking after the welfare of his own subjects. The young Rajah of Ulwar is the very picture of an arrant school boy, vain and irreverent. The Jat Chief of Dholepur cuts the ridiculous figure of a "*Jeanne*" and may now and then be seen with a walking stick in his hand, followed by a pair of grey hounds and wearing a pair of trousers that would have done honor to a railway guard than a Native Prince. It is patent to the public that English tutors have without exception, been complete failures in point of moral or administrative training of the minor Princes of India.

The writer makes the following suggestion about the administration of Gwalior:—If the Government mean to keep its promise, it ought, in common fairness to allow the Dewan Sir Ganpat Rao, in consultation with the Dowager Maharanee, and the relatives and friends of the young Maharajah, to give the latter such an education as may enable him to rule his territory with moderation and justice in the near future. Dr Croft may remain to supervise and see that nothing goes wrong, but he ought to have no direct interference in matters relating social and religious education of the young Prince. All Sir Lepel Griffin's creatures, from Simmes down to the Cashmere tutor, ought to be swept away, and the old Dewan allowed to carry on the administration as he used to do during the lifetime of the late Maharajah. And a stop should be put to further Public Works and high salaried appointments which have well nigh ruined the State.

The British Government in India owes a debt of gratitude to the late Scindiah, which it cannot repay. But for his loyal services during the mutiny it is very doubtful whether the English could have held their own against the mutineers. The whole world will cry shame if the British Government does not strictly observe the last wishes of the late Scindiah in regard to the administration of his State.—*The Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

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THE

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Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE.

Bangalore, 7th June 1888

A Special Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners will be held on Friday the 15th instant, at 5 P M, at their office premises for the purpose of considering the Draft Rules relating to the election of Municipal Commissioners

A SRINIVASACHARIU, R B,

Vice President,

City Municipality

NOTICE.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Durban, 4th June—News has been received here that the Chief Dinizulu, son of the late Chief Cetewayo, of Zululand, has attacked and routed his uncle Usibepu He afterwards had a skirmish with the *Dragoons*, who lost two of their number Reinforcements are leaving Maritzburg for the scene of the disturbance

Durban, 4th June (Later)—Later news received here shows that the Chief Usibepu was not attacked by the Chief Dinizulu The version now given is that the Border Police, while engaged in arresting some cattle belonging to the rulers, were suddenly *confronted by a body of Usutos*, but succeeded in repelling the attack, the Dragoons, who had come to help of the police, covering the retreat

London, 6th June—The House of Commons has agreed, without a division, to the motion of Mr Maclaren, Member for the Crewe Division, to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases' Act in India

During the debate on the resolution Sir John Gorst referred to the spontaneous suspension of the regulations by the Indian Government, under power contained in the C D Act He further said that it was unconstitutional for him, as well as inexpedient for Parliament to interfere with the *legislative independence of the Council of* the Governor-General of India

Athens, 6th June—The difficulty between Turkey and Greece is revived The Turkish Governor at Monastir refused to receive the despatches addressed to him by the Greek Consul of that town, and the Greek Governor of Larissa has been instructed by his Government to treat the Turkish Consul of that city similarly.

Philadelphia, 6th June—The Democratic Convention held at Saint Louis has unanimously nominated Mr Cleveland for the Presidentship of the United States for a second term

London, 8th June—The Royal Commission on Imperial Defence includes Lord Hartington, Mr W H Smith, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr Campbell Bannermann, General Brackenbury, Sir Richard Temple, and Admiral Richardson

Bombay, 7th June—The *Pioneer* has received a telegram from London stating that Lord Cross has addressed a letter to the Currency Commission, asking, in view to a further fall in Exchange, what remedy the Commission suggests.

It is rumoured that Lord Cross favours a gold standard for India Lord Lansdowne is said to have pointed out to Government that the position of the executive in India would be quite impossible, taxation there being an unknown quantity, unless an international agreement for the future *employment of silver in Europe and* America receives the support of England.

Alexandria, 8th June, evening—Nubar Pasha has been dismissed by the Khedive owing to an altercation which took place in Council. Riaz Pasha has accepted the office of President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Justice.

Berlin, 8th June—Differing from the Emperor Frederick's Liberal views, Herr Von Puttkamer has resigned his post of Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.

The Emperor has accepted his resignation

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

ENGLAND'S NEW ACQUISITION—III.

Among the institutions which have been introduced in the great City of Mandalay and Upper Burmah generally, is the Upper Burmah Municipal Regulation of 1887, which came into force in the capital of the Province in August last, the provisions of which are nothing more or less than a combination of official rules and orders issued, if not by the Chief Commissioner himself, at all events, seldom or never carried into effect without previous submission to him The body of Commissioners, who are, for the most part, official in active service still and those who have retired but lately, is called the Municipal Committee, which has its head as President the Deputy Commissioner of the district and for vice President the Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay We have taken the capital city of the Province as an illustration of the working of the Municipal Regulation, because what is true of Mandalay would be equally true of Myngyan or the opposite side of the Irravaddy, or any other city or town in Upper Burmah but there is an attempt made at a division of labour in carrying into effect the provisions of the enactments, namely that the Municipal affairs of the town proper are looked after by Major C B Corke the Deputy Commissioner of the district of Mandalay, and those of the city and palace, which are distinct divisions of the place, are looked after by Major R. C Temple, eldest son of Sir Richard Temple who is the Cantonment Magistrate of Man

delay proper, that is, of the City and the palace which have been built each within its own square, one within the other

The above arrangement admirably suits the working of the rt, as Major Temple resides within the four walls of the City and palace, and Major Corke's offices are situated right away in the town, in a central position, to which the general public, all classes of the members of the community, have full and free access, during the whole of the work ng hours of the day The non official members of the Municipal Committee are ow in number, and in themselves do not carry *much weight* They consist of two or three merchants of the town, the leading members of which are a Brewer, and a stone and miscellaneous merchant, one of the richest in Upper Burma, who carried on business in the time of the late Min loon king, and, amongst others, one of the largest claimants on the British Government All the other members are merely merchants at the beck and call of the President and the Vice President. They have no two opinions to rub amongst themselves together on any given topic, and as a rule they vote with the official majority, except Mr H J Dyer, the brewer, and Mooli Ismail, the richest merchant to whom we have alluded and a Mahomedan from Surat So much for the character and constitution of the Municipal Committee of Mandalay The Municipal Regulation of 1887 does not confer any really independent power, on the members of the Committee, except in one respect, and that is the power of raising objections to the levy of any new tax On the announcement by the Commissioners that a new tax is about to be levied, any member of the public or any body of members might send in a petition or memorial containing the objections These objections are placed before a meeting of the committee, who, after discussion embody their views replying to the objections raised, and then submitting the whole for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Burma The Chief Commissioner *s bound to submit* all the documents for the consideration of the Viceroy in Council, who passes final orders on the whole matter The whole process is tedious and rather round about, and much delay ensues, but the fact that the Government of India has conceded such powers to the rates and tax payers, shows that the Government of India was *anxious to take into its confidence its* newly acquired subjects in Upper Burma Under this provision, it is to be earnestly hoped that the rates and tax payers will not hesitate to take advantage of their position, and we are glad to note that a few months ago, a vigorous protest against the levy of an assessment on houses and lands within Municipal limits was presented personally by a large number of the citizens of Mandalay We believe that the memorialists have not attained their object, nevertheless, the fact remains that the best provision of the Regulations has been taken advantage of on the very first occasion in which an opportunity presented itself We trust that the citizens of Mandalay will continue to exercise this and all other powers which the Regulation confers on them We regret very much that the Regulation does not contain a single provision conferring the privilege of electing members to the committee The nominations to the Board are all fixed and not had in the Official Gazette by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Mandalay, who, as we have said submits the names of the Commissioners for nomination by the head of the Government, who has never as yet raised any objection to such nominations Such a procedure as this has not brought to the deliberations of the Board as we have already said men of sterling worth and independence of character It is not our province to make suggestions to the citizens of Mandalay, or other town or station in the Province, but since the citizens of Mandalay have already displayed pluck and public spirit in making to the Government the suggestions detailed above, we think we may venture to draw attention to the fact that a memorial from the rates and tax payers praying for the introduction of the elective principle, in the selection of non official members to the Board may meet with the success that it so well deserves "Nothing venture nothing have" is a maxim in politics and Municipal administration, which may be practised with every hope of meeting with success

Occasional Notes

***

THE Maharajah of Travancore, G C S I, &c, has presented Rs 1,000 to the next Madras Race Meeting

THE replies of Abdul Haq to the questions put by the Nizam's Government were submitted to the Minister on Friday week

THE *Deccan Times* states, that there is a rumour that an influential clique in London are asking for the return of Salar Jung to power

DR NORTING, of the Geological Survey of India, has been deputed to Upper Burma to report on the mineral resources of that country

The question of utilising the offers made by the Punjab Chiefs towards the defence of India is now awaiting the Lieutenant Governor's opinion before the Government of India will take any action

AN annual bonus, not exceeding Rs 600 is to be granted to the officer of the Survey of India Department who has been entrusted with the duty of training Burmans and Karens in survey work

A CONTEMPORARY believes that H E the Commander in Chief of Madras, with his personal Staff and the Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, will proceed on a tour of inspection next month

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has at length definitely determined upon spending the summer in Switzerland His Highness, who has been staying at Ooty for some weeks past, was to leave Bombay for Europe by the last mail steamer

MANY of the ex Princes and Rajas of Nepal are settling down in Benares One Rani, who is believed to be a daughter of the late Jung Bahadur, has just purchased some extensive house property She has also imported some splendid horses.

ON Thursday morning Moulvi Mushpak Hussain laid before the Nizam the agreement that has been signed between the Nizam's Government and Abdul Haq The Nizam has expressed himself satisfied with the arrangement that has been made

A MEETING was to be held in Calcutta on Saturday, in the Town Hall, in support of a petition to the Viceroy praying for the restoration of certain endowments to Hindu temples at Benares, which are alleged to have been wrongfully confiscated at the time of the mutiny

AN important Resolution of the Government of India will shortly be issued dealing with Sir Alfred Croft's memorandum on the Education Question in India The subject of technical education in India will probably be found to receive much attention from Government

THE Dowager Maharani of Burdwan, a staunch advocate of female education and native progress, has offered a donation of Rs 5,000 toward the establishment of a school in Burdwan for Europeans and native girls, to be called the Lady Bayley's Free Girls' School

IT is stated that there is now reason to believe that all papers connected with the conversion of Burma into a Lieutenant Governorship have been sent home by the Government of India The Governorship is to be offered to Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Crosthwaite succeeding him in Council

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the establishment of an economic and industrial museum at Ranchi, the money for which is forthcoming from the accumulated fund of a fair hitherto held annually at that place, but which it has since been decided to discontinue A sum of Rs 11,820 is available for the project

SIR Evelyn Baring, K C B K C M G, late Finance Minister in India, and now Financial Advisor to the Khedive of Egypt, has been made a Knight Grand Commander of the order of St. Michael and St George He has also the order of the Medjidie of the first class He was born in 1841, entered the Royal Artillery in 1858 and retired as Major in 1871

IT appears that Sir Lepel Griffin has not only been robbed of a much prized diamond but has also lost the Star of India, the Afghan Medal, and a double pearl necklace The ex-Rissaldar Bahadur Pirzi Pershad, now on the retired list, has been entrusted with the duty of tracing the thieves The three servants who were entrusted with the packing of the Agent's boxes have been banished from the Indore Residency limits

THE Queen dowager of Burma and her elder daughter, Princess Soopayagee, lately residing in Pavoy, and another of the Alompra Princess located at Mergui, have been taken to Rangoon and pending the orders of Government as to their destination in India, are detained on board the Government steamer *Enterprise* in the river "There is a strong suspicion" says the Rangoon paper "that the Princess was not altogether guiltless of complicity in the late disturbance in Pavoy No communication with the people is allowed"

THE *Pioneer* states that the bridal war of Baroda leaves for Switzerland at once, crossing from Madras on the 16th instant, Colonel Jackson, Political Agent, Amreli accompanies him as Field Officer on his tour, which will last about six months The Maharani does not go, and the suite will be very small—only ten persons, including servants The journey is not necessitated by any unfavorable change in the Gaekwar's health but by the wish on his part, now that anxiety on account of his wife is over, to spend his enforced leisure in a more agreeable and profitable way than at Ooty in the rains

A QUESTION before the Viceregal Council on Wednesday last concerned the retention of the Calcutta Mint It was decided that the Mints should be maintained The Bombay Mint, facing the sea, was held to be much exposed to damage in event of hostile cruisers attacking Bombay, the contingency of an enormous demand for coinage, which would be created by a European war in which India was involved had to be taken into account, and it was feared a single mint would be unequal to the strain It was also considered that the existence of two mints gave the Government greater facilities of reducing its reserves of bullion

In noticing Mr Beck's articles "In Will it will it Last?" the *Hindu Patriot* says among other things —"It is there any hope that the English friends will mix familiarly with the people and make themselves acquainted with the wants and wishes of the governed? The wide gulf which divides the rulers from the ruled has always been a matter of deep and heartfelt regret to all sincere well-wishers of the country But it is idle to expect that this gulf will be bridged over, unless, indeed, English ladies be deported wholesale from India, and we are sure Mr Beck will never recommend the adoption of any such drastic measure"

Local and Provincial

EDUCATIONAL —His Mysore Government have sanctioned £118 for physical and chemical apparatus placed to the Central College, and the Hassan and Chitaldroog High Schools

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—Mr C Scob Row, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, is granted three months privilege leave of absence from the 1st July 1888, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—Mr P Scott, the executive engineer who had come here to make arrangements for expediting the despatch of certain materials in connection with construction work, left this for Gubbi yesterday.

CONGRATULATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED —The Vice President of the City Municipality has received a message from the Dewan offering His Highness's best thanks to the Municipal Commissioners for their congratulations on the occasion of the birth of a second Prince.

MYSORE MARKET —Rs 14, 175 have been sanctioned by the Mysore Government for re constructing the frontage of the general market near the Dufferin fountain at Mysore, and the Dewan has duly instructed the *Sanitary Engineer, Mysore, regarding* the plan to be adopted

TUNGABADRA BRIDGE —The Darbar has informed the Resident that they agree to the proposals of the British Government regarding the construction and ownership of the bridge over the Tungabadra river at Hurihur, where the Mysore State Railway will join the Southern Mahratta Railway

IMPROVEMENT OF BANGALORE CITY —The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has been informed that the subject of the improvement and ornamentation of the town of Bangalore will be considered by His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan, on their next visit to Bangalore

THEFT —One Mariyala was placed by the Police before the Town Magistrate on a charge of *theft of a fowl on the 5th instant* near City poorim The accused pleaded guilty but excused himself by saying that he was very hungry at the time of committing the offence He was sentenced to receive 9 stripes

TICKET ISSUING —The Mysore State Railway authorities have, after all discontinued the practice of issuing tickets in a small wooden shed, which caused trouble and annoyance to the public We would ask them to put up a wooden railing for the convenience of passengers when securing tickets for their journey

IRRIGATION —Rs 22 363 have been sanctioned by the Mysore Government for the project of restoring the Kuthi Hi Tank, Sira taluk, Tumkur District, and the Executive Engineer has been asked to push on the work rapidly Information regarding the additional revenue expected by the restoration of the work has also been called for

GENERAL HOLIDAY —The Government of His Highness the Maharajah have great pleasure in announcing for the information of the public, the birth of a Prince to His Highness the Maharajah 8 A M, this day, the 8th June 1888 They direct that, in honor of this most auspicious event the 16th of this month be observed as a General Holiday throughout the Province

CITY MUNICIPALITY —On the 5th instant the City Municipality charged one Mr Seccotiah before the Town Magistrate, Bangalore, under section 177 of the Municipal Regulations, for having failed to remove the stones stacked near his house in Ulsoor which caused inconvenience to the public, though a notice to remove them was served on him by the Municipal authorities The case is proceeding to day

THEFT —Lakkanna and Siddappah, converts attached to the Wesleyan Mission, were placed by the Police before the Amildar of Bangalore on the 8th instant, on a charge of theft committed some time back, of a silver chain of Rs 7, the property of Mr Hoolassappah, evangelist, attached to the London Mission It was elicited from the evidence for the prosecution that the accused robbed the minister of the gospel, of his shawl and mortgaged the same for Rs 2—8—0 to one Mr Narsappah in the Pettah Hall Constable Gundachar of the Town Police prosecuted They were found guilty and sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment

THE KOLAR GOLD MINES —During the month of May, 2 225 tons of ore were stamped by the Mysore Mine, and yielded 2 217 ozs 14 dwts of gold, or at the rate of 19 dwts, 22 grs of gold per ton of stone 350 tons of concentrated tailings yielded 88 ozs The total yield of the Mine during the month was, therefore, 2 305 ozs 12 dwts, worth above £9,000 This is the largest month's yield up to date

The Nundydroog Company crushed 100 tons of ore which yielded 45½ ozs of gold, or at the rate of 1 or 10 dwts 0 grs of gold per ton of stone

The Ooregum Company crushed 150 tons which yielded 187 ozs of gold, or at

the rate of 1 oz 4 dwts 22 grs. of gold per ton of ore crushed

The Balaghat, the Nine Reefs and the Indian Consolidated Companies are supposed to have obtained in all 300 ozs of gold Consequently, the total yield of the Kolar Gold Fields may be set down as about 3 216 ozs, worth nearly £13,000—*Mail*

TRANSFER OF THE BANGALORE FORT TO THE MYSORE DURBAR—The Government of India has passed orders for transferring the Bangalore Fort to the Mysore Durbar When the rendition of Mysore took place the fort contained an arsenal, and was occupied by British troops It was in consequence retained, like the civil and military station, within the limits over which British officers exercise jurisdiction, but the Ordnance stores have been removed to Agram, and all troops have been withdrawn, consequently the Government of India no longer require the fort, and as by its situation it can be more conveniently supervised by the authorities of the town of Bangalore than those in the civil and military station, it was decided, after discussing the question thoroughly, to hand it over to the Maharajah Opportunity has been taken at the same time to effect another rectification of the boundary of the station by bringing within it the Residency House and grounds They have all along been occupied by the Resident, and it is not known why it was Sir James Gordon's reason for drawing the boundary of the civil and military station outside the Residency Park No practical inconvenience has, it is believed, been experienced, but it is obviously the proper arrangement that the same officers, who under the Resident have jurisdiction in the station, should also be able to exercise it in the Residency —*Bombay Gazette*

General Summary.

CENTRAL JAIL HYDERABAD—On Saturday last a prisoner in the jail sent a letter written in Telugu it seems, to his house, through another prisoner, who usually goes on work to Major Gough's bungalow, which letter, when handed over to a man, was discovered by a person who brought the letter to the "Mahzar" for report and inspection and inquiry The Mahzar on reading the letter, found that the prisoner requested his people to send him a note for Rs 5,000 to bribe the Doctor, to obtain his release The Doctor, on being questioned, denied having kicked over upon the face of the prisoner, and on all the Superintendents left off the Jail to enquire into the case The Mahzar and the Dewan were inclined to overlook it, but the Doctor insists on the Superintendents enquiring into the case very strictly—D F

DACOITY IN KATTIWAR—Dacoity is flourishing in Kattiwar The local paper tells us that on the night of the 25th ult the Lunagar Steamer, on its way from Kumbhari to Kerrigam, was intercepted at Bhita by dacoits who tore up all dunnage, and, roping them in the bags, naked the crew to hand them to the Dewan Saheb On a subsequent evening a passenger train on its way from Jeporo to Rajkot was attacked by a couple of dacoits armed with clubs The assailants attacked the driver with the clubs, but he drove on at a furious pace The robbers finding themselves baffled in their attempts clung to the vehicle from behind This having been noticed by the coachman, he lashed both of them severely enough to compel them to leave On reaching the police chowkie the passengers knocked at the door to show the poons of what occurred, but they slept peacefully inside, and did not think it worth their while to trouble about the attack—C

MR LUDLEY NORTON—Fortune seems to be smiling on, and following Mr Ludley Norton, the popular and able Barrister of Madras, wherever he goes He has correct behaviour, he has father, one of India's staunchest friends, and the thousands of friends he has won, who hold him in the highest esteem, will be glad to hear that he has been engaged with Mr J D Mayne, one of the most distinguished ex members of the Madras Bar, as Counsel for the Nizam in the Deccan Mining Scandal, with instructions to protect the interests of the State, without reflecting on British officials. Mr Mayne, who, since his retirement, has been practising in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with great success, was a contemporary of the young Lion's father He acted on three occasions as Advocate General, and when the appointment became permanently vacant, it was given to Mr Cunningham It was through sheer disgust he left Madras, not, however, without amassing a large fortune He enjoyed a very extensive practice in his profession, and possessed great powers of eloquence Mr Norton's talents were so admired by this great lawyer, that when he came out to India, Mr Mayne entrusted him to edit his Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code Before his departure to England on a well earned holiday, Mr Norton had a share of business in Hyderabad —*Standard*

ASIATIC PROCEEDING—A Behar contemporary draws attention to the conduct of the Sessions Judge of Patna who, while trying a case of assault, ordered the prosecutrix a girl of twelve years of age to submit her person to be examined by the Assistant Surgeon, to ascertain whether she was really a virgin as she represented herself to be The medical gentleman refusing to attend the court for the purpose, the judge sent the girl to him with a letter ordering him to examine the person of the girl She, it might be expected, strictly resisted the outrage, and when she returned from the doctor weeping all the way, the Judge enquired what was the cause of her weeping The Government of Bihar thereupon informed the Judge that they had ordered the girl had been disgraced for life Now a Sessions Judge is always a man of some experience in the country and is expected to be familiar with the peculiar habits and customs of the natives But this Judge is apparently not yet past the raw stage of the griffin, and had evidently not the least idea of the injury he was inflicting on the girl He is therefore clearly unfit to hold his responsible position in such an important district as that of Patna, and we beg to draw the attention of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to his conduct in the present case —*National Gazette*

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL—ALLAHABAD TRIBUNE—The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that the Nawab Mehdi Ali has had an interview with Mr Cockery, who expressed his indignation at Abdul Huq's conduct, and said that he felt deeply pained at the fraud which had been committed The Nawab also met Lord Lawrence, who objected to the action taken by the Hyderabad Government, and thereupon it took a complaint with Lord Cross On hearing the delegates explanation, however, he admitted that the Minister had acted rightly, and that he could not personally the Nizam's advisers was the right one The Nawab has attended a Board meeting of the Mining Company, at which Mr Watson asserted that the shares allotted to Abdul Huq were allotted through his fault without any secrecy The decision they have by the Minister for the delegates and have to act on the advice of the India office, to do all that is possible to uphold the credit and honour of the Hyderabad State, and to cause as little loss to the shareholders in the Mining Company Messrs Mayne and Norton, of the Madras Bar, and the Hon Alfred Lyttleton have been engaged as Counsel for the Nizam before the Committee, with instructions to protect the interests of the State, but to do nothing reflecting on the British officials —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

THE NEW LOAN—In connection with the new Four Per Cent Loan we may state that there are two Standard Loans in India that of 1882 83 with interest payable on February 1st and August 1st, and that of 1885 with interest payable on November 1st and May 1st The new loan, it will be noticed, forms a part of that of 1885 and promissory notes will be issued bearing interest from November 1st 1888 The reason why the 1885 loan has been selected is technically explained as follows —When a Loan is paid, the Government allow a discount up to the next payment day, and then the Loan runs from that day The Financial Department, therefore, take as the "next payment day" the quarter day (in their financial year) next succeeding the last instalment day In the present instance the last instalment day being September 11th, the quarter day becomes November 1st, and therefore the Loan selected is that of 1885 There is absolutely no difference between the conditions of the two Standard Loans in fact any note of one of them may on application be converted into a note of the other They differ only in respect of the dates of payment of interest —*Pioneer*

MR VENAYEK RAO JANARDAN KIRTANE, pensioned Naib Dewan of the Baroda State, has taken over charge of affairs at Indore as Prime Minister in succession to Dewan Bahadoor Raghoonath Rao The new Dewan, we are informed by a contemporary, was a school teacher, and happened to fall into the good graces of Sir T Madhava Rao who, that gentleman was Prime Minister of Baroda Sir Madhava took Mr Kirtane under his protection and appointed him his personal assistant Speculations are rife as to what sort of a Prime Minister Mr Kirtane will make at Indore, and the tongue of malice is already wagging, because, Holkar in his selection has disappointed not a few men in influential quarters, particularly of the Press, who had their eyes upon some favourite or other of their own It is said Mr Kirtane is not a clever man That may be true, but it is a question if cleverness is the first quality needed for Ministerial success at Indore There are few men in India more clever than Dewan Raghoonath Rao, but according to his own confession he proved a failure as the Prime Minister of Holkar The Press and the public should give Mr Kirtane a fair chance instead of trying to embarrass him with suggestions and insinuations that are at best premature, if not wholly uncalled for —*Times*

THE INDIAN ARMY—Lord Dufferin has forwarded to England a series of reports upon the condition, organisation, and equipment of the Indian army, together with strong recommendations for securing efficiency, the whole being the work of the several divisional commanders in India, prepared and forwarded with the sanction of the Commander in Chief It is not, however, intended for the present at all events, to attempt on an extensive scale the reorganisation of the Indian army The Government of Calcutta has no money to spare, and the sources of taxation have been practically exhausted The money required for frontier defences and railways is making a serious inroad into the exchequer of the Government We believe that in the forthcoming Budget provisions will be made for meeting the new military charges entailed by our conquest of Upper Burma, but that beyond this nothing is proposed for increasing the strength of the army generally The arrangements proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill, when Secretary for India for meeting a possible frontier danger from Russia, are still of course in force, but with the settlement of the Pendjeh embroilio, the home authorities appear to regard India as safe from Russian scares for a quarter of a century at least This we hope will not expand itself into "a fool's paradise"—*Bombay Times*

Extracts.

CURIOUS COURT ETIQUETTE

IN China the court etiquette of the Celestial Emperor requires all persons admitted into his august presence to prostrate themselves upon the ground nine times in succession—no bows or even genuflexions will be taken in lieu—nothing but downright prostrations There can be positively no compromise, and, moreover, if his Imperial Majesty be not present the same ceremony must be proceeded with to his chair of state or throne

There is much that is curious in the Court Ceremonies of this Sultan. His Most Glorious Majesty graciously permits a very few of the most privileged amongst the highest dignitaries of the country to kiss his boot! Meanwhile, he sits like a statue, with eyes which see not, for he does not condescend to notice the devotion of even the mightiest in the land There he sits, as if quite unable to see (even if he were provided with the most powerful artificial heads) through the enormous space which lies between himself and humanity

The death of a Russian emperor is followed by a peculiar custom The dead body of the Czar is laid out in state, and every person who approaches is expected to kiss the hand of the corpse

THE EX KING OF BURMA.

The *Rangoon Times*—We cannot understand what object can be served by keeping up a mystery regarding the health of ex King Theebaw at Ratnagherry Some months ago it was officially stated that he was not well, owing to his refusing to take exercise, and it was said he was about to be removed to Sattara, as being a more salubrious place of residence than Ratnagherry He has not, however, been removed from Ratnagherry and our Mandalay correspondent says that Burmese there had heard reports that he was dead. Our contemporary, the *Rangoon Gazette*, on Tuesday, says it 'may mention on good authority that there is no foundation for the report whatever.' We telegraphed last week to Ratnagherry to know if Theebaw was alive or dead, and have not received any answer Now if the ex King was alive it would have been so easy to say so, that our impression is that there may have been foundation for the reports which had reached Mandalay. The death of the ex King would have no effect whatever on the pacification of Burma, and would, we believe, be altogether devoid of political significance in this country Hence the mystery which hangs round his health since the Government said it was bad, and that they intended to remove him to a better climate and more cheerful surroundings, and still kept him at Ratnagherry, is strange We have again wired to Ratnagherry, and hope that from one or other of the two sources we have tried, we may be able to obtain some authoritative information on the subject.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The *Madras Mail*—Three large volumes are the result of the Finance Committee's enquiry The amount of savings recommended by the Committee is Rs 1,28,47,000 of which 69 lakhs represent savings effected in provincial contracts.

The following are the economies suggested—In the Punjab the revenue and expenditure are just in equilibrium. In Burma there is no gain. The North-Western Provinces can surrender Rs. 12,65,000, the Central Provinces, Rs. 1,55,000, Bombay Rs 27,06,000, Madras Rs. 11 07,000, Bengal, Rs. 11,62,000; Assam, Rs 1,86,000 The total gain to the state by the renewal of provincial contracts will be, if the Committee's suggestions are carried out, Rs 69,01,000 The savings anticipated if the Committee's recommendations are accepted regarding provincial expenditure are as follows:—Punjab, Rs 1,88,000, the North-Western Provinces, Rs 1,73,000, Central Provinces Rs 24,000, Bombay Rs 3,20,000; Madras, Rs 4,02,000, Bengal Rs. 3,64,000 Assam, Rs. 17,600, Burma, Rs 22,000 The economies suggested in the Imperial and Miscellaneous Departments amount altogether to Rs 13,75,000. Stud allowance code, Rs 5,34,000, Madras hill allowance rules, Rs 25,000, Bombay hill allowance code, Rs 14,000, Darjeeling allowance code, Rs 17,000, Punjab hill allowance code, Rs 26,000, Military hill allowances, Rs. 30,600, the Presidency house rent and other allowances, Rs 2,21,000

BIRTH DAY HONOURS.

The Maharajah of Travancore has been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India—in honor that is already enjoyed by the Maharajah of Mysore and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and that was bestowed upon his two immediate predecessors on the Musnad His Highness was born on the 25th September 1857, succeeded the Musnad of Travancore on the 19th August 1885, in succession to his uncle, the talented Rama Varma His Highness has lived down a great deal of misconception, and the decoration which he now receives will be, we expect, interpreted by him as an assurance of the cordial feelings of good will and confidence with which he is regarded by Lord Connemara and Lord Dufferin.

Mr James B. Lyall, C S I, late British Resident of Mysore, and now Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has been promoted to the Knight Commander ship of his Order. Sir James Lyall is not so well endowed, intellectually, as his brother Sir Alfred Lyall, K C B, and K C I E, the late Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, and now a member of the Council of India, who is very favorably known in the literary world as a poet, but he is an equally safe man He is thoroughly in sympathy with

the Punjabis, among whom he passed some of the best years of his early life, and he is as conscientious as he is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. Lady Lyall filled with much grace the agreeable position of consort to the Resident at Baug loro, and exercised much hospitality in a very charming manner.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He has been a munificent supporter of many schemes for the amelioration of the lot of his countrymen and country women. His Zamindari, in the Nellore District, covers an area of 2,117½ square miles, and includes the whole of Venkatagiri taluk, besides large tracts in the neighbouring Government taluks. The estate pays to Government a *peshkash*, or permanent revenue, of £37,631. The present Zamindar claims to be the twenty seventh in lineal descent from the founder of the family.

The Zamindar of Bobbili has received from the Viceroy the rank of Rajah, which has by courtesy been generally conceded to him by the public for many a year. He is an enlightened and a courteous nobleman, who has travelled often and far, and made many friends in the three Presidencies. The Zamindari of Bobbili (the royal tiger) is 227 square miles in extent, and contains 178 villages, and (in 1881) 109,974 inhabitants, almost all of whom are Hindus. It yields to its owner a revenue of £37,500 per annum of which £2,977 is paid to Government as tribute, or *peshkash*. This estate is one of the most ancient in this Presidency, and possesses a very interesting history. The present Chief of Bobbili is descended from Peddarayudu, who was in the train of the Nawab of Chicacole in 1652, and was presented by the Nawab with the estate of Rajam in reward for his gallantry. At the memorable siege of Bobbili in 1756, when the French, under Bussy, and 11,000 of the Raja of Vizianagram's forces, besieged the fort, after holding out for a considerable time, all the women were killed by the survivors and when the invaders entered they found only a few persons alive, one of whom was the little child of the Chief, who had been slain, and four men, which latter succeeded in murdering the Raja of Vizianagram in his tent. The child was invested with the Chieftainship of the lands that had been offered to but refused by his father, but after a long contested feud with the Raja of Vizianagram, he fled into the Nizam's territories. In 1794, however, when the Vizianagram estate was remembered, the Bobbili Chief was restored by the British to his father's domains, and in 1801 a permanent settlement was concluded with his son at an annual tribute of £9,000. The present Rajah is the third son of the aged Rajah of Venkatagiri, who a few years ago retired into private life, making over the management of his affairs to his eldest son, who has now been appointed to the Knight Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Rajah is a young man of about 28, is a good horseman, and fond of sports and out-door games. He is very popular with his ryots, and his careful administration of the affairs of the Zamindari has tended greatly to increase his revenues. He speaks and writes English with considerable ease. He is the younger brother of the Kumara Rajah of Pittapur, who resides at the "Moti Mahal," Mount Road.

THE VALUE PAYABLE POST

The *Pioneer*.—A case of considerable public interest has been recently under litigation in these Provinces which in some respect presents points of likeness to the questions recently raised in connection with the Value Payable Post. In the latter end of 1887, one Mukhanlal, a Mahajan of Allahabad, despatched a tin case containing a considerable weight of gold to a correspondent in Bombay by insured parcel post. The packet was addressed both in English and Mahajani in the same terms, except that in the vernacular it was shown as deliverable at Benares, while in the English address Calcutta was specified as the place of delivery. In accordance with the English address on the insurance form it was sent to Calcutta, but after the lapse of some days was returned in a very damaged state to Allahabad, where being opened in the presence of the sender it was found instead of gold to contain lead. Mukhanlal thereupon brought a suit for the recovery of the insured value of the parcel, which the postal authorities instituted against him a criminal prosecution, on the ground that he had fraudulently filled it with lead himself. After a lengthy trial he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad it having been shown that it was possible the packet might have been tampered with by the postal employes during the time it was in their possession, but the civil suit against the Secretary of State was dismissed by the court of first instance, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case. The matter being appealed, by consent of both parties, the case was transferred to the court of the Judge of Jhansipur, where it has been lately heard, though judgment has still to be delivered. Whatever the result, the moral of so much trouble and litigation is clearly that the Post Office should adopt some system of insurance which will provide a better safeguard both for their own interests and those of the public.

MILKING THE RAJAS AND LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND

The *Indian Daily News*.—The *St James's Gazette* comment on the "great and growing scandal" of bleeding Indian Princes and Chiefs, through the medium of official pressure, for objects which do not directly concern their own States and people. We do not wonder that a protest was raised in a quarter where remonstrances would be likely to attract attention. Our contemporary is perfectly correct in the line of argument that there is an abundance of objects in every Native State upon which any money that can be spared from the State Treasury may be usefully spent for the advantage of the State's own subjects. There are roads and railways to be made, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, &c., to be built and endowed to say nothing of oppressive taxes to be reduced or abolished. And the Rajahs and Chiefs have been unmercifully exploited of late. But if the *St James's* promises are strong its conclusion is lamentably weak. The proposal to make the Secretary of State the arbiter as to what appeals for subscriptions may be officially brought to the notice of the Native Chiefs, is ridiculous, in view of the fact that the Secretary of State himself has been the worst of feeders. The Imperial Institute subscription was worked in India with unblushing insistance. The history of the appeal made through the India Office is a grave scandal, considering especially that the object, as we pointed out over again, is one in which India has only the very smallest interest. The Queen's Jubilee could have been more fittingly commemorated by Indians in India, through means that would have ensured the money spent being laid out for the advantage of the country. What is wanted is the creation of a healthy public opinion on the subject, which will embolden the Rajahs to resist being fleeced, and will discourage official attempts to induce them to ignore the wants of their subjects in order to achieve personal popularity with the Government, in the hope of a reward by having a gun or two added to a salute of the receipt of permission to write a few capital letters after their names. The *St James's Gazette* will have done good by directing attention to the subject at home and if a Member of Parliament or two will follow the lead given by asking questions in the House whenever attempts are made to bleed the Indian princes, we shall soon have a healthier tone imported into the relations between the Native States and the Supreme Government. There are cases, no doubt where good has resulted from the employment of questionable methods. Thus Sir Richard Temple, when Governor of Bombay was understood to have induced the Thakore of Bhowanagger to undertake the construction of the railway from Wadhwan to his capital by the promise of a G C S I.

In the matter of subscriptions from Native Chiefs and gentlemen to public objects, the broad principle to be followed should be that the Government will refuse to father or endorse any semi-private appeal such as that recently submitted to them by some philanthropic society in England, and will strictly discountenance official pressure even in behalf of objects which may be considered worthy of the Government's approval. In fact, the Princes and Rajahs should be left to their own judgment to decide towards what objects and to what extent they can afford to contribute, and any idea that they will incur the displeasure or earn the special favour of Government by their decision ought to be steadily discouraged, further than that the Government is bound to approve the action of the Chief who conscientiously does his duty and uses his wealth wisely, remembering that his first consideration should be the welfare of his own subjects.

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL

UNCONDITIONAL CAPITULATION OF ABDUL HUQ

The *Deccan Times*.—His Highness the Nizam's Government had served Abdul Huq with a notice repudiating the purchase of shares by him made last year as the agent of the Government. The main reasons alleged in support of this act of repudiation were that Abdul Huq was himself an undeclared concessionaire and that in collusion with Mr Watson he virtually bought the shares from himself. No ratification whatever, which could have been made by the Nizam's Government on the state of facts as disclosed to it by Huq at the time, could support a contract entered into under such misrepresentation. Before Mr Iavenity however, left for England, making a virtue of necessity, he proposed what he tried to make appear as an act of magnanimity on Abdul Huq's part. He offered to refund the whole sum of £101,631, the amount drawn by Abdul Huq from the National Bank as the price of the mining shares, provided that the Government would accept the amount in full of all claims and engage to take no step to break the concession. His Excellency the Minister would however, listen to no terms or conditions at all: the money must be refunded absolutely and unconditionally when the shares would be made over to Abdul Huq without reserve and without prejudice. Abdul Huq had the grace to ask the Resident also for advice when he was persuaded that no alternative course remained. So far as the claim for the restitution of the price of the shares purchased last year is concerned, Abdul Huq has collapsed. In his eager anxiety to return the money and to create perhaps a good impression at last in his favour, he was impatient even of the necessary legal formalities. The cost of the shares purchased together with the £o per share subsequently drawn on his return to India has now been paid over to the Nizam's Government. Together with this sum of £151,631 he has been likewise obliged to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of purchasing the shares to the date of the present agreement. The whole sum amounting in the aggregate to Rs 23,70,443 or nearly twenty four lakhs has been paid as follows. The sum of seven lakhs was paid by cheque in cash. A mortgage for other four lakhs which Abdul Huq had advanced to Kamal Khan on the purchase of the Grants Buildings in Bombay, was transferred to His Highness' Government at its full value. For the balance, or thirteen lakhs, he has given a mortgage on three several properties in Bombay, namely, Watson's Hotel, the old Secretariat buildings and the Sirdars Buildings on the Apollo Bunder. On these the purchase of the old Secretariat buildings is the subject of perpetual attack in the Bombay Corporation. The sale it appears, was made privately by the Collector without any intimation to the general public that so desirable a property was in the market. The purchase money in this case is said to have been over four lakhs, but it is confidently believed that in the open market it would have fetched double the money. Abdul Huq pleaded hard for conditions that no further demands should be made upon him and that the validity of the mining concession should not be impugned. But the Minister would not hear of any stipulation. This transaction leaves His Highness' Government exactly in the position it occupied last year before the purchase of these 12,500 shares. The latter have now been placed at the disposal of Abdul Huq in the National Bank, but though quoted nominally at £o 7 6, they are practically unsaleable. Nor are they likely to obtain a marketable value until His Highness' Government has finally decided upon its action towards the Mining Company. So far as things have gone the Government has recovered its twenty four lakhs without prejudice, retaining an absolutely free hand for all future proceedings. The next step in the drama will now be taken in England where the Select Committee is to meet on Friday.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ENGLISH OPINION

The following circular is being widely distributed in England by the Indian National Congress Agency, with the report of the Madras Congress.

25 Craven Street, Strand, London, May 1888.

Sir,—We beg your kind acceptance of the accompanying Record of Proceedings of the Third Indian National Congress and ask your most careful perusal of the various matters it contains.

The Resolution submitted to and (in some cases after most detailed discussion of differences) unanimously adopted by the Congress, and the speeches in which those resolutions were discussed, reveal, with a force and intensity which nothing can dissort, these things among others:—

1. That the Reforms loudly called for by the condition of the country and by the intelligence and the abiding conduct of the people will be striven for by constitutional means only;

2. That the Indian people as a whole, and their leaders in particular, are dominated by a sincere loyalty to the British Government, and are convinced that the granting of their demands would not diminish—but, on the contrary, would greatly increase—the strength of the Government against external foes, while, at the same time largely adding to the prosperity of the country; and

3. That Indian Reformers are, before all things, desirous, in the attainment of their objects of establishing solidarity with their British fellow subjects being conscious that only through the sympathy and good will of yourself, and of others like minded with you, can the Reforms urgently required be attained.

An examination of the particulars given on pp 16 and 17 and (especially) in Appendix I will show that the Congress, whose proceedings are placed before you, was fully representative of the Indian peoples. The delegates were, in no single instance, self elected, but were appointed either at open public meetings or by a political or trade association. No part of India was unrepresented, no section of the various communities inhabiting Britain's Eastern Empire failed of appropriate representation.

Side by side with the education and consolidation of opinion in India and the organisation of the people to press their desires upon the Government, it is intended to undertake like effort in this country. Every possible opportunity will be taken to impress upon the inhabitants of the United Kingdom—(any single vote here has more direct control over the destinies of India than have the whole two hundred millions of British subjects in that empire)—the absolute need existing for the reforms which the Congress advocates. We know that without your co operation we are quite helpless. The only road to Indian Reform runs through the British Parliament. That Parliament you can make what you will. We implore you to acquaint yourself with the unfortunate circumstances in which so many of your fellow subjects are placed. Having so acquainted yourself we ask you to render to this movement your most powerful assistance.

We venture to hope that your perusal of the accompanying statement of Indian needs and aspirations will lead you to wish for further information. Such information we shall be happy to supply. Communications addressed to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji 25, Craven Street Strand, London, will receive the most prompt attention and all possible information will be freely given. With the view of affording the minimum of information to our English friend at the least expenditure of trouble on their part arrangements are in progress which will, we hope, when fully matured, be of special service. Such action will be taken as may serve to maintain, to increase, and to completely inform that kindly disposition towards the well being of India which we know dwells in the minds of your countrymen. This kindly disposition we regard as the most powerful weapon which can be used on our behalf.

Again commending the most urgent matters contained in the accompanying record to your consideration

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

M C Bonnerjee, do of the First Congress
Dadabhai Naoroji, do of the second Congress
Badruddin Tyabji, do of the Third Congress

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NOTICE.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

St Petersburg, 11th June.—The Czar has renounced the idea of visiting Central Asia, in order to avoid exciting the comment which his visit would provoke in England.

London, 13th June—Owing to the alarming telegram from Potsdam the Prince of Wales abstained from being present at the Ascot Races yesterday

Vienna, 10th June.—The Austrian and Hungarian delegations were formally received by the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday. In replying to the addresses of their Presidents, His Majesty deplored the death of the Emperor William, and said that though the Austro German alliance remained unweakened by the sad event, the demand by the Government for Army credits is necessitated by an increasing dubiousness of the situation in Europe, and a growing readiness for war observable everywhere, compelling Austro Hungary to make corresponding preparations for the protection of the monarchy.

London, 9th June—In the House of Commons last night a debate took place regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Mr H S King moved a resolution to revise the rules relating to leave, retirement, and pensions of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or at least to grant a parliamentary enquiry, with a view to securing increased furlough, and to order the payment of pensions at a fixed rate, which should be taken at two shillings per rupee. Mr. Gorst recognised the valuable services rendered by the officials of the Uncovenanted Service, but he said that the complaint regarding leave and pensions was groundless, and the Secretary of State for India was unable to accede to their request. Colonel Hill, member for Bristol, seconded, and Mr Hoare, member for Norwich, and Sir Roper Lethbridge supported the motion, which after an animated debate, was negatived by 166 to 57 votes.

Bombay, 14th June—At the further enquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandal, Nawab Moshin ul-Mulk stated that on two recent occasions Abdul Huq denied to him explicitly that he possessed a single share, or derived any profit from the transaction; but the Hyderabad Government knew that he had a share. Mr Fitzgerald, in his evidence, said he knew little of the negotiations while he was Resident at Hyderabad. The Committee was surprised at the Resident's forgetfulness

The evidence of Mr Seymour Keay, and Mr. Morton Frewen was rejected

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Potsdam, 15th June, Evening—When the approach of death was unmistakeable, the Court Chaplain pronounced the Benediction, administered the Holy Sacrament at midnight to the late Emperor Frederick. Without suffering, His Majesty remained conscious up to his last moments, and amid the tears and prayers of those around him gently, and without a struggle, passed away at 11 A.M. to-day

The Empress Victoria was at the bedside of her ever devoted Consort throughout the night, till the supreme moment.

The body of the Emperor will lie in state at the Castle to morrow, and the funeral service will take place on Monday in the Friedenskirche (Potsdam). The ceremony will be of a simple military character, in conformity with the desire of the deceased Monarch.

London, 16th, June—There is widespread grief owing to the death of the Emperor Frederick.

On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Mr. W H Smith, in the House of Commons, will move condolatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, the Empress Victoria, and the Prince of Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will start for Berlin to day.

Berlin, 15th June, Evening—The accession of the Crown Prince of Germany as Emperor William the second has been officially communicated abroad.

The Proclamation in Germany regarding the accession will be deferred until the interment of the late Emperor.

Bombay, 16th June—Abdul Huq is stated to have been tampering with the telegraph at Hyderabad. Several arrests have been made, including a relative of the Sirdar, who was released on Rs. 3,000 bail. Others are still in custody. The object of the alleged tampering is deep. The Sirdar is informed of passing events

A few days since Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*, Calcutta, posted to Hyderabad certain original documents, in Mr. Winter's handwriting, proving that the concession was valued at a million and a half sterling. Although the documents were registered they are said to have been stolen in the Post Office at Hyderabad.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1888.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We have before us a small brochure issued as a supplement by our Madras contemporary of the *Hindu*, entitled "A Speech on the Indian National Congress, its origin, aims, and objects." The speech was delivered at a large and enthusiastic public meeting held at Allahabad on the 30th April last, by Mr. A. O Hume, one of the foremost European leaders of the political movement which has successfully culminated in the annual National Indian Congress of delegates from almost all parts of India, a gathering which has for its object mainly the political regeneration of the millions of India through legitimate and constitutional means alone. Of the loyalty of the movement there can be no question, and it goes without saying, that the leaders of the movement and the members of the various political bodies which have been formed, in almost every important city, town, and

station in India under its influence, acknowledge no other sovereign but Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India and the Government of India as by law established under her benign auspices. The third annual meeting of the Congress took place at Madras during four days at the end of December last and was most brilliant and successful, beyond the expectation of those who had the management of the business. There were no less than 657 delegates present at the meeting, which was held under a great pavilion specially erected for the purpose, and there was "some what over one lac of rupees (we quote from the pamphlet before us) expended by the country on the Madras Congress, partly in the reception and entertainment of the delegates the erecting of a temporary hall, the printing and distribution of the report, and the journeyings to and fro of the delegates," many of whom travelled in going and returning some 3,000 miles and upwards, while two actually had to travel 4,500 miles.

It was to attract and rivet the attention of the people of the North West Provinces, who are somewhat backward as to the aims and object of this great political movement that the monster meeting of the 30th April last was held at Allahabad. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that Mr Hume accomplished the labour of love which he voluntarily undertook in a manner and style worthy of the occasion, and that his speech will have the desired effect of giving an enduring impetus to the movement amongst a community who stood in need of special instruction in the matter. On our own part, we have no doubt or hesitation whatever in the belief that the next meeting of the Congress, which is to be held in the ancient and historical city of Allahabad, will be attended by an influence which will far eclipse that which assembled at Madras in December last and that this result will have been achieved mainly through the instrumentality of Mr Hume's eloquent and stirring address, which, we believe, has been translated in pamphlet form and distributed amongst the population of the North West Provinces.

In accounting for the origin of the Congress, Mr Hume says that, the Congress movement is only one outcome, though at the moment the most prominent and tangible, of the labours of a body of cultured men, mostly born natives of India who some years ago banded themselves together to labour silently for the good of India. The fundamental principles on which this body acted are set forth by Mr Hume as follows:—

"First. The fusion into one national whole of all the different and, till recently discordant, elements that constitute the population of India,

"Second. The gradual regeneration along all lines, mental, moral, social and political, of the nation thus evolved, and

"Third. The consolidation of the union between England and India, by securing the modification of such of its conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

Thus the National Indian Congress for the present at least is a purely political institution though other and indirect results may be achieved through its agency. As Mr. Hume says—"Although it was perfectly realised that in directly it would subserve other purposes, that in directly it would promote the social, mental, and moral progress of the nation, it was primarily and directly is a political institution that the Congress was founded."

The principal objects of the Congress are laid down as follows by Mr Hume—principles, which are the outcome not merely of the ideas of one or two men, but the harmonised views of a very large number of the ablest, best, and most advanced thinkers of the times:—

The Congress was intended—"to bring face to face and make thoroughly known to each other all the men of light and learning of all portions of the Empire—to bring all such yearly together, and establish the closest bonds of personal friendship between all the most eminent and earnest labourers in the work of India's political regeneration—to enable all interested in public questions to supplement their knowledge and correct their views in the light of the information possessed and the opinions held by others equally interested in these matters—to eliminate provincial prejudices, prejudices and misconceptions by close personal intercourse, not only from the minds of the Members of the Congress itself, but from those of the leading inhabitants and, as far as might be, the people generally of the several Presidencies and Provinces, in each of which it was a rule that the Congress should in turn assemble—to exercise sectarians and class antipathies by associating in one common work for the common good, leading professors of all creeds and leading members of all sects and classes—to habituate—as no such gatherings can be accomplished, except at considerable cost in money, time and personal convenience not only to the members of the Party in the province in which the assemblage takes place, who have to act as hosts but to all the members of the Congress delegated from other provinces who have from one to a thousand miles to travel—to habituate all thus to personal sacrifices for the common good."

Firstly, "The Congress was further intended—to foster a wider patriotism and a more genuine public spirit by concentrating the minds and energies of great national questions, and diminishing the absorption in local or purely selfish interests—to educate all who took part in it not merely in the arts of public speaking and debate developing the faculty of thinking out clearly opinions and expressing them lucidly to others not merely in habits of accuracy and research, but also in the practice of self control, moderation and willingness to give and take—to educate them in fact into what has been described as a genuine Parliamentary frame of mind—to familiarise the country with the methods and working of representative institutions on a large scale and thus, as this faculty grew to demonstrate to the Government and people of England that India was already ripe for some measure of those institutions to which the entire intelligence of the country so earnestly aspires."

Lastly it was intended—"to unify public opinion by the interchange of views held by all classes in all the various provinces and minutely discussing matters social and political, to arrive at definite and practicable conclusions on all fairly national questions and present such conclusions on the Government, not in the spirit of an appeal on but rather in the spirit of an appeal

AN'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL —On the recent tour of the Inspector General of Police, the Police Assistant Commissioner of the Kadur District failed to meet Mr Ricketts on his visit to that District, and the latter having reported the lapse of the Assistant Commissioner to the Down, the latter recorded an expression of displeasure at Mr B G Krishnaiengar having failed to meet the Inspector General Subsequently, however, the Deputy Commissioner took the matter up and wrote to the Down explaining that the Assistant Commissioner was entirely free from any blame, and explained how the circumstances of Mr B G Krishnaiengar not having met the Inspector General was due to some special causes On the receipt of the Deputy Commissioner's letter the Down at once cancelled the expression of displeasure recorded against Mr B G Krishnaiengar —B S

General Summary

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM —Went out for a drive on Monday evening towards Secunderabad, driving a team of four in hand On this occasion an English lady was seated next to him Nawab Munir ul Mulk Bahadur and Colonel Marshall were in the back seat, and just behind them Nawabs Mani Jung Bahadur and Mahboob Yar Jung Bahadur, the two Aide de Camp of His Highness, were standing There were many other carriages belonging to the Palace following the cortege We hear that Nawab Munir ul Mulk, the younger son of the late Sir Salar Jung, is now very often to be seen at the Palace joining His Highness in many of the indoor games —R

TANTIA PHEPI —MHOW JUNE 7 —In the appeal of Khem Naqsh, of Sawan, who stands charged with living harbored and sheltered in his village Tantia Bhel, the proclaimed dacoit the Indore Sadder Court consisting of Chief Justice Bajpaiy and Mr Justice Dhurandhar, after hearing the accused's counsel for two days, has decided to examine those witnesses who were not noticed by the prosecution before the Sessions Court, and for whom Tantia is alleged to have stood security in a theft case pending against them The prisoner's counsel strongly urged the necessity of re trying the whole case afresh in the presence of a British officer if possible, and that none of the available witnesses be kept back from the Court It is hoped that if the prosecution is conducted by an able officer more light will fall upon the mysterious movements of the notorious dacoit —I I

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRIZE —An esteemed correspondent from Burma writes to us pointing out Burma as an eligible field for the enterprize of the people of the over crowded Konkan Our correspondent is a Konkani himself, and invites his brethren Konkanis to follow him in the path of adventure and assured prosperity which he has chosen The appeal need not be considered as confined to Konkanis only The inhabitants of the Deccan stand in need of fresh fields of employment quite as much as their brethren of the Konkan It is indeed an experiment worth trial The climate and the conditions of living in Burma are said to be precisely the same as in Konkan, and far more suitable in point of abundance The difficulty of living and the want of suitable occupations in this presidency is a growing evil which is crying for remedy, and if Burma is so attractive a field for employment it ought to be availed of in alleviating the misery —*Hindu Prakash*

A MARKET WANTED —We heartily approve of the suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* that a new public market should be built by the Municipality on the open ground at Chowpatti so as to be within reach of the inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Chowpatti and Girgaum At present the people living in these localities have to go over two or three miles before they can get the commonest necessary of life The rate payers of these parts are certainly entitled the better treatment at the hands of the Municipality The Municipality will be no loser by building a market as it may be sure of getting good customers If the Municipality has no funds available for building a market of its own, it ought to allow private enterprize to supply the want The success of the Adamji Peerbhoy Market on the site of the old Printy Chapel ought to encourage any private capitalist to undertake the work In any case it is a want which requires to be promptly supplied and the Municipality will do well to take the necessary steps —*I P*

ACCIDENT ON THE KHANGAON STATE RAILWAY —A commotion was caused on the evening of the 5th instant, owing to the non arrival at Khangaon at 8 P M, of the mixed train from Jalnah AUGAM, the wire was set in motion and the cause ascertained An open wagon, laden with bamboo matting, from Nagpur, caught fire, and water not being near the wagon its contents were destroyed A pilot engine from Shengaon had to tow for assistance The fire took place in the second mile from Jalnah This is the first accident that has taken place on this State Railway since its opening in March, 1870 A European and several native passengers deemed it best to tramp the six miles rather than stay at the fire, as their assistance was not wanted. The train arrived at Khangaon at 8 P M The Parsee driver and Guard Lillet did their best to extinguish the fire On the 31st ultimo a native was found dead on the line a few yards from the level crossing at Shengaon The evidence showed that the deceased must have been run over during the night by a train —G

MAHARAJAH OF BARODA'S ILLNESS —What is it that the Maharajah of Baroda suffer from? We recently saw it stated in an English paper that His Highness was suffering from a mental disease Is it really true? And is the climate of Switzerland conducive to his recovery? From the first the secret of His Highness's ailment has been well kept The public has been asking to be informed as to what the matter was with his H H Sayajirao, but its anxiety has not been set at rest This secrecy leads us to think that there is some truth in the confident assertion of the English paper referred to above The people had begun to hope that now the His Highness had returned to India he was all right and would take the reins of Government in his own hands. But the going away to Switzerland soon after his arrival again raised doubts in the minds of the people as to his health not having much improved And the news of his final determination to spend the summer again in Switzerland confirms those doubts We hope that if His Highness be really getting on well the public will be taken into their confidence by the medical attendants His Highness leaves by the next Mail steamer —*Mahratta*

Critics.

THE INDIAN COMMANDS

The *Times of India* —The revision of the staff and commands in India, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, comprises the following changes —There will be six 1st class districts in Bengal, each commanded by a Major General, namely Allahabad, Lahore, Meerut, Oudh, Rawalpindi and Quetta and eight Brigadier Generals, or 2nd class district commands, namely, Sirhind Eastern Frontier, Presidency, Bundelkhand Rohilkhand Nerbudda, Peshawar, and the Punjab Frontier Force In Madras there will be two 1st class district commands, namely, Secunderabad and Burma and six Brigadier Generals, or 2nd class district commands, namely, Northern, Bangalore, Southern, Eastern, and two in Burma In Bombay there will be two divisional or 1st class district command, namely, Poona and Mhow, and five 2nd class districts, Bombay, Sind, Northern, Aden and Kamptee

The rates of pay for 1st and 2nd class district commands will be Rs 3,500 as at present, and Rs 2,200 consolidated, respectively A new class of minor commands, for colonels on the staff, on a staff salary of Rs 800, is to be created, of which there are to be seven in Bengal namely, Cawnpore, Fyzabad Sealkote, Lucknow, Jullundur, Meerut, and Delhi, two in Madras namely, Belgaum and Bhamo, and one for Bombay, namely, Nusseerabad The minor garrison commands will carry a staff salary of Rs 200 a month Of these there will be seven in Bengal, six in Madras, and five in Bombay The district staff of the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Departments will be amalgamated, the officer holding these appointments being designated district staff officers of the 1st and 2nd class in substitution of present ranks of Assistant and Deputy Assistant, respectively Station staff officers are to be divided into three classes on Rs 150, Rs 100 and Rs. 50 a month

THE "FOUNTAIN OF HONOR"

The *Sultan ul Akhbar* indignantly condemns the omission by the Government of India from the list of honours the people of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, which is under the direct control and immediate management of the Governor General of India The *Akhbar* observes that the station though comparatively a small one, has many respectable residents and public servants who by their public charities and other philanthropic actions may certainly claim the same recognition at the hands of the Imperial Government which is so lavishly displayed towards other places and towns of less importance It is curious to observe, as the *Sultan ul Akhbar* strongly puts it, that the Civil and Military Station should be treated coldly in every respect as regards the judicial wants of its inhabitants, the comfort of its people, with regard to its water supply, and in short with everything connected with this station The Government of Calcutta never takes any interest in Bangalore, and even in award of honours there appears to be the same disregard shown as in many other matters

Why the Civil and Military Station, which pays the Government a large amount of surplus revenue, should be so treated is a question which requires to be answered, while all other places far less in importance and magnitude are carefully looked after and no opportunity is ever lost of honouring and distinguishing them It is a pity that the unfortunate residents and the few officials of Bangalore should never be in a position to aspire—nay even dream of—any such distinctions and distribution of favour The *Akhbar* singles out among the officials Mr Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate, who is, in the *Akhbar's* opinion, really deserving of the title of *Khan Bahadur*, because of both his respectability and office as one on whom some honour should have been bestowed Inadequately paid he is compelled to do more work than can be justly expected of a public servant, and while this public servant cheerfully performs all his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors in the office, even at the cost of his own health and comfort, it is tyranny not to appreciate the work done by such official either by increasing his pay or by the bestowal of some such title as *Khan Sahib or Khan Bahadur*—whichever may be found a fitting reward for his meritorious but as he case now stands, unappreciated services

The *Sultan ul Akhbar* in conclusion invites the attention of the British Resident General Sir Harry Prendergast, K C M G, to the case of this deserving public servant and expresses a hope that long before another Gazette of Honours is published Mr Abdul Rahman's name will be submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General to be included among those on whom the Government's favour deserves to be bestowed —*Spectator*

INVESTITURE OF H H THE RAJAH OF COCHIN

A correspondent writes to the *Western Star* —I beg to send you the particulars of the formal visit of Assistant Resident Lieutenant Atkinson to His Highness the Travancore Rajah's Palace at Tripunithurah, at half past 8 A M, on Thursday the 31st May last for the purpose of delivering Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress' Grant belonging to His Highness appointment as a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire a Warrant dispensing with personal investiture, together with the insignia (a Star and a Badge suspended on a purple riband) appertaining to that Order with a book of statutes of the said Order As a public Durbar on table to the occasion could not be held owing to His Highness the Maharajah's illness, they were delivered in as quiet a manner as possible There Highnesses from the First to the Ninth Princes, except the Second as also the Deputy Peishkar, Senior Palace Tutor and T S Narayana Iyer, Assistant Tutor, being present on the occasion. The insignia with the Grant and Warrant being duly delivered to His Highness by the Resident, His Highness ordered Narayana Iyer to read first the Grant and then the Warrant

After the reading of the Warrant His Highness spoke to the Assistant Resident as follows—"Lieutenant Atkinson —I am at a loss to find suitable words to express my gratitude towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress for the spontaneous kindness shown to our family by conferring this high honour and distinction on me As you are the representative of the Paramount Power—a Power whose faithful ally we have been for a century, still are and shall ever be I request you to be good enough duly to convey expression of my unswerving loyalty towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress"

After presenting flowers to the Assistant Resident His Highness conducted him to the carriage

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Bill "to prevent the disclosure of documents and information by means either of spies or of breaches of official trust" has been printed It is backed by Sir Richard Webster Mr Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton, and its principal provisions are as follows —

I Where a person acts as a spy, that is to say—(a) enters or is in any place belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, being a fortress, arsenal factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office, or other like place, or the precincts or appurtenances of any such place with intent without lawful authority, either to take any such sketch or plan as may be useful for the naval or military purposes of an enemy, or to acquire any document model or information, or (b) being outside any such place takes or attempts to take without lawful authority, any sketch or plan otherwise than for purely artistic purposes, of that place or anything therein, or (c) having (by any such means as aforesaid or otherwise) without lawful authority acquired (in any such place as aforesaid) any document, model or information, at any time wilfully communicates or attempt to communicate the same to any person to whom the same ought not (in the interest of the State) to be communicated at the time, he shall (1) if the sketch, plan, document, model, or information was communicated or intended to be communicated directly or indirectly to a foreign State, be guilty of treason, felony, and be liable to be *tried and punished accordingly* and (2) in any other case be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine

II (1) Where a person, by means of his holding or having held an office under Her Majesty the Queen, has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document or model or acquired any information and at that time wilfully communicates or attempts to communicate that document, model, or information to any person to whom the same ought not, according to the rules of the office, or in the interests of the State, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust (2) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall—(a) if the communication was made, or attempted to be made directly or indirectly, to a foreign state be guilty of treason, felony, and be liable to be tried and punished accordingly, and (b) in any other case, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine

The Act is cited as the Official Secrets Act, 1888

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND THE LATE SIR F SOUTER

Recently a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held The Chairman in opening the proceedings, said —

Gentlemen,—Since our last meeting we have received the melancholy tidings of the sudden death of one of our most prominent and active members, and a past chairman of this Corporation, Sir Frank Souter, Kt, C S I, C I E His loss is a public calamity, and the whole city mourns his death This Corporation will long remember his cheerful

voice, his manly and genial disposition, the keen interest which he invariably evinced in the civic advancement and improvement of the city, his vigilance for the welfare of its inhabitants, and his friendly intercourse with all the members, both European and native. He ever tended his sympathy to all with whom he came in contact, and he never allowed any considerations of personal comfort or ease spared any pains in the discharge of his most arduous and responsible duties. He was a staunch friend and he had so endeared himself to the natives as well as to the Europeans that people of all classes and creeds of this great city esteemed him as they have seldom esteemed any other citizen. In fact, his gallantry, conscientiousness, charity and sympathy marked him as one of that band of true patriots who have made their country famous throughout the world. In conclusion, after placing on record our sense of the great loss this city has sustained in the death of our esteemed colleague, Sir Frank Souter, a resolution embodying which it will be my melancholy duty to propose this Corporation should adjourn for the day as a mark of respect to his memory. I now propose "that this Corporation record with profound and sorrowful regret, the sense of the loss they have sustained in the unexpected death of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., and in doing so would observe that, during the long period of his connection with this municipal body, Sir Frank Souter was ever foremost, and took a prominent part in every movement calculated for the welfare of this city. Firm of purpose, strong in character, and with a keen sense of discipline, he invariably displayed manliness of conduct, which might be truly called heroic. Nor was this incompatible with that gentleness and simplicity of character, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, whether in his public or private capacity; the manner in which he presided over the deliberations of this Corporation entirely warranted the enthusiasm with which he was elected to the chair, courteous and just to all, true and steadfast in friendship, and ever generous to the opponents, it was only natural that he should be beloved by men of every class and every creed of this great city, and that his death should evoke universal sorrow. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Souter with the assurance of this Corporation's sincerest sympathy with her and her family in their great bereavement. Thus, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business"—*Times of India*.

THE FINANCE OF THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The *Deccan Times*—Among the many admirable reports which of late years have been issued by His Highness' Government perhaps the ablest and most statesmanlike is the Memorandum which introduces this year's Budget. Although the author of the Memorandum, Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk (Mr. Mehdi Ali) is essentially a polished man of letters, he seems literally to revel in figures and accounts. The actual revenue realized for the year was Rs. 3,29,72,154 being a decrease on that of the previous year of Rs. 30,08,920, but to arrive at a fair comparison, what are now called the "local funds" would have to be subtracted from the revenue of 1294 F. There was in fact an increase under "Principal heads of Revenue of Rs. 1,95,026 chiefly in Land revenue which constitutes more than half of the whole revenue of the State. The Berar surplus, which was, 7·08 per cent of the revenue, was within a few hundred rupees of the revised estimate. Though the Post Office receipts, Rs. 104,450, were below the actuals of the previous year, yet, they were considerably in excess of the average of the five previous years. That this department of Government should be working at so heavy a loss to the State is a speaking proof of the backward state of education among the people. The cost of the Nizam's Post Office for 1295 F. was Rs. 3,25,511 which, compared with the work performed is an outlay altogether disproportionate to that incurred in this little kingdom. The bulk of the letters carried is made up, we are told, of official correspondence for which, if service labels were in use, it is claimed that the Department would have been able to show Rs. 2,85,500 to their revenue. In the year under notice, owing to a large issue of copper coinage, the receipts realized by the Mint amounted to Rs. 1,28,441, the largest revenue on record in this Department. Under the head of "receipts by civil departments," there was a great falling off from the estimates, chiefly owing to the failure of the Workshop to collect its outstandings, a fact which indicates great inregularity which it is, however, hoped will be remedied by the new rules sanctioned by His Excellency the Minister for the financial control of the Workshops. There was an increase in actual receipts of Rs. 13,378 over those in the previous year, which is attributed to the growth of the manufacturing industries there. The receipts from the Public Works, the great spending department, and those from the military, that great unproductive branch were little more than nominal. To come next to the Railways, we find that while the Political and Financial Department only estimated its revenue at Rs. 3,00,215, that Department itself, under the genius of Abdul Haq, had shown that no less than Rs. 10,50,540. *Abdul Haq's estimate, included an revenue* Rs. 3,20,700 a balance lying in the National Provincial Bank in England. In the same way he allocated to "Railway receipts" Rs. 5,02,028, the interest of Government shares and Debentures in the Railway, and Rs. 62,510 interest on the fifteen lakhs held by the English shareholders in the old Work lines as guaranteed. The net result of the year's operations, the accounts of which were completed, is that while the actual revenue amounted to Rs. 3,29,72,154, the expenditure during the same year was only Rs. 3,02,65,134, leaving the very respectable surplus of Rs. 27,07,020, or almost one twelfth of the revenue, a result which if within the reach of the Government of India, would do away the jeremiads that are now grown so monotonous. But in addition to this revenue it should also be mentioned that Rs. 9,86,885 were raised as local funds the practice of accounting for which separately was inaugurated during this year. The direct demands on revenue which is on the expenditure side of the accounts includes compensation paid to His Highness in the revenues of Shorapur, Pattan Kasal Kalabgi and Deram,—districts transferred by him to the Deccan. But for this and other charges the actuals of this year would have been below the Revised Estimate. The cost of collecting the Revenue, Rs. 28,17,672 or a little under 8 per cent. on the amount collected seems to be abnormally high, but there is some satisfaction to learn, are not growing with the growth of revenue, having fallen in 1295 F. to something short of six per cent of the collection. The charges for collection of the Customs Department were Rs. 5,21,389 which sum was less than the estimate, though even then it represented 12 per cent of the extra revenue from this department. The total expenditure on account, excluding the Railway scheme, was Rs. 56,73,914 or nearly one fifth on the entire revenue. An increase in this charge is chiefly owing to the fact that the charge on account of tours made by the Nizam and the Minister is included therein.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The *Times of India*—The report of Sir Charles Elliott's Committee has been published. The three massive volumes in which it is comprised form a veritable monument of patient industry and intelligent investigation. The report of the Committee proper is really confined to two volumes while the third is a special report of the Financial Commissioner, upon whom mainly devolved the responsible task of completing the labours which the Committee left unfinished when it was brought to a close, somewhat abruptly, by the orders of Government. The Committee's two volumes extend to 181 and 133 pages, respectively, while the Finance Commissioner's report is larger still consisting of no less than 660 pages. The turns in economies suggested are briefly summarised—First, as to provincial contracts. In the Punjab revenue and expenditure are nearly just in equilibrium and contracts will be renewed without any gain to the Imperial Government. In Burmah also there can be no gain, and the finances of the province are in too distracted a state for any arrangement to be made other than the provisional renewal of the contract for a short period. The North West Provinces, it is calculated, can surrender Rs. 12,65,000 of their revenues to the Imperial Treasury, the Central Provinces, Rs. 1,65,000, Bombay, Rs. 27,06,000, Madras, Rs. 11,07,000, Bengal, Rs. 11,52,000, and Assam, Rs. 1,80,000. The total gain to the general revenues of the State by the renewal of provincial contracts will be, if all the Committee's suggestions are accepted, Rs. 69,01,000. Secondly, the Committee have made a large number of recommendations with regard to to provincial expenditure, which have not as yet, for the most part, been considered or accepted by local Governments or by the Government of India, and of which, accordingly, the Committee did not take any account in *framing their proposals for future contracts*. The savings anticipated, if these suggestions are carried out, may be estimated to amount to the following sums:—Punjab, Rs. 1,88,000, North West Provinces, Rs. 1,71,000, Central Provinces, Rs. 24,000, Bombay, Rs. 3,80,000, Madras, Rs. 4,02,000, Bengal, Rs. 3,51,000, Assam, Rs. 17,000, Burmah, Rs. 22,000, total Rs. 15,71,200. Thirdly, the economies which the Committee have suggested in Imperial and miscellaneous departments are estimated to amount to Rs. 13,75,000. Thus the total gain to Imperial finance, which will be ultimately secured if all the Committee's suggestions are approved, amounts to Rs. 1,08,47,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—This chapter deals with the large and difficult subject of the strength and cost of the whole establishment of the Public Works Department. The conclusion arrived at is that the recent change, involving enhanced pay which were made to satisfy the discontent of the existing staff, need not be perpetuated in the case of future appointments. That in prospect of a large contraction of expenditure, there must be a considerable reduction of the establishment, that the list of charges should be revised so as to lay down what is the number of officers requisite for the work of this department, and to arrange the recruitment accordingly restricting it, in the first place to the Royal Engineers and to selected by natives on two thirds pay, and not indulging an Coopers Hill College unless it is found necessary to do so. The Public Works Department has raised further discussion of the subject now that the Committee is dissolved. The discussion will be carried on by the Finance Commissioner and the officers on special duty with him. The leading idea is that a single combined establishment ought to be able to work cheaper and more efficiently than two or three establishments in which different officers carry on the same kind of work independently of each other in the same area. Irrigation is a speciality, but, excluding this, recommendation of the Committee is that only one officer should, if possible, be appointed to a single area or district, to execute all works, whether Imperial civil or military provincial or local, but with the necessary staff subordinate to him to enable him to carry out all his duties efficiently, without postponing one class in favour of another.

THE LAW PURCHASE OF EUROPEAN STORES.—An attempt is made to lay down rules for preventing the purchase of European goods in India, where possible, by making a closer and quicker return now to procure them at the Director General of Stores, to fix exceptional cases, especially the place of origin which justify a breach of the rule, and in such cases to facilitate the local purchases, by providing an agency through which the best information is to procure and pay cash down.

THE PROVINCIALISATION OF EDUCATION.—This is a scheme for obviating what has hitherto been a great obstacle in the way of extending the system of provincialisation to new employs or other works, by providing that the interest on capital expended shall not be levied from the province which gives a guarantee till such time as it may reasonably be expected that the work will become productive.

DECENTRALISATION.—The main recommendation in this matter is that the direction of Government chaplains should be confined to stations where the Queen's British troops, or which are seats of Government, that elsewhere a local clergy should be substituted for them. The scientific and minor papers in this chapter are: the compositions and reviews than proposals for reduction. As the expenditure is moderate, there is not much room for economy, but there is a suggestion that the Archæological Department would be more usefully controlled and guided if it were placed under the provincial Governments.

PRESIDENCY ALLOWANCES AND HOUSE RENT.—Provincial allowances are enjoyed by certain classes of officers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. In this note some modifications in the rates of these allowances are proposed. Stricter rules are laid down as to persons who shall be held to be entitled to them, and the extension of these allowances to hill stations is objected to.

SUMMARY OF SAVINGS ANTICIPATED.—The savings, immediate and ultimate, which may be effected if the Committee's recommendations are carried out, are abstracted below in those cases in which it has been possible to frame any definite estimate:—Opium charges, on account of Madras opium revenue, Rs. 2,600. Salt Revenue—Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Rs. 1,71,100, Bombay Salt Customs Department, Rs. 61,100, Telegraphs—Telegraphs Department, Rs. 38,000. Law and Justice—High Court, Calcutta, Rs. 26,000, High Court Madras, Rs. 35,000, High Court Bombay, Rs. 1,13,000. Police—Dangoes and Daccoity Department, Rs. 21,600. Education, Rs. 3,13,000. Medical—Lunatic Asylums, Rs. 21,000.

POLITICAL.—Political expenditure in Mysore, Rs. 11,600. The political expenditure in Bombay is not estimated. The proposals for the provincialisation of political expenditure in other provinces is not estimated.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—The Archæological Department is not estimated. Meteorological Department, Rs. 4,100, Geological Department, Rs. 10,000, Public Works Department—Military Works, Rs. 1,50,000. The Public Works Establishment proposals for the amalgamation of general and local public works establishments, Rs. 27,57,000. The local purchase of European stores is not estimated. The provincialisation of irrigation is not estimated. Civil Leading Allowance Code is not estimated.

ALLOWANCES GRANTED FOR HILL STATIONS.—Sindh Allowance Code Rs. 5,31,000, Madras allowance Rs. 2,000, Bombay allowance, Rs. 11,000, Dooly allowance, Rs. 17,000, Punjab allowance Rs. 27,000, Mooney bill allowances, Rs. 10,600, Presidency house rent and other allowances, Rs. 1,21,000, total Rs. 13,71,600.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.—The following notes are from the summary of Mr. Elliott's report:—As the Finance Commissioner, Military Account Department, we have revised the whole working of the Military Account Department, and suggested considerable changes. We think the circle pay matters can be abolished (we note on at Bombay). The salaries of staff at non regimental officers to be paid from civil treasuries. We find that medical examiners have very little to do that requires special technical knowledge. We propose that only one should be retained for all India. We object to the change recently introduced by the establishment of the Central Commissariat Accounts Offices, and desire to enforce the responsibility of the Executive Commissariat Large Officers in respect of accounts of his department assisting him (as in Public Works Department) by a staff trained Accountants. On the other hand, we think the Bengal Controller's office too much for one man, so we recommend the creation of another staff officer in the Engineers. Lastly, we propose that the department should be partly, if not wholly, effected by Civilians, that it should be graded on a scale corresponding to that which exists in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. We recommend that the payment of military pensioners be made in future by civil officers at Pensioners and that, so that the retired sepoy may receive his pension monthly in quarterly, instead of at longer intervals, and close to his home, instead of having to go a long journey to draw it. If this scheme is accepted, the whole staff of military pension paymasters would be swept away. The Finance Committee commented in detail the expenditure in the Commissariat Department of the three presidencies. It issued preliminary notes and sent for further information, and suggesting possible economies. The notes which have been submitted by the body information contained in replies to preliminary notes, and make a few suggestions as the economy. We also noticed a lack of uniformity in the estimates and accounts of the departments in the three presidencies, which exposes a serious hindrance to any comparison of expenditure of one presidency with that of another. This has however, been already to some extent remedied by orders recently issued by the Government of India. We have given a history of the Indian troop transport service and of its cost. It is shown that if the five troop ships are done away with, and suitable contract made with private companies there is a prospect of effecting an economy which will be somewhere between £92,000 and £1,36,000. Supposing the troop ships be retained, it is suggested that they should be manned under the control of the authorities of India and more utilised for local requirements.

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Bangalore City Municipality

Notice.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, on Friday, the 29th June 1888, at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current and Mortuary returns for the month of May 1888

II Annual statements of receipts and disbursements of the City Municipality for the official year 1887 88

III Statement showing the several branches of the Municipality to which the provisions of the Pension Code is to be made applicable, as directed in Dewan's Proceedings, No 3310 I—314, dated 6th September 1887

IV. Letter No 6, dated 23rd April 1888, from the Honorary Secretary to the Government Girls School Committee, drawing the attention of the Board to the insufficiency of the Government grant of Rs 300 per annum

V Letter No 7, dated 23rd April 1888, from the Honorary Secretary to the Government Girls' School Committee, forwarding monthly statements of receipts and disbursements of the said School commencing from January 1887 to 31st March 1888 with certain requisitions

VI Report from Messrs J Cameron, Ramaswami Chetti and P Chinnaiah Mudaliar upon the state of the School at Dobbspet for which a grant in aid has been applied for

VII Application from Chitaldroog Puttuswamy Chetti, for a piece of ground under the bund of Dhharmambudhi tank, in lieu of the garden land taken up by the Municipality for public purposes

A H MACINTOSH,

President

City Municipal Commission.

NOTICE.

THE following Currency Notes, forming part of Interest Warrant Report to have STOLEN from the house of Mr C Mathews Law, Superintendent, P W D, stationed at Chingleput, on the night of the 11th instant —

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Kolar Gold Field's Mining Board

FIREWOOD

Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Kolar Gold Field's Mining Board, Oorgaum Post Office, Mysore Province, up to the 18th day, of July 1888, for the supply of fifteen thousand tons of firewood, in monthly quantities of from one to five thousand tons, at the option of the tenderer

2 The wood is to be of good sound quality, 2½ feet in length, not less than 2 inches or more than 10 inches in diameter

3 Tenders should specify what kinds of wood it is proposed to supply.

4 The wood is to be delivered either at Kolar Road station or at the mines themselves, at the option of the tenderer

5 Supply is to commence on the 1st August 1888

6 Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs Two hundred, in currency notes, in default of which tenders will be rejected

7 The successful tenderer will have to enter into an agreement, and deposit with the Board five per cent of the value of the wood to be supplied monthly, as a guarantee

8 The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender

9 On the acceptance of and one of the tenders, the earnest money deposited on rejected tenders will be returned.

J W GREY,

Honorary Secretary,

Kolar Gold Field's Mining Board.

Kolar Road, June 21st 1888

Kolar Gold Field's Mining Board

CARRYING CONTRACT

Tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Kolar Gold Field's Mining Board up to the 18th July 1888, for the conveyance of fifteen thousand tons of firewood in monthly quantities of from one to five thousand tons, from Kolar Road Railway Station to the mines.

2 The mines are distant from six to nine miles from the station over a Government Road, and tenders should specify the rate of carriage per ton per mile

3 Carrying is to commence on the 1st August 1888.

4 Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred in currency notes, in default of which the tender will be rejected

5 The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement, and deposit with the Board Rupees Five hundred as a guarantee

7 On the acceptance of any tender the deposits on rejected tenders will be returned

J W GREY,

Honorary Secretary,

Kolar Gold Field's Mining Board.

Kolar Road June 21st 1888

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 18th June—The majority of the French newspapers regard the General Order, which was issued to the German Army and Navy by William II. immediately on his accession, as warlike

London, 18th June—The English and Continental Press have published leading

articles on the subject of the Colonial Order of the new Emperor of Germany They dissent from the warlike interpretation given to it by the French Press, and express their belief that the Emperor William's policy will remain pacific.

Potsdam, 18th June, Evening—The funeral of the late Emperor Frederick took place to day From an early hour the town was filled by a dense crowd, and every point of vantage was beset in order to view the funeral procession, which in spite of its announced simplicity, attracted people from the capital and neighbouring country districts

The procession marched from the palace to the Friedenskirche After the hearse walked the Crown Prince William, the Prince of Wales, and a few members of Royalty

The road was lined by a double row of troops and a large military escort accompanied the late Emperor's remains

The Service in the Church was choral, and at the conclusion of the ceremony volleys of salvoes were fired

Berlin, 18th June—Emperor William II issued a proclamation to the people of Prussia to day In it His Majesty says that, like his dearly beloved father, whom he mourns, he vows to be just and clement He will foster religion and guard peace, and will promote the commonwealth of his country.

Pesth, 18th June—In a speech made here by Count Kalnoky to day he said that he was confident that the accession of the Emperor William will not affect the Austrian alliance with Germany

London, 19th June—the two Houses of Parliament have unanimously voted addresses of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen and the Empress Victoria

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888

THE HYDERABAD SCANDALS

The dealings of the Indian Government with the Native States has been anything but creditable to the former For a long time the rulers of these States were looked upon as enemies of the supreme power, and when an occasion arose their lands were annexed For many years a bad system was carried on and the princes suffered great hardships But though matters have somewhat improved of late years the treatment of the Native States is far from being what it ought to be More power should be given to the rulers, and that continual meddling which is now prevalent should be stopped for ever In the next place those States have too often been allowed to be preyed upon by unscrupulous adventurers, both European and Native It is the duty of the Government to prevent this, but very little has been done by it to protect these States. An instance of the scandalous way in which a Native Government can be plundered has lately come to light. It is known as the Hyderabad Mining Scandal, and is now attracting the attention of the public in India and England The revelations that have been made before the Committee of the House of Commons have been startling in the extreme, and those concerned in the transactions ought not to be received hereafter in business or other circles

In order to understand what is meant by the mining scandal we must give a short account of one that preceded it and is known as the Railway Scandal The moving spirit in both these transactions was a man named Abdul Huk, now called the Sirdar Diler Jung, and it was his brain that formed the scheme to plunder the Hyderabad Government, and he easily found confederates to assist him According to this man, the late Sir Salar Jung asked him to sell the Nizam's State Railway, promising him a large sum of money should he succeed The present Sir Salar Jung declares that the letter in question was a forgery, that his father never authorised the Sirdar to appropriate the money and divide it between himself and his confederates The letter in question is said to state that if a Company could be raised to buy the line, Abdul Huk might deduct five per cent from the money he received and apply it "in rewarding the services of, those who have been mainly instrumental in starting the scheme and carrying it through" The scheme actually carried through was a very different one from that proposed by Sir Salar Jung and far more onerous to the Hyderabad State which in truth was victimised in the whole transaction But the arch conspirator got his reward and he and those who acted with him actually received £100,000 which was deducted out of the capital on which the Nizam's Government gave a guarantee, nominally of five per cent but really of much more It seems very remarkable that an immense sum like this which was intended as the promotion money of a scheme the nominal capital of which was £4,000,000, should have been intercepted openly by the agent of the Government, and that a further sum of £100,000 should have been taken for "Assistance," which by the pretence of the said agent he had rendered "unnecessary" But such was the case This agent and his confederates, whoever they might have been, had every thing their own way

We now come to the mining scandal According to an agreement that was made between Abdul Huk and his confederates the former was to have a six anna share in the mining concession valued at £1,500,000 As the concession area were only to incur the obligation of paying the Hyderabad State a nominal royalty of £1,000 a year in consideration of the concession of rights estimated at a million and a half sterling the transaction contemplated was practically all profit Of that profit Abdul Huk stipulated that he should have the large sum of £66,000 This simply meant that the whole wealth of the Nizam's territory had to be taken possession of and in return the Prince was only to receive a paltry sum of £1,000 Through all the changes that the agreement underwent and the different parties in England who joined in the plot, Abdul Huk's six Anna stipulation survived, its validity was never called in question The other actors in the work of relieving the Nizam of some of his wealth were a Mr Winter, a Mr Hawes and Mr Paul Mowis, and Mr Watson also took a leading part in this wretched business and his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons is revolting but edifying There is one comfort to be gain from the affair and that is in future such a gigantic fraud cannot be attempted, for the would be conspirators will have the fear of an investigation continually before their eyes To put the matter in as few words as possible the share holders of the so called Company looked upon the Hyderabad State as a fair field for plunder and they made a grand attempt to plunder it accordingly It was no fault of theirs that they did not entirely succeed It is satisfactory to know that the leader of the plundering band has been compelled to disgorge a portion of his ill gotten wealth and it is to be hoped that still more will be forced out of him

But what, it may be asked, was the British Resident about to allow such practices to go on under his very nose? He cuts a very poor figure as a witness before the Committee, and many believe that he was completely under the influence of Abdul Huk The late Resident's stay in Hyderabad was discreditable to himself and to the British Government, and it is well for Hyderabad that he has taken his departure from that place, never to return If a Resident can do nothing more than Mr Cordery did for the good of the State he is supposed to protect, the sooner the system is abolished the better Such officials receive high salaries from the taxes of the country, and if they do not perform the duties required of them it is hard to see why such posts should be kept up They might without any loss to the country become things of the past, and the Indian Princes would have more liberty, and be able to manage their territories better The Hyderabad scandals will, we fancy, cause a change to be brought about between the Supreme Power and the Princes of India, and most certainly the change will not be brought about before it is required The history of the Native States is a very painful one, the Rulers have had very little justice dealt out to them, and for very shame the British Government must introduce a reform

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILIZING AGENCY

By B Suryanarain Row, B A,

No. I

Travelling has always been recommended for a gentleman If the maxim "that knowledge is power" holds good, then knowledge, both theoretical and practical must be obtained at all costs Knowledge theoretical will not be of the slightest help, when it is not backed up by illustrations of knowledge practical Well then, *what is the means to be adopted* in the acquisition of sound wisdom No education is considered complete until and unless the cultivated mind is enabled to clearly see for itself things hitherto brought to its notice by literary descriptions, and verbal explanations Even men of ordinary attainments, while travelling, cannot help making scores of observations which not only enlighten the mind, but greatly influence the character of the person ever afterwards for good As a rule, persons *who have travelled much are less bigoted* and more tolerant than those gentlemen, "who have not seen much of this humble world," and "whose views of men and manners are generally crooked, and disagreeably narrow" Railways have been the greatest civilizing agents in India they have developed our industries, have changed our habits of life and modes of thought, have spread commerce, have removed caste prejudices, to a greater extent than would apparently be given credit for and have sown broadcast the seeds of Western Civilization which have produced results truly surprising Religious sects have laboured in vain to produce the necessary fruits Men of sound common sense and education can at once see the fallacies that abound in the countless pages of the different theological literary effusions The introduction of the Railways, and the construction of good roads all over India have promoted the general welfare of the people more than the blind zeal of the Missionaries in the cause of education or the "splendid lectures" of the self styling social reformers It may seem very strange at first to say so, but on deeper consideration, every sensible man feels the force of these arguments Travelling makes a man more careful, less prejudiced, more polite and more independent, than when his head is filled with the "mosaic ideas of Sir Pinto" or "the lofty scraps" from Milton Rajas always advise that men after setting down in life should have constantly "Journeying business (visiting foreign places) There are gentlemen, in our midst who have not seen even the nine "sylvan mantapams" and who consequently have no idea of a Pandal or a Kotu, much less, important cities like Madras

Occasional Notes

A confidentially letter from a well informed source that Colonel Wilson will succeed the late Sir Frank Souter as Police Commissioner of Bombay

The Rana of Porebunder, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago, is, according to the *Kathiawar Times*, about to proceed to England to appeal to Parliament to allow him to resume the reins of his State

The Nizam's Government has addressed a series of questions to Abdul Huq regarding the large sum of money he received in connection with the floating in London of the Hyderabad State Railway Company

The Secretary of State in Council has decided that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be worked as a State Railway from the 1st of January, when the Government of India take it over from the Company

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Burma being raised to Rs 6,000 a month—equal to that of a Member of Council, but there is no present prospect certainly (says the *Pioneer*) of Burma becoming a Lieutenant Governorship.

A Lahore paper states that intrigues are on foot in Kashmir The triumvirate of brothers is said to be again divided, His Highness the Maharaja and Prince Amar Singh against Prince Ram Singh, who seldom attends the Council in consequence, but frequently visits Mr Chichelle Plowden, the British Resident

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the European press recognise that the accession of the Emperor William II brings a new factor into the European situation, and doubt whether France and Russia will be allowed to *continue menacing* the peace with armaments while choosing their own time for fighting

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has made a donation of Rs 6,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund The donation is in Government securities, and the interest of Rs 240 a year thereon is to be devoted to providing a scholarship for female medical students The nomination for the "Sir Dinshaw Petit Scholarship" is to be made by the Bengal branch, but the award is to be confirmed by the Central Committee.

The following are said to be the advertising charges of three of the great American newspapers—A column in the *Chicago Tribune* costs the advertiser £5,200 per annum The *New York Herald* receives for the low price £7,300, and for the highest £12,600 per annum for a column The *New York Tribune* for its lowest gets £4,250, and for its highest £17,000 for the same space. And these papers, it is said, never lack advertisements to fill their columns

The Japanese Government seems to be extremely pleased at the political system under which Russia is governed, and at the results attained, and has, therefore, decided to introduce it in Japan The Japanese authorities have been ordered to exercise the most rigorous control over all persons who are suspected of disaffection towards the Government, and to exile them when necessary The liberty of public meeting and of the Press has at the same time been suppressed

A Correspondent writes—"As the 'educated native' has become an article of merchandise, especially among the Brahmin and Kysthe castes in the matrimonial market, a large meeting, according to several reports was held lately at Bellgaum by the Brahmins of that locality in order to appoint a fixed value of this novel commodity At this meeting it was unanimously decided that the minimum value of each passed bridegroom should not exceed Rs 200 on the rotbouts.

The news of the late German Emperor's death was received in Poona on Saturday night Visits of condolence were paid to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, amongst the earliest to visit Their Highnesses being Lady Reay A service of mourning was held at the Garrison Church on Sunday by command of Lord Reay when their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught the German Consul, and all officials were present

The following is addressed to the Sheriff of Madras, we learn, being circulated for signature—

"Sir,—We the undersigned have the honour to request you to convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras at the Victoria People's Hall to enable them to consider a proposal for the adoption of a loyal Address to Her Majesty the Queen Empress expressive of the deep regret with which this Presidency has heard of the demise of her late son in law, His Majesty Frederick the Third Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia"

The Finance Committee has recommended the reduction of Bombay and Madras into Lieutenant-Governorships It sees no reason why Madras, with a population of 32,170 631, and Bombay, with a population of 16,151 111 cannot each be governed by a Lieutenant Governor, whilst Bengal, with a population of 66 691,456, is governed by a Lieutenant Governor The Punjab also, which has a larger population than Bombay, and the North Western Provinces with Oudh, which have a larger population than Madras and Bombay, are each governed by a Lieutenant Governor

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the dying Emperor Frederick during Thursday wrote freely upon family and State affairs By evening he was fast becoming weaker, and the Sacrament was administered at midnight the members of *his family being then around him Difficulty* of breathing continued to grow more alarming till eleven in the morning when, after coughing twice clamently, he died, holding the hands of the Empress At the last interview with Prince Bismarck, the Emperor placed the hand of the Empress in that of Prince Bismarck, silently commending a reconciliation

The Nizam, remarks the Secunderabad paper, "almost daily shows himself in public, transacts business of State, and takes carriage or riding exercise in the evening There is now a perceptible glow of cheerfulness, which might be due to the relief obtained from the long standing *nuisance* of Abdul Huq's presence and the absence of Mr Cordery There is now, since the arrival of Mr Howell, a filling of trust and confidence between his Government and the Residency to which their relations have long been a stranger—an amendment which Mr. Howell's personal character is calculated to inspire"

So, says a home paper, Lord Dufferin will not go to Rangoon on his return to Europe *On dit* that he has been persuaded to accept the seals of the Foreign Secretary While it will remove the Premier of much toil and trouble, the country will have the satisfaction of knowing that foreign affairs will be administered in Downing street will the experience gained in such high diplomatic posts as Ambassadors of St Petersburg and Constantinople let done the holding of the reins at Ottawa and Calcutta Lord Dufferin has been always credited as the incarnation of common sense, *with being* straight, and with detesting the humbug of convention ities

Electricity is now employed in the collection of the honey of bees when they swarm German scientists conceived the notion of utilising the electric force to *stupefy* the bees for a short period The plan was first tried upon bees that had gathered upon trees Whether the clusters were large or small the result was perfect, the bees fell upon the ground in a trance that admitted of their being safely handed The next stage was to capture the bees when they were about to swarm, and this was effected by introducing the ends of two conducting wires into a fully occupied honey-comb and turning on the current for an instant, the insects were rendered inactive for about thirty minutes

The following *Fort St George Gazette Extraordinary*, in a black border was issued this morning in Madras —'Official intelligence having been received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the funeral of His late Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany will take place to morrow, the 18th instant, the Governor General in Council directs that as a mark of respect to His Imperial Majesty's memory, flags shall be hoisted half mast high from sunrise to sunset and 60 minute guns fired in all forts and stations throughout India on that day The Governor General in Council further direct that the Officers of Her Majesty C I, Military, and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning till the 7th July"

Local and Provincial

Rain it —On the evening of the 21st instant, at about 7 P M we had a heavy downpour which lasted for about half an hour

Retrenchment Mysore —Messrs T R V Thamboo Chetty and Ramchandra Iyer, Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, returned to Bangalore from Mysore, on Thursday evening last, whither they had been to be present during the Nimkaranam ceremony of the second prince

Appointment —We hear from a credible source that Mr B K Venkatanarayanagar, Sub Deputy Opt r, Arkonam Rocks, has received orders from the Dewan to take charge of the Chittaldrug District on the 1st proximo, from Mr Mohammed Ali, K B, who is said to retire from service from that date

Fair Resident's Treasury —We learn from a reliable source that under instructions from the Government of India, the Cash branch of the Resident's Treasury will be transferred to the Madras Bank, Bangalore Branch, from the 15th September next, and for this end to Boards of the cash branch, including Mr Dias, the Treasury Officer, have been served with notices yesterday intimating that their services will not be required from and after the abovementioned date—S

Visit of Lord Connemara to the Maharajah of Mysore —We have been informed that it is the intention of H E Lord Connemara to pay an early visit to H H the Maharajah of Mysore in his capital H Excellency will travel from Ootacamund by the Seegoor Ghats to the city of Mysore, where he will be the guest of the Maharajah After spending a few days in Mysore, His Excellency will journey by rail to Bangalore, where he will be the guest of the acting British Resident, General Sir Harry Prendergast.—*Mail*

House and License Tax Inspector —Sir Harry Prendergast, the British Resident, has been pleased to sanction the appointment of a House and License Tax Inspector, as a temporary measure, on a salary of Rs70 plus Rs15 horse allowance per mensem The President has been asked to report on the utility of this new appointment at the end of the Calendar year, to enable the Resident to decide whether it could be continued or not The appointment is one, we believe that required its incumbent to be thoroughly conversant in the local Vernaculars Mr Lewis has been recommended to, and sanctioned by the British Resident as one fitted for the appointment.—S

The Vaishnava Caste —Sree Shatacopi Yethiraja Jeeyar, the Chief Priest of the Vaishnava caste in India, arrived at the Pettah, on last Wednesday morning with the object of visiting Melkotta or Thirunarayanapuram He and his suite were met near the Lal Bagh by several Brahmins and pundits and other Vaishnava followers, and they escorted him in solemn procession The venerable man was seated in gilded palanquin or tonjon, borne by 16 men, preceded by gold and silver umbrellas, gold and silver *chanku chakrams*,—the emblems of *Vishnu* It is believed that in a few days hence he will leave for Melkotta We hear select music has had been ordered from Tanjore for the occasion —S

General Summary

Retirement of Government Servants — Government has delegated to certain Heads of Departments authority to permit the retention in the service of non gazetted officers between fifty five and sixty years of age The last section is to expire on the first day of the official year, and must then be renewed if further retention is considered desirable; but the compulsory retirement of an officer over fifty five years of age will still require the sanction of Government

Dispute about a Marriage Dowry — Yesterday, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town before Mr Sultan Mohiddin Sahib, seven natives were charged with riotous behaviour on Saturday last, in Phamboo Chetty Street, *Black Town*. The accused were parties concerned in a marriage that took place in the said street on the date in question, and on a dispute arising as to the dowry of the bride, the bridegroom refused to tie the thalee unless his demands were complied with This not being done, the parties concerned resorted to a free fight in the open street His Worship fined the defendants in sums varying from Rs 15 to Rs 2 each

The South Indian Railway — A memorial, signed by several periodical ticket *holders, on the South Indian Railway*, was recently submitted to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, pointing out the great inconvenience felt by them and other passengers on account of the early departure of the afternoon train from the Beach That portion of the railway line to the Beach between the Fort and Beach Station will have to be diverted, at an early date, in order to keep clear of the site for the new High Court buildings proposed to be erected on the Lighthouse Esplanade, and this will, it is believed, necessitate the closing of the present Broadway Station When this has *been effected, the afternoon train from the* Beach will leave at 5 30 P M instead of at 4 20 P M as it at present does

Extracts.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA

The regret that Lord Cross favours the establishment of a gold standard for India leads interest to two memorials on the gold standard written a few months since by Mr L C Probyn In his first memorial Mr Probyn says —

The main points of my scheme for the establishment of a currency in India based on a gold standard are —

The existing Government rupee and currency notes secured on them should continue as at present to be full legal tender and the ordinary currency of the country;

That the Indian mints should be closed for coinage except on Government accounts,

That provision should be made for the expansion of the money circulation by the issue of currency notes against gold received at a fixed price and retained as part of the currency reserve

The price proposed is one rupee for every 8 475 grains Troy of fine gold This represents one rupee for 3 10 of £8, or 1s 6d

The currency offices, and all the treasuries in India acting for them, should be allowed to receive gold in quantities of two ounces and upwards, under suitable arrangements with the mint offices Currency notes or silver rupees should be given in exchange for such gold subject to a small charge to cover the cost of melting and refining

The gold thus received should be made into bars containing each 10 lbs For 13 days 20 grains of gold, eleven twelfths fine, representing in value at the price above given, Rs 25,000 or £1,875 Four of the bars would represent one lakh (100,000) of rupees, and should be legal tender for that amount No gold coins should be struck Gold should not be legal tender except for one lakh of Rupees or more

Special currency notes for Rs 100,000 should be issued in exchange for the gold bars or for gold bullion These notes to be payable at the option of the holder either in silver rupees or gold bars

Gold has sufficient to meet all the one-lakh notes outstanding to be specially retained for *the purpose, all the other gold being treated as* part of the general reserve

By this plan the currency of India would be fixed on a gold basis without bringing it into general circulation in that country, and with, therefore, but a very small extra demand on the gold stock of the world

The standard would practically be the same as the English standard, with the rupee, valued at 3 40 of 1 lb circulating medium consisting of silver rupees and currency notes and only to a very limited extent of gold bars and gold notes of 100,000 rupees.

In a second paper Mr Probyn says —

The foregoing memorandum, explaining a proposal *for the establishment of a gold standard* in India, was drawn up for the Gold and Silver Commission

Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe) in the *Fortnightly Review* of July, 1879 suggested the adoption of a currency for India of the character proposed The late Colonel Smith, formerly Mint Master of Madras and Calcutta, also very strongly advocated a gold basis for our Indian currency. And the Government of India, in November, 1878, formally proposed to the Secretary of State the adoption of a gold standard With such testimony in its favour, I think further inquiry should be made as to the practicability of the measure

Its advantages would be —

1 The improvement of trade with gold standard countries which must result from the removal of the speculative element in the Exchange caused by the price of silver—a price not depending on the ordinary laws of production and supply and demand, but influenced *largely by the action of Government which it is* impossible to anticipate

2 The encouragement of flow of capital for investment in India, which is hindered by the uncertain value of Indian currency in England

3 The improved credit of the Government, which would result in a very large saving in the interest on its Rupee loans.

4 The saving in the ordinary remittances of the Government from India to England

5 The saving to the people of India who are now receiving and hoarding quantities of silver, in ignorance of its being a metal which is losing value in the markets of the world

The principal objections to it are the following —

1 The further fall in the gold price of silver which its adoption would no doubt cause

2 The danger of illicit coinage of full weight Rupees which would be emphasized by the fall

3 The probability of the country being *flooded by hands of Rupees* which would be brought out when their nominal become materially in excess of their actual value

4 The difficulty of dealing with Rupees which are now current in Ceylon, Mauritius, and elsewhere outside British India

5 The future application of gold which would result from the additional demands on it consequent on the adoption of the scheme

6 The evil of a currency not strictly automatic in its action.

I would briefly remark, however, regarding the objections—

1 The shock at first to the silver market would be great But the price would probably in time adjust itself to the altered circumstances The least profitable mines would be closed when the stimulus to production, caused by the Indian mints being kept open for coinage of silver, was removed

2 There is probably no real danger in the extensive fabrication of illicit coins within Indian limits The *Government of India*, when examining this objection in November, 1878, considered it of but little practical importance The importation from abroad could be prevented by the imposition of heavy penalties.

3 The scheme would, no doubt, act as an inducement to bring out hoards which might otherwise have remained dormant But the *danger to some extent exists* under our present system, and by encouraging the coinage of Rupees we are increasing its magnitude

4 Special legislation might be necessary for colonies like Ceylon and Mauritius

5. The matter should be regarded entirely from an Indian point of view If the interests of India demand a gold standard it should be adopted irrespective of its effect on the world *generally*

6 The proposed currency would expand, but not contract, automatically, and there is the danger of excessive expansion alluded to above (3) But looking at the normal increase required, owing to increased population and the development of the country, and at the probability that in time as much gold might be held by the currency department under the scheme as would permit of automatic contraction, if necessary, I do not think this is a danger which need be feared

THE DACOIT IN UPPER BURMA

The Burmese for dacoit is "Dahpya," euphonised into "Dahmya," meaning he who shows or draws the knife or 'dah" The profession of the dacoit is from antiquity He is born with the taint in his blood, and in too many cases the disease developes The main causes which induce such numbers of the interesting people to take to the dangerous and precarious life of dacoity appear to be, first, of course, the ladies There is no manner of doubt that a young Burman who has been out, and been concerned in the most atrocious murders and crimes, finds favour as a brave in the eyes of the girls, that a quiet stay at home cannot aspire to dacoits in Burma have more glamour, more romance in the eyes of the fair than the smartest life guardsman, and in this case it cannot be the dress, on which General Brackenbury sets such store, as the dacoit at his work is the scrubbiest looking scoundrel imaginable The nature of the country also, affording as it does such cover and shelter from pursuit, tends to nurture the disease. Again, the pursuit is suited to the nature of the Burman He dislikes regular work, obedience and restraint are fetters of iron to him, monotony kills him, change and excitement he must have It is certain that the mass of so called dacoits do not spend their whole time or lives in the jungle They like to be called out for a few days, or at most weeks by the headmen, after a raid or two, like a covey of partridges, to settle down again with much fluttering of wings and preening of feathers in the home turnip field The leaders, local 'Bohs,' and a few followers, all well known and deeply committed, form the nucleus of the band, and are in always out At a word, as many as are bidden, some through fear, the most for the reasons given above, obey the call of the leaders, dig up their arms generally buried near the villages, and flock to the rendezvous Each dacoit leader has a certain district to which he confines his action Unless for special reasons of revenge or jealousy, he rarely plunders or operates in the preserves of another "Boh" In his own district he exacts black mail from every village, making it pay him a more or less regular sum at intervals The penalties for noncompliance with his demands are cruel murders, frightful tortures, and burning and plundering of villages Before we took possession of Theebaw's kingdom many large districts were altogether ruled by these leaders, who subsidised ministers and were unmolested How the people of Burma stand and brave stood their tyranny and extortion is incomprehensible to dwellers in other lands: apathy is the only reason that I can give. They would rather pay two heaviest taxes than exert themselves or lift a budget in their own decence The villagers hate as they fear the dacoits, and would gladly get rid of them, but they won't help us, and we do not seem able, with our merciful methods of working, which, by the way, are not in the least understood or appreciated by the people, to make *them give us any assistance in catching them* With their active co-operation, the pestilence would be stamped out in a very short time. Or, if from the very beginning we had with unflinching firmness made them help us and give up the dacoits, we should not be as we now are Before our occupation of the country, if a dacoit became too troublesome, or did not pay sufficient to his protector, a decree went forth for his arrest, all his relations were seized and put in prison, and he was invariably given up His head was cut off, and there was an end of him Under Theebaw's weak rule matters got much worse, and at one time were so bad that one of the highest of the ministers was sent out with full powers to take the dacoits dead or alive It is said that he brought between 3,000 and 4,000 to Mandalay, where all were to have been put to death They were saved by the interces-

sion of the priests, and were all tattooed in manner following —On the left fore arm the man's name, followed by "Maso hinna"—don't be wicked On the right fore arm was tattooed "Dacoits"—take care or beware It will be in memory how a certain gallant officer, now left the country, used to electrify us with startling telegrams of so many hundred dacoits killed, captured or pardoned per week Those were the "Dandeetos" whom no amount of marking could keep from their evil ways I now propose to give a few example of how dacoits work, purposely avoiding harrowing details Once, two dacoits, armed with slayes only, *stopped four carts the drivers of* which were grown men, and each armed with a wood cutters "dah" a powerful weapon The dacoits quietly walked off with two pairs of bullocks The drivers made no resistance, but ran some miles to a police station and asked for help Again, a large village containing some 1,500 inhabitants asked for guns to protect themselves They were given 15 The second night after they were issued, a small party of dacoits walked into the village and demanded the guns They were all given up without attempt at resistance or a shot being fired, although security at the rate of Rs 150 for each gun had been taken The village had to pay the security, Rs 2,250, in full What can be done with such people? A certain village was burnt by dacoits one night, and twenty head of cattle driven off The military police were quickly *on the spot* The villagers, through fear of being treated worse next time, refused to give the police any information, would not say by whom they had been decoited, or which way the dacoits had gone, would not say whether they had lost any cattle, and afterwards actually refused to go to another village to identify their cattle. In another instance a dacoit leader demanded of a village Rs 500 to be paid in three days, in default the village to be sacked and burnt In this village were 100 able bodied men, and it was only three miles from the nearest military post The matter was reported and the villagers asked for assistance What assistance could be given? The village could not be watched day and night, and the money was paid in full I should like to see this village fined Rs 2,000 or Rs 3,000 for supporting the dacoits and yet they would pay the sum and their last rupee rather than overt or assert themselves—and those things and more also are going on daily in many districts In conclusion, a small story Every housewife in Burma, at every meal, cooks one portion extra to the family meal for the guests who may appear Their hospitality to each other is unbounded, if we will accept their best we honour them Verily they are the Irish of the East, mightily troublesome but with many good points Further, the land is fair, the annexation was justified, and the union must be upheld at any cost I have not made it quite clear what the dacoit leaders do with the money that they get from the villagers A portion is for their own expenses and those of their wives and "fancy women" whilst most goes for regular pay to the leading men, who always remain out and form a bodyguard to each "Bob" The monthly rate for these men varies from Rs 10 to Rs 30—*Correspondent of the Pioneer*

ARYAN SPEECH BUT NO ARYAN RACE

The *Madras Mail*—In his new work, the "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas," Professor Max Muller shows that there is no Aryan race in blood The term, in scientific language, is utterly inapplicable to race, meaning nothing but language The author says —

Is it possible to fix the original home of Aryan speech, and to determine the migrations of the races who spoke Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin Celtic, Slavonic, and Teutonic, in their progress *from their original historical* head quarters?

Before we attempt to answer this question, we must first try to clear our ideas of what we mean by the Aryan race It is generally taken for granted that in the beginning, whenever, that may have been, there was an immense Aryan population somewhere, and that large swarms issued from a central beehive which contained untold millions of human beings This may or may not have been so But first of all we ought to remember that a common language is by no means a certain proof of a common beehive We know from history how families, clans, and whole nations were conquered and led into captivity, and had to learn the language of their conquerors, how tribes to adopt the language of the country which they had subdued All this does not destroy the continuity of language, but it breaks the continuity of blood If a black man marries a white woman, or a black woman a white man, *their offspring is either*, white, or black, or mixed It is easy to say that the stronger race always prevails, the question is, which is the stronger race except that which prevails? Besides, it is a well known fact that a race type, which disappeared in the children, often breaks out again in the grandchild or Be if a Frenchman marries an Englishwoman, their children speak either French, or English, or both, they never speak a mixed language In fact, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, there is no really mixed language, while there is at present no race that can safely be called unmixed Languages may adopt over so many foreign words, foreign idioms, even foreign grammatical forms, so that some every language may be called mixed But these adopted elements always remain foreign elements They are like adopted children in a family They may have the same name, but they have not the same blood There is continuous growth in every language, which enables us to say, even in the case of so motley a language as English, that it is Low German, whether it be spoken by Celts, Saxons, Danes, Normans or by Zulus, Malays or Chinamen In the indigenous races of India learnt Sanskrit and dialects derived from Sanskrit they become *ipsofacto* representatives of Aryan speech whatever their blood may have been Have not the Jews forgotten Hebrew, and learnt English, Germany and French? Have not the Beauchamps and St Leigers broken their tongues to Saxon idioms and Saxon grammar in England? How then shall we tell from language what races of old learn the language *of their* Aryan conquerors or their Aryan slaves There is no Aryan race in blood, but whoever, through the imposition of hands whether of his parents or his foreign masters, has received the Aryan blessings, belong to that unbroken spiritual succession which began with the first apostles of that noble speech, and continues to the present day in every part of the globe Aryan, in scientific language, is entirely inapplicable to race It means language and nothing but language, and if we speak of Aryan race at all, we should know that it means no more than an Aryan speech

And why should there have been in the beginning a vast number of that Aryan race? Let us remember that one couple having two children, would, if every successive marriage was blest with two children only, produce a population of 8,377,906,911 human beings in about 1,200 years. *Now the population of* the whole earth at the present moment is vaguely estimated at 1,500 millions We are not driven, therefore particularly if the first Aryan separation may be placed at least 3,000 years B C, to the dispersion of a vast Aryan stock which was broken up into seven or more nationalities That may be the more natural hypothesis, but whether more natural or not it is not the only possible hypothesis Grant of two Aryan couples, each with seven children, and every thing that has to be explained may be explained quite as well with this as with the beehive theory Each of the seven children by marrying children of the other family might become particularly if they settled in different forests or valleys, founders of dialects and each of these dialects might, in twenty generations, or six hundred years, be spoken by more than two millions of human beings Two millions of human beings however, are much more difficult to move from one country to another than two hundred, and it is, at all events, quite open to us to imagine that the Aryan migration took place by tens or hundreds instead of by millions If one missionary is able, in twenty years, to impose his special, and perhaps not quite grammatical, *dialect on the population of a whole island* why shou'd not one shepherd, with his servant and flocks, have transferred his peculiar Aryan dialect from one part of Asia or Europe to another? This may seem a very humble and modest view of what was formerly represented as the irresistible stream of mighty waves rolling forth from the Aryan centre and gradually overflowing the mountains and valleys of Asia and Europe but it is, at all events a possible view, nay, I should say a view far more in keeping with what we know of recent colonisation

But the old question returns, can not we discover the cradle of our race? I say, decidedly we cannot We may guess, with more or less probability, but if our guesses are to be submitted to the best of mathematical certainty not one of them will stand that test This ought to be understood; and is, in fact, understood among most scholars Many opinions hold with regard to points of history *which are beyond the reach of* historical evidence can never be more than possible or plausible To demand for them a different character does not show any critical sagacity, but rather ignorance of the limits of our knowledge Thus, when we see the Celts driven to the western parts of Europe, pushed forward by Teutonic tribes, and these again pressed hard by Slavonic neighbours, we naturally conclude that the Celts were the first to arrive in Europe, the Germans the second, the Slavs, the third But there is no mathematical certainty for this

EMPEROR WILLIAM II OF GERMANY

We are indebted to the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the following account of Emperor William II as Crown Prince of Germany —

"He will certainly be a distinguished man, and probably a great Sovereign Prussia will perhaps have in him a second Frederick the Great" Such was the forecast which a shrewd and frank observer made five years ago of the young man whom Fate has raised to greatness before his time and who is to day acting Regent of Germany That he will play a conspicuous part in the drama of European history is a conviction which has been impressed upon all who have had opportunities of observing the intelligence, the high spirit, and the influence of the young Prince It will be of interest, therefore, to recall what preparation he has had for the work of government upon which he has entered

First and foremost He has great blood, he is a soldier every inch of him The Crown Prince is a soldier with too deeply Liberal a spirit, and with too entirely pacific intentions to be altogether a favourite with the army But Prince William adores the army and is believed by it in return He has been through the strictest discipline, has held numerous commands and well understands the minute military administration of a German officer such as Lord Randolph Churchill described to the House of Commons

But it would be a complete mistake to suppose that Prince William's training has been entirely military His education has not been marked by such extreme rigour as that of Frederick the Great, of whom it was said that Oliver Twist in the parish workhouse and Smike at Dotheboys Hall were petted children in comparison to him, but his scholastic training has at any rate been in accordance with that precept of Montaigne, that "to make a man you must not spare the youth" For eight years in the Prince studied at Bonn He rose every morning at 5 or 6 30 and lived at midday—his dinner being small and short Two courses of meat, some vegetables, and dessert were his ordinary bill of fare The Prince himself ate very little, drank only wine and water, and for the rest looked on at his companions dinning, talking all the while with much interest On days when he "entertained," the dinner would be somewhat more elaborate, and the young prince always contented with his own hand the French of the menu For like Frederick the Great, he was a French scholar His French tutor at Bonn, it is especially interesting to know was a former editor of the *Figaro*, M Amedee Pigeon thanks, too, to his mother, he is a good English scholar also, indeed conversed with ease in French and English His mornings were devoted to lessons at home, his afternoons to lectures at the University During his eighteen months at Bonn he went through the courses of law, history, chemistry and political economy He was also diligent in "private reading," and is said to have read *widely both in French and English literature* But, needless to say, the Prince did not abjure out door exercise

In physique the Prince is tall and strong, and of attractive presence, but he suffers from one curious physical infirmity He has no power over his left arm, which is in fact no better than an inert mass At table he uses a special kind of combined knife and fork, using it first for one purpose, and then for the other, with his right hand only The Crown Princess in giving birth to the Prince was subjected, it is said, to an operation, in the course of which the infant's left arm sustained damage which it has never outgrown

Something of the Prince's fondness for French may be seen in the social side of his character He is full of wit and good humour, and his conversation is described (by foreign observers) as so sparkling "as to leave one to doubt his being German" He was married, as every one knows, when he was twenty two, to the Princess Victoria of Schleswig, Holstein Augustenburg, but the Princess has not, it is believed, anything like the ascendency over her husband the Princess Royal has ever her father, the now Emperor

His student days at Bonn did not finish the Prince's education On the contrary he passed from the theoretical education of the University to the practical education of the Civil Service This has been the rule with Prussian Princes for 150 years Frederick the Great, when he was heir presumptive to the Crown, passed several years in the Civil Service, and the late Emperor was for a time similarly engaged Accordingly, in 1882, the Emperor wrote to Dr A Schernbach president of the province of Brandenburg, directing him to initiate the young Prince in the practical work of administration —My grandson (he wrote) has told me of his desire to be initiated by you, during the ensuing winter, into practical knowledge of the Civil Service of my kingdom, and to be instructed in conformity with the plan which you have already drawn and submitted to me In pursuance of the ancient custom of my House, I have given my sanction to the execution of the project, and I hereby authorize you to make such arrangements as you may think necessary to give due effect to the scheme The Prince thereupon resigned for a period of six months his duties as Major of the Russian Guard, and devoted himself exclusively to the work of the Civil Service He attended the sittings (at Potsdam) of the permanent committee of the Diet of Brandenburg and absorbed of all the papers, white pieces, and went through all the routine with great assiduity and intelligence

But the Prince had a more illustrious tutor on practical politics than Dr Aschenbrenner for he sat also at the feet of Bismarck On a fortnight he went for a visit to the Imperial Chancellor, the visit being in fact a lesson Bismarck, it is said, did not at first relish the role of political tutor, but he received special instructions *on the matter from the Emperor* who very wisely attached the utmost importance to the establishment of confidential relations between the young Prince and the Chancellor, and who took occasion to let the latter know the fact The probability that the Emperor's foresight in this respect has been the cause, is one of the most interesting factors in estimating the significance of Prince William's accession to power The Prince, said an unsympathetic witness the other day is "a mere fool of Bismarck" There are at any rate grounds for hoping that he has sincere disciples while his conversation it is worthy of recalling the Prince's allusion, in his first public speech, to the words of our great Chancellor in the Reichstag, which on that day showed the grand spectacle of the popular representation going *locked hand in hand with the Government*

The text of this speech of Prince William is of great importance in forecasting his future and intentions I was made at Berlin as recently as February 8 last at a dinner given in honour of the Brandenburg Provincial Diet, and shows to what excellent effect Prince had studied the realities of politics Brandenburg In proposing the toast of the province, the Prince said —

In my ride through Brandenburg in the course of the manœuvres, that flourish fields and the tracks which I found in activity clearly showed me where the foundations of national prosperity and of faithful labour were to be found I am well aware that the public at large, especially abroad, imputes to me a thoughtless inclination for war and a craving for glory I preserve me from such a mind loyalty I indulate such imputations with indignation But still gentlemen, I am a soldier, and Brandenburgers are soldiers This I know therefore let me conclude with the wish which on Monday last our great Chancellor addressed to the Reichstag, which on that day showed us the grand spectacle of the popular representation going locked hands hand in hand the Government Let me conclude by drinking to Brandenburg that sentence "Brandenburg, stand fast God, and nothing else in this world"

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NOTICE.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES, forming part of Interest are reported to have been STOLEN from the house of Mr C McLaw Row, Supervisor, P W D, stationed at Chenapatna, on the night of the 11th instant —

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Durban, 24th June —The Zululand police and reinforcements which have been sent to the resident Commissioner in order to punish Dinizulu and other Usutu leaders for the theft of cattle, have not yet been able to make a forward movement

News has been received here to day that the followers of Dinizulu and the Usutus have again defeated Usibepu, and afterwards attacked the British Police Post on the Border

Berlin, 25th June, Morning—The Emperor William's speech, at the opening of the Reichstag to day, will deal entirely up on the pacific policy which His Majesty is anxious to pursue during his reign He will promise his strict adherence to the treaties which have been concluded with Austria and Italy for the preservation of peace At the same time, without prejudice he will uphold desirable friendly relations with the Czar, and his Empire

Berlin, 25th June, Noon —The forecast of the Emperor William's speech has been confirmed His Majesty said that he will carefully cultivate the friendship of the Czar, as the friendly relations between Russia and Germany have existed for a century

Berlin, 25th June, Evening —The ceremony here to-day passed off most brilliantly

Aden, 28th June.—A magazine, of a new sort, containing gelatine exploded here to day A native sentry was blown to pieces The damage are probably trifling.

London 27th June —The House of Lords last evening read, for the first time, the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India

London, 28th June.—The House of Commons last night rejected, by 112 vote, the Bill relating to the Channel Tunnel scheme Mr Gladstone and the Liberals (Radicals?) supported the Bill

Berlin, 27th June —The Prussian Diet was opened to day In his speech as the King of Prussia the Emperor William said that he will guard with equality the rights of the people of the Kingdom and the *Crown He feels highly gratified* at the good relations which exist with the Holy See The speech, in conclusion, says that he hopes to lessen the taxation of the poorer classes.

It is reported that the Emperor William will have separate meetings with the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy during the autumn

London 27th June—Intelligence received from South Africa states that the troubles in Zululand are increasing. General Smyth has started for Zululand in order to ascertain whether the force there is sufficient to restore order In the meanwhile instructions have been sent to maintain a defensive attitude.

Bombay, 25th June—Upon the Deccan Mining scandal being continued, Sir Edward Bradford stated that the concession is null and void if the Act of George III is acted upon Mr J D Mayne, the counsel, who represented the Nizam, said that the Nizam's Government was anxious it should be understood that the interests of the *bona fide* holders of shares would be *respected The Sardar* was not authorised to accept a bribe, and the concession strictly debarred him from doing so Sir Horace Davey and Mr Inverarity, representing the Sardar, contended that he was not responsible for the form of the concession The Sardar's conduct in selling his own shares to the Nizam was indefensible. The officials in India and the India Office were lamentably ignorant, and the present condition of affairs was partly due to that ignorance Mr Watson's counsel said that his client was prepared to meet the Nizam in any Court He denied that there was anything wrong, or that the concession had been broken

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1888

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL AGENTS

The people of India cannot look with regret at the departure from the land of Sir *Lepel Griffin. He was a decided* opponent of native progress, and he never failed to express his contempt for every thing Indian. That he was an able man nobody will deny, but it is also certain that he did not use his faculties for the good of the people among whom he was placed, and whose interests he had to superintend. He had large opportunities for good, and it is a great pity that he did not make better use of them. It may be truly said of him that he left this country without any regrets being expressed about him, and his return would be looked upon by many as little less than a calamity He treated the Princes with whom he came in contact with scant justice and less courtesy, while as regards the common people he showed neither of these qualities. The different speeches that he made before he left India exasperated many, and were equally condemned by the English and Indian press. *It* is not however about his doings generally that we wish to speak, but of the reports that he wrote about the Princes whose welfare he was supposed to look after He was for some years Governor General's Agent in Central India, and it was in this capacity that he had to send

in the reports to which we have referred We think that the Viceroy should not require such documents, and should it be necessary to call for them they ought to be looked upon as strictly confidential This has not hitherto been the case, the reports sent in by Sir Lepel Griffin appear to have become common property, and most certainly they will have a bad effect upon the subjects of the Princes whose conduct they criticise For instance, it is said of Holkar that "in spite of numerous urgent and constant warnings he continues to neglect his duties" Supposing this should be the case is it right that the fact should be proclaimed to the whole world? Will the document from which we take those words tend to make matters run more smoothly in the Indore State? We may safely say that the report will have a bad effect upon both prince and people The former will feel that he is not trusted by the Government, he will be liable to become sullen and discontented, and should occasion arise he might give trouble We will not undertake to say that he would so act, but *should he do so, he could most certainly* plead provocation He was not well treated in England, and we may be sure he has not forgotten this, and the fresh insult will only tend to make him more dissatisfied and less likely to please the Government It should be remembered that Holkar rules over about a million of people and over a territory of nine thousand square miles, and a Prince of such importance has to be lectured like a school boy, and it is no wonder that he cannot submit to this with a good grace

We next turn to the state of Gwalior, and we find Sir Lepel Griffin's report of the Ruler, Scindia, is perhaps more insulting than that about Holkar This Prince is patted on the back and told that he is "a boy of great promise" It must be borne in mind that Scindia rules over a territory of thirty three thousand square miles with a population of three millions Surely something more respectful might have been written about him What will his subjects think when they hear about this contemptuous remark made by the Governor General's Agent? It will not make them respect their Prince more than they do now, and in every way it will have a bad effect Then again the Ruler, of Bhopal comes in for censure at the hands of the Governor-General's Agent He is told that he connives at intrigues directed against his own Prime Minister We all know that in some of the Native States intrigues are rife enough, but we fail to see what possible good the proclamation of the fact will do It is sure to increase the evil to make the intrigues more numerous, and the difficulty of governing the country still greater It will give the Maharajah's subjects cause to believe that the Agent sided with the Prime Minister against the Ruler, and they may take sides according to their inclinations. Would it not have been better if Sir Lepel Griffin had given a few words of fatherly advice to the Prince, and done his *best to bring about a good feeling between* him and his chief official? Instead of this he sent in a report to Government laying bare the defects of the State, and letting all the Maharajah's subjects know that intrigues are supposed to be carried on *If it is necessary to send in these reports* the greatest care should be taken in the way they are drawn up and despatched to the Viceroy

The evil, however goes deeper still, and it is the system which is at fault, and this should be changed for something better Many of the Native States have outgrown the system of political agents, and they should be left to themselves If they go on well the rulers should not be meddled with in any way, but should be left to develop the resources of their dominions in the best wey they can It should be recollected that some of these States are as large as European kingdoms, they contain millions of subjects and their revenue amounts probably to more than the *kingdoms to* which we have referred Is it not then anomaly that these rulers should be dominated and lectured like a number of school boys, and the system that has brought this about cannot be anything else but faulty The supreme Government should see that the Dewan of a Native State is capable of performing the duties assigned to him, and he should be held responsible if matters went wrong As we stated in our last issue, a thorough change is required with regard to the relations existing between the Supreme Government and the Princes and Chiefs of the country It must be acknowledged that something has been done in this direction, but only a fraction of what ought to be accomplished The states over which they rule should be looked upon as the grand support of the Indian Empire, and therefore nothing should be omitted that will conduce to their prosperity Hitherto the opposite has been too often the case These states have been kept down, and their rulers have not been treated with that respect which was their due But it is to be hoped that a better time is in store for them, and we trust this will soon commence As we pointed out last week, the scandals in Hyderabad will have a wider effect than was at first anticipated and the eyes of the home public will be opened to the treatment that has been meted out in the past to the highest in the land, and when the subject is fully understood a change will be demanded

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILIZING AGENCY

No II

THEY are quite contented with their narrow sphere of action, as Dr Peters (street or lane) is the palace of the existence, and the kingdom for which they fight and die To go beyond these limits is sacrilege, for which they may go to the extent of saying that God has prepared a special Hell What grand beings these must be who entertain such liberal views? These are so many sacred "shrines" worthy to be visited by a Livingstone, a Humboldt, and a Mungo Park Such is the world and so infinitely varied are the tastes of men that we get confused between the two extremes of these wonderful phenomena There are men, who are ever restless, who do not, and cannot stay in any one place, for a few days, and who consequently never can carry on any business and whose love of curiosity leads them to the remotest corners of this wide world Individually they suffer a good deal, they can never stick to any profession, and they always more or less spend away their fortune (if they have any) in travelling and visiting places of historical and natural interest These are very useful to the society at large, as their unquenchable desire to see new things and places leaves no stone unturned, and furnishes mankind with information that at once leads to much valuable discovery both in sciences and arts. Among such men who have been rightly styled the benefactors of mankind, we have the fame of Mungo Park, Dr Livingstone, Von Humboldt, and Clarke To these living travellers (though they are physically dead, they are living in their works) we have to oppose a set of citizens to be found here as well as elsewhere, who have not stirred out of the limits of their towns and who spend a most unenviable life, in as much as they never care to go or spend for travelling, and who are so superlatively indifferent to natural and artificial phenomena, that nothing could ever rouse their attention, and cause the cord of curiosity to vibrate even for a single time These are the two extremes we have to note The middle set are steering a course midway between these two opposite extremes In India travelling is directly and indirectly encouraged by religion under various pretences of religious efficacy But though this salutary principle was known and promulgated to the various sects of the great Hindu community under several disguises of securing heavenly merit, it has not been receiving that attention and care which is absolutely needed for developing the growing faculties of our *young minds* The educated parents never send out their children after the completion of their collegiate course, on a trip through Northern India and the consequence is if they are suddenly elevated to responsible situations, *they fill them with a credit which is certainly* not enviable This is truly to be regretted, and the sooner our people open their eyes to this defect the better it would be for them No education is considered complete in England, unless the youth has gone on a trip through the continent It is as it should be A child should first know its home and its surroundings before it pretends to know anything about foreign places, so also are men They should travel through their country, and in our case, we have a country, nay a continent, rich in natural and artificial wonders of which we may well be proud What ample food there is for a travellor in India! Let a person see, with his own eyes, what grand mountains, rivers, forests, temples, towns we have, and then let him say whether his travelling has not benefitted him

ON THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY

By A B

No I

Mr B Suryanarayana Row, B A, has set a good example by publishing his views on important questions connected with his recent travels He finds fault with the Mysore State Railway with which the owners of Jutka ponies are making arrangements to compete, and it is already on record that a Jutka will take his trap at the rate of 12 miles an hour and what pleased before Mr Abdul Rahiman, the 2nd Magistrate, Cantonment, His Honor remarked I suppose 12 miles an hour is the Mysore State Railway rate" The Railway cannot run the trains at a higher rate of speed with the numerous curves and cuttings, and Mr B Suryanarayana Row, unlike Mr Roby Fletcher, M A, who had the honor to travel on the Mysore State Railway, failed to thank the Railway Mr Fletcher blames the Maharajah for the management instead of blaming the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to whom the line has been hypothecated No doubt the line belongs to the State, but those who manage the line must be responsible for the speed of the trains The Railway deserves our hearty thanks as it is surely better than the bullock carts that were used by the travellers before the introduction of the Iron Horse in the province We must be content for the present is something is better than nothing, and as the project to run the trains on a par with other lines means the outlay of a great sum of money which for some time to come cannot be even thought of, unless the Southern Mahratta Railway Company takes upon itself the responsibility of reconstructing the Mysore line No doubt the accommodation furnished on the Railway to a person, if he be corpulent by nature's fault, is highly unsatisfactory as we have to solve an equation (if it is one and a half the size of other three men on a seding in a compartment find the inconvenience or to a scient as word the pressure at work on x and the other three) and I leave this, as Mr B Suryanarayana Row would have it, to his mathematical readers, as Railway officials would make no allowances, being no respector of persons, especially travelling third class Some of the stations are extremely quiet, and traffic is unknown to station masters of Mudagere, Yeloyar, Banawar, Hosahalli, Dodabele, and Kengere Merchants visit these stations like angels few and far between People of the province have not taken to railway travelling, and the population is sparse People who miss their way or are reduced by circumstances over which they have no control, take tickets for travelling to the above mentioned stations, and many a time we see not only also on the platform excepting the station master and the running staff walking up and down perhaps to make the public understand that there is a rival Railway men have the knack of showing traffic to keep up their prestige, and if the traffic Inspector or any inspecting officer be in the train they would make arrangements for bringing up persons to crowd the platform and make some of them to ask for making arrangements for the supposed demand of traffic at the place

Occasional Notes.

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Truth hears that Lord Dufferin's departure from India is to be postponed till the middle of October, and that he will go direct to Rome when he returns to Europe.

It is again stated that there is no truth in the statement that Nawab Zughan ul Dowlah, or any Indian Chief, is going to Lughnad to teach the Queen Hindustani

A HYDERABAD paper states that the Nizam employs an "astrologer and necromancer," paying him Rs 1,500, a month, besides Rs. 500 for an assistant, and treating him with marked condescence

THE condition of the India Exchange was, we read in a London paper, exercising the responsible heads of the India Office in the highest degree, and creating the greatest misgivings when the last mail left England

JEKYLL Island is said to be the only place in the world entirely inhabited by millionaires. It belongs to a club composed of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia capitalists, the poorest of whom counts his fortune by millions

A NEW Imperial yacht, to be called the *Standard* is being built for the Czar The vessel is 311 ft long 40 ft broad, and 18 ft deep, the displacement being 2 340 tons, and the engines of 6 000 indicated horse power, steaming at sixteen knots

A BRILLIANT meteor is said to have been seen at Nuddea on the night of 11th ult. It was as bright as the moon and appeared about 10 37 P M in the north west quarter It rose straight up, and seemed to fall out for three with great brightness before it disappeared

A HYDERABAD paper believes that Colonel Marshall is prepared to give up his appointment on the Nizam at the close of October for which his services were applied for, i e, at the end of the current year, unless His Highness addresses the Government of India in view to obtaining an extension of the term

It is rumoured at Simla, says a correspondent, that "peremptory orders have been received from the Secretary of State by last mail to reduce the 'exodus' in September by making Calcutta the Government of India's head quarters and bringing only a flying camp to Simla The matter, however, has been shelved for the present'

A PLOT to assassinate the Crown Prince William and Prince Bismarck was recently discovered The conspirators, most of whom are mechanics and coachmakers, met at the house of a fanatical Anarchist in the north of London, and had almost completed the infernal machines, which are partly electrical, with which the assassination was to have been attempted

NEW York is the first American State to substitute death by electricity for hanging The Governor has signed the bill passed by the Legislature, making the change after January 1st next apply to all crimes committed on and after that date The execution is required to be practically private, only the officials, clergymen, physicians, and a limited number of citizens being allowed to be present

A MONSTER alligator, measuring 17 feet 3 inches, was killed on the 21st ultimo, in the Hooghly river The Superintendent of the Dakinswar Powder Magazine had fired seven or eight shots unsuccessfully, when Baboo S N Mookerjee arrived, and lodged three Snider rifle bullets in its head, and thus mortally wounded it The animal sunk for the bank, and was again assailed by the Baboo who lodged a fourth bullet, which put an end to its life.

SEVERAL of the Russian newspapers, and notably the *St Petersburg Gazette*, express the opinion that the completion of the Transcaspian Railway should produce a improvement in the relation between England and Russia, by convincing the former of the expediency of ceasing to menace Russia by political intrigues now that the latter possesses an ever ready means of expander through her vicinity to India

NEWS has reached Hyderabad to the effect that, at the request of the Nizam, the Government of India has confirmed Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur in his post as Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State A circular was afterwards issued inviting the Nobles and the high officials of His Highness' Government to a Durbar at Chow Mahal at 3 P M on Monday for the purpose of conferring upon His Excellency the

Khillats of office These were to be bestowed by His Highness himself

Owing to the great heat which continues in Calcutta, thousands of natives resort to the river banks to sleep at night, and before stretching themselves on the bare ground the majority bathe in the river The *Hindu Patriot* says —"It has been suggested that the Courts at Public offices should be closed till the worst of this cooled down a little, and we know the suggestion will be given effect to considering that all work is impossible" The Courts are to be closed at 2 o'clock until the heat moderates.

The *Allahabad Morning Post* writes — "Wednesday night and Thursday morning at Allahabad will be remembered with a shudder In most houses the thermometer stood at from 110° to 120° Life for the time was scarcely worth living It was a still, stifling, oppressive night such as happily we rarely experience The punkahs only fanned puffs of hot air in one's face and if anything, intensified one's misery A lowering sky in the morning betokened the approach of the monsoon, but later in the day it seemed that the relief was far off as ever"

A resolution passed in the Department of Finance and Commerce states that, in a letter to the Finance Committee, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggested that a substantial economy might be effected by closing the Calcutta Mint The Committee being unable to complete the inquiry into the proposal, recommended the subject to the further consideration of the Government of India and the views of the banking and mercantile community of Calcutta were accordingly invited The Government of India has now decided that the saving resulting from the proposal is not such as to warrant the Government incurring a risk from which it is at present secured by a second mint at Calcutta

Local and Provincial

Offices Closed —The 30th June last being the last Saturday in the month all the public offices, both in the City and Civil and Military Station, were closed

Extension of an Act —The Governor General in Council has extended the operation of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act of 1887 to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

The Weather —The weather is very pleasant just now, the mornings are cool and the days are generally cloudy the sun rarely putting in an appearance Intending visitors cannot do better than come to the place now

Bangalore Carpets —The Durbar has requested the Company Bazar to pay Rs 203 to B K Subbra Chetti, Carpet manufacturer, Bangalore Pettah, for a double piece of his fine carpets sent to London Exhibition through the Exhibition officer, Mysore

Second Magistrate, Civil and Military Station —Mr Abdul Rahman, Second Magistrate, Civil and Military Station has not been able to attend to his duties for some days past through indisposition He is now better, we are happy to say, and probably will soon be able to take his seat on the bench

A claim ignored —In the recent acting appointments of Deputy Commissioners to the Chittledroog and Kolar Districts we regret to notice that the claims of Mr Nassiruddeen, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate of Bangalore, have been passed over We do not understand why.

Changes in the Postal Department —We learn that Mr H M D'Rozario, the Postmaster of Bangalore, will be shortly transferred to Madras as superintendent of the "Dead Letter Office" in the Post master General's Department, as Mr S Christian the present incumbent retires on pension Mr G Prince, Deputy Postmaster at Madras, succeeds Mr D'Rozario at Bangalore —*Standard*

Srinivasa Mandiram —As we said in our last issue, the ceremony of consecrating the temple of Srinivasa Swamy situated in the Bale Pettah of Bangalore, took place on Thursday last, in the presence of Sri Vijayamandhra Swamy There was a large concourse of Brahmins and others present on the occasion The Swamy is visiting the temple almost every day A grand dinner was given to Brahmins yesterday

The Governor of Madras —According to present arrangements the Governor of Madras will arrive in Bangalore on the 23rd of this month, and will remain here for a short time, during which he will be the guest of the Resident It is believed that the subject of the water supply will be discussed while he is Commissioner is here He will also be present at the races He will arrive here via Mysore and will pay the Maharajah a visit on his way through the capital

Uniform of Forest Officers —The Dewan has issued the following order to all the district officers under the Mysore Government —Instances of unauthorized construction of houses, &c on government land, having frequently come before Government, the Dewan observes with regret the very lenient notice taken of the conduct of the parties who violate the standing orders on the subject, and of the village and taluk officials who evidently connive at it He trusts that the Deputy Commissioners will adopt proper precautions, and adequately and promptly notice the irregular conduct of the men and officials concerned

The Maharajah's visit to Bangalore —The following official "Memorandum" was issued from the Dewan's office on last Friday evening —His Highness the Maharajah will arrive by rail at the City Station, Bangalore on Monday, the 2nd proximo, at 5 40 p m Officers of the Mysore Government,—European and Native,—the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore and other gentlemen of the Station are requested to assemble at the Pettah Station at 5 25 p m The Military Secretary will arrange for a Guard of Honor of Bearers at the Station, and the usual escort of Silladar Cavalry to be drawn up at the Station and to accompany His Highness thence to the Palace The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, will make special arrangements to keep order at the Pettah Station and along the route from the Railway Station to the Palace The Police will order the arrangement of carriages at the Station The Military Secretary will supply the requisite number of Silladars to assist the Police.

General Summary

Stamp Manual —The preparation of a Stamp Manual for the use of this Presidency which was entrusted to the Honourable P Chentsal Rao Garu, Inspector Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery Department, has been completed by the gentleman in the draft has met with the full approval of Government and has been ordered to be printed and the Governor in Council has expressed his acknowledgments of the complete and valuable manner in which Mr Chentsal Rao has performed the work Twenty bound copies of the book have been ordered to be supplied to the compiler for his private use

Condolence from Coorg —Mr M V Krishna Rao telegraphed to us from Mercara yesterday evening — A public meeting of a large number of inhabitants of Mercara was held this afternoon, Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, presiding It was resolved on the proposal of Mr Grimpriher, Assistant Commissioner, that His Excellency the Viceroy be solicited through the Chief Commissioner to convey to Her Majesty the Queen Empress in such manner as His Excellency may deem proper, an expression of the loyal devotion to the Throne of the inhabitants of Coorg, including both English and German residents, and of their deep sympathy with Her Majesty and the Royal Family in the great loss which has been sustained by the untimely death of the good Emperor Frederick of Germany"—*Mail*

The Burmese State Prisoners —Yesterday afternoon the Queen Dowager of Burmah, the mother in law of ex King Theebaw, and her daughter *Princess Soopayeyee*, accompanied by four female attendants, left Bombay for Rutnagherry by the B I S N Company's steamer Lindavis The Queen Dowager and her daughter left Calcutta for Bombay on Sunday in charge of Inspector Millard of the Calcutta Police, and travelled in a reserved saloon attached to the Jubbulpore mail train, arriving at the Byculla Station on Wednesday morning On alighting from the saloon they were received by Mr W Propert, Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr H G Gell, officiating Commissioner of Police Bombay, and Khan Saheb Meer Abdool Ally, the head of the detective branch The two ladies and their attendants, escorted by the Khan Saheb, then proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where it was decided they should remain till their departure At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Queen and her daughter, accompanied by Mr Gell the Khan Saheb, and Superintendent Sweeny of the Water Police, drove in a carriage and pair to the Carnac Bunder, and immediately proceeded in the police launch to the Lindavis, where Mr Gell left the party in charge of Superintendent Sweeny, who was deputed to accompany them to their destination The Alompra Princes are expected to arrive in Bombay in the course of a day or two —*I I*

The Military Murder at Poona —The *Deccan Magistrate*, Mr A Kryson, held an enquiry on Wednesday into the circumstances attending the recent murder of a Havildar, named Showram by a sepoy of the 2nd Grenadiers, named Wahid Ali Baksh, when the following statement of the prisoner, who was told he need answer no question unless he wished to, was recorded —My name is Wahid Ali Baksh, and I am a Sepoy in the 2nd Grenadiers. I shot Showram Havildar because he abused me I shot him at 11 p m, the day before yesterday, when I was on sentry I was on sentry on the quarter guard of the regiment The way the quarrel arose was this The Havildar gave two men leave to go and eat I said "Let me go for a few minutes to eat, and I will return" He said "I will not let you go . I said "Do not abuse me if you do not give me leave." The Havildar said "Take his belt and put him under arrest" He said it to the Naik The Naik did not take my belt I went off on guard I took the cartridges out of the box and loaded my rifle I said to the Havildar "You abused me and wanted to make me a prisoner illegally, make me a prisoner!" And I shot him After firing I did not look to see if the bullet hit him After firing I ran away I took out twenty cartridges The reason I took out so many was to save myself if I missed and if an attempt was made to arrest me I had no previous quarrel with the Havildar I shot him because he abused me The case was postponed for seven days pending orders from the military authorities whether it should be tried by court martial or by a civil court —*Deccan Herald*

To Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria
Queen of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland
And
Empress of India

May it please your Majesty

We, the loyal subjects of your Imperial Majesty in the fair East, living in the Shrotrium villages of Tiruvettesuaren Pettah and Pudupakkam situated in the 7th Municipal Division of the town of Madras, beg respectfully to express our sincere and *heartfelt condolence to your Gracious Ma*jesty at the sad bereavement—now the object of universal sympathy all over the globe—caused by the demise of your illustrious Spouse Law, His Majesty Frederick the Third, Emperor of Germany and *King of Prussia In doing so, we also beg* to express our deep sorrow for the calamity that has befallen your Majesty's afflicted eldest Daughter, and her Royal children

In conclusion, we fervently pray that the Almighty God may bless your Majesty with long life and prosperity, granting strength and vigour to withstand the shock of such divine visitation

We Remain
Your Imperial Majesty's
Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects,
The Inhabitants of Tiruvettesuaren pettah & Pudupakkam

Extracts.

THE SIMLA EXODUS

The *Indian Daily News* —A telegram that appeared in a contemporary, to the effect that positive orders have been received from home that the Simla season shall be greatly curtailed the offices and departments being permanently located for the future in Calcutta, and only camp establishments taken to Simla As we have shown when discussing the subject even that should not be necessary But half a loaf is proverbially better than no bread at all, and a partial reform is better than a gross persistence in wrong doing We test the statement that English opinion has been brought to bear on the subject with the salutary influence described in our contemporary's Simla telegram is true,—though it is difficult to picture the India Office adopting such a firm attitude Lord Dufferin, apparently has put the question as to for the present Of course, the mischief has been done for this season, and it is scarcely worth while to take action until next year At the same time, holding the opinion we do Lord generally as to Lord Dufferin's administration and the motives which have actuated his Lordship we deeply regret that he did not see his way to sign since his Viceroyalty by putting a stop to this serious abuse of power and privilege, which is a most mischievous blot upon the fair fame of the Indian Administration and a scandal of which every English officer in India should be heartily ashamed Lord Lansdowne, comes to India a younger man than Lord Dufferin, and has the reputation of being a conscientious statesman We trust he will give his early attention to this subject, and we think he cannot fail to be convinced that *the system which has been followed* so persistently, in the face of general public condemnation is a pernicious system grossly unjust to the tax payers, hurtful to the interests of the country, and no credit to the Government which sanctions it

SARAVANAI UP AGAIN.

The *Standard* —With all the Herculean efforts of Lord Connemara to support the present *effete* administration of Travancore, we are afraid the Maharajah Government cannot afford to stand long on stilts Fresh troubles are arising on every side, and, not long hence, there will be a very exhibition of the part played by the Madras Government in shielding the errors, the follies and the vices of the Maharajah of Travancore and his minion To a certain extent, Lord Connemara succeeded in bringing about an apparent reconciliation between the Elia Raja and the Maharajah while they were both here in Madras a couple of months ago Assured of fair treatment and non interference on the part of Saravanai, and permitted to take his Manager back to his country, His Highness returned to the Capital with the object of settling down again in peace, but finding it difficult, to be brought into unpleasant contact with the notorious favourite he has taken leave of his country, once more, to be shielded in the clearly atmosphere of the Madras minister He being gone, it was merely a question of the wolf and the lamb with Saravanai Next to the Elia Raja comes the first Prince and in the absence of the former why not terminate the latter? On this principle, the illiterate upstart has begun to worry the first Prince in more ways than one Every *letter of the Prince to the Maharajah and every* complaint is treated with the greatest contempt to every request or prayer an unfitting "No" is the answer The Prince's police leaves, the *Mahammadi* should be ordered to repair! No, why should not the Prince be soaked in rain? The Prince was in a manner resolute—already resent away from the Imam Commotion of the town It is observed, the Prince is not settled to that comfort The Prince is suffering from cough, he wants the services of a reliable doctor Nonsense Able doctors are meant for the Maharajah, will not the Prince make the same request again If the Prince solicits permission to do anything himself he is refused In this way His Highness has been subjected to all sorts of indignities and the latest instance is a letter by Saravanai to wound the feelings of the Prince by putting down the house of the Prince's Tutor Unable to put up with this series of affronts, the Prince has *asked for permission to leave the country and* settle down at Madras till the usurping hand of the dastardly favourite is seen no more But no reply has yet been received, and Saravanai is in the meantime laughing in his sleeves The Senior Rani was lately exasperated beyond measure at a very insulting remark made about Her Highness by Saravanai and unable to control her feelings, she ordered her carriage, for a drive right up to the Maharajah and asked him how long he was going to subject her to be disgraced by the illiterate and low-bred minion. But her motion was at once arrested by her consort who made her refrain from doing it, lest she might be insulted the more in the Maharajah's presence by the obnoxious favourite Afraid of the Resident and of the Madras Government who, by their recent action, have proved themselves to be interested in supporting a leper chief on the throne, surrounded by low bred menials, the other members of the Royal *family have been chewing the cud of patience*, but once they are shown—as shown they will be—the real way to obtain redress to their grievances, they will be the foremost to join the suffering subject population of Travancore in casting the ill fated wretch that guides the lifeless brain of the Maharajah Verily, the time is not far distant

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The *Times of India* —It is to be hoped that the Finance Committee will again be revived and strengthened by the non official element Had such a Committee, as far as their power did permit, did their work courageously and conscientiously Though it would be impos

able to concur in all the suggestions made by them, there is not the slightest doubt they have brought to light many abuses. Many more remain to be exposed. The economies suggested by them if carried out, would save the State more than fifty lakhs of rupees. If Rs. 1,850 were made the maximum salary of a Civilian, another ten lakhs might be saved. The Finance Committee evidently considered Rs. 1,700 per mensem a handsome salary, because they have suggested that many offices of great trust held by barristers and others should be reduced to that figure. The salaries drawn by the majority of men in India are not excessive, because we consider a man on Rs. 1,000 per mensem with children to educate is a man who only enjoys a competency, but if English officials wish to continue as the chief administrators of India, they must be content to allow the extravagant salaries drawn by a few Civilians to be curtailed. The loss of the large prizes might to a certain extent be recompensed by more rapidity in promotion, by more common sense in leave rules, and perhaps by an arrangement for proportionate pensions. There is, however, no doubt that if we wish to bring the finances of India into a healthy condition, we must reduce the cost of Government. There must be retrenchment, but it should not begin at the bottom, but at the top—at the point where saving on a large scale can be effected, where the economy will involve no real hardship to any single person, and where the change may be expected to improve rather than impair the general administration of the country.

THE FIRE AT VIZAGAPATAM

The Vizagapatam Correspondent writes:—"A most lamentable accident occurred here on Saturday week, a fire having broken out about noon in a thickly inhabited village, situated on the Eastern side of the town. The inhabitants, who were chiefly sevengers employed on the conservancy establishment of the local Municipality, were absent from the village at the time of the outbreak of the fire, being then engaged in the discharge of their public duties, and they were, therefore, unable to adopt measures which might have saved their hats, of their small belongings contained in them. The result was that over 210 houses were burnt down, leaving a large number of wretched families to pass the night in the open air, and without their usual evening meal. On the following day accommodation was found for some of the houseless families in the verandah of the Hindu College, which is now closed for the midsummer holidays, while others improvised temporary shelter for themselves by placing mats and cocoanut branches over the walls, the roofs of which had been destroyed. It was a heart rending sight to see these unfortunate creatures—grown up people and infants—huddled together in the limited space afforded by the College verandah. Starvation might have added to their miseries, had it not been for the praiseworthy efforts of our popular District Munsif and the Principal of the Hindu College at whose instance a public meeting was convened and relief obtained for those who had suffered by the fire. Rajah G. N. Gajapati Row, with his usual readiness to alleviate distress, made arrangements for supplying the sufferers with food until other means could be devised for their relief. He has also promised to contribute largely towards rebuilding the houses which had been destroyed by the fire, provided the villagers undertake to tile their roofs instead of thatching them. Our respected townsman, Mr. A. V. Narsing Row, has also contributed Rs. 200 towards the relief of the sufferers, and many other wealthy and influential local residents have signified their willingness to render help in supporting this measure. This fire is but one of many others that have occurred in the course of this year, and it is much to be deplored that the town is absolutely without a fire engine or any other apparatus for extinguishing these disastrous conflagrations."—*Madras Mail*.

FRAUDS IN THE V. P. P.

The *Pioneer*:—Since the publication the other day of the methods by which a native publisher at Lucknow was making money out of the public through the Value Payable Post, a number of details of similar imposition have come to light. Thus it appears that pamphlets in Urdu have been lately sent in large numbers through the V. P. P. to a Native State in Rajputana, together with a threat that unless delivery was taken by the addressee, he would incur the curse invoked by the Hindu religion on the slaughterers of kine. And it appears that numbers of people were actually terrified into taking the parcels rather than undergo the commination. Such wholesale abuses of the system may be expected to continue as long as there is no legal check provided, but it is satisfactory to see that Mirza Abdullah Hasrati, the prime offender, has been circumvented by the City Magistrate of Lucknow and sentenced to six months for not having registered the press wherein were printed the pamphlets with which he used to take in the public. But though it has been revealed that the public at large may be occasionally brought to loss by the Value Payable System, there must be another side to the shield of which we are surprised to see more has not been heard. If there is nothing to prevent a person sending a parcel to another who has not ordered it there is nothing to compel a person ordering a parcel to take delivery. The unfortunate consignee in that case loses his time, trouble, the cost of packing and the postage fees. We wonder what stories the large Presidency traders can tell of the proportion of goods sent out by them through the V. P. P. post which are returned upon their hands. How many ladies especially would be found to change their minds between writing for a thing and taking delivery of it? It may be said, of course, that the system will all its drawbacks suits tradesmen or they would not make use of it, but it is none the less a defect in the system itself that it is without safeguards. We always look forward to the day when a practical joker at some remote station shall send in a large and simultaneous order upon all the houses in Calcutta, for there is a great field for annoyance and no risk whatever in this simple idea. The Value Payable Post rests in fact upon *bona fides* being the rule on each side and in its present state that would be a sufficient reason, perhaps, against its transplantation into the atmosphere of England.

WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA?

The *Times of India*:—In the new number of the *Contemporary Review* there is a remarkable article under the title of "Will England retain India?" The writer, Mr. Meredith Townsend, is a pessimist, whose sombre and gloomy views are unpenetrated by a single ray of hopefulness. He analyses the subtle unexplained influences of colour, the inherent antipathy of the Asiatic for the European, he comments on the feebleness of our hold over the millions of India—a handful of civilians in black, a slender garrison in red, and "nothing else," constituting our Empire, he writes of the leaden dullness of our rule—so different to the old days when every prize was open to the bold, the onto prising, or the ambitious—is being, in truth, hateful and foreign to Indian feelings, he speaks of the discontent among the educated classes that is gradually finding voice in a single cry, that office in India should be reserved to Indians, he points out that a great change is passing over Englishmen, and that in a fit of tender conscience, we are beginning to doubt our moral right to govern India, however justly, wisely and well, irrespective of the opinion of her peoples, and finally he contends that the task we have begun—namely, to substitute among the Indian masses the idea of government by law for the idea of government by human volition by the supreme fiat of a sovereign rulers—is utterly hopeless, or will, at least, take centuries to complete. From these premises he draws the conclusion that the day is not far off when our Indian Empire will fly to pieces, when "the ancient hostilities of race, and creed, and history none of which have we had time to extinguish, will revive at once, and life will again be made interesting as of old by incessant wars, invasions and struggles for personal ascendancy. Then, adds this latter day Cassandra, "the railways, the only things we have built, will be torn up, the universities will be scouted by military rulers, the population will begin to decline and in short for one word expresses it all—India will once more be Asiatic." And our century of rule in India, of toil and and and self devoted struggling towards better things is to be swept away without leaving so much as a rack behind. "Within five years of our departure, we are told, "we shall recognize fully that the greatest experiment ever made by Europe in Asia was but an experiment after all, that the ineffaceable distinctions of race were all against it from the first, and that the idea of the European tranquilly guiding, controlling, and perfecting the Asiatic until the worse qualities of his organization had gone out of him, though the noblest dream ever dreamed by man, was but a dream after all."

THE MADRAS TO CALCUTTA COAST RAILWAY PROJECT

A Vizagapatam Correspondent writes, under date the 24th instant:—"A crowded meeting, representative of all classes of the community—merchants, pleaders, landholders and persons of different other professions and vocations, official and non official, numbering over 300 in all—was held on Thursday last in the open square adjoining the District Court House, Vizagapatam, for the purpose of considering expediency of memorialising the Government on the question of constructing a Coast Railway connecting Madras with Calcutta. Rajah G. N. Gajapati Row who, on the motion of Mr. Turner, was unanimously voted to the Chair, opened proceedings with a short address in which he stated the object for which the meeting had assembled, and then discoursed with much force on the west communal administrative, and other facilities which would be opened out by the introduction of a line through the northern districts. In closing his speech the Rajah endeavored to impress upon the meeting the desirability of presenting a memorial to the Government, soliciting that the question of Railway communication in those parts might receive prompt attention.

A draft memorial on the subject was then read by Mr. N. Lakshman Row Pantulu, which Mr. P. Pascal, seconded by Mr. M. Narsimhalu Chetty, proposed that the meeting should adopt. This was done, and it was resolved that a copy of it should be submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council. Several other propositions were adopted to the effect that the neighbouring towns should be asked to adopt the same memorial. Other matters were then dealt with, and Mr. Turner, the Collector, addressed the assembly. He said that it was difficult to find any tract of country offering fewer engineering difficulties and greater facilities for the construction of a line of railway than the Northern Circars. The tracts through which the line would pass were more or less an formly level, and were free from thick jungle, the water to be bridged was comparatively little, rough stone and other materials could be had in abundance throughout each district, and labor was remarkably cheap. The line, he observed, would touch 24 prosperous towns, 11 of which contained from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants amongst whom education was making very considerable progress. Mr. Turner next pointed out that besides a larger passenger traffic on the main line, the branches which it might be deemed necessary to lay down would be useful in establishing a brisk traffic in goods, grain, salt and other products between the littoral parts of the district and the Hill tracts which yield large quantities of timber, myrabolams and other jungle products. In view of those advantages the project he maintained was one which must be regarded as useful in the main, and paying in the result. Mr. Turner concluded by reminding those present that as much of a people's prosperity depended on their own exertions and that to get on they must help themselves. The next speaker was Mr. R. Ramalingu Sastriy, who gave a short account of the origin and completion of the Pellary Kistna line. The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman."—*Madras Mail*.

A COMMERCIAL VICEROY

The *Madras Mail*:—In one of his recent letters to The *Times* Sir William Hunter expressed his conviction that a "Commercial Viceroy is India's crying want. His meaning is not very apparent. As a rule, Indian Viceroys have done all that lay in their power to encourage industry and commerce, though, of course, without neglecting those political and military questions on the wise solution of which depend the stability of British rule in this country. Lord Ripon indeed, was too much preoccupied in loosening the foundations of the politico social system to be able to direct his mind to the consideration of more practical points, while Lord Dufferin's attention has been absorbed by the conquest of Burma, and the urgent necessity of pushing forward the defences of the north-western frontier. But even under these two Viceroys the construction of railways has been diligently prosecuted, and a stimulus has been applied to the increased exportations, and consequently increased cultivation of wheat. It does not, however, rest with any Viceroy to control the European demand for Indian produce. Cultivators and dealers must alike take their chances, and few materials are obtainable for a sagacious forecast of the future so that it might almost be said of every shipment that it is a leap in the dark. The most experienced authority on commercial questions would fail to increase imports or exports by the smallest fraction. English men,—and in Indian trade is mainly influenced by English men—are averse from official tutelage. They may still entertain a lurking faith in the collective good sense of Parliament, but there is just now no politician, with the exception of Mr. Goschen, in whom they are so disposed to place confidence as a sure guide regarding the principles which underlie the success of all commercial and industrial enterprise. Even Mr. Goschen's knowledge is to a great extent speculative. He is rather a master of finance than of commerce, though banking operations of course are more or less connected with trade and the Stock Exchange. Of purely industrial pursuits he has had no personal experience. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he is, no doubt, in a position to obtain the most trustworthy information from all quarters, but in India a Viceroy enjoys no such advantage. The latter is so to speak, at the mercy of the half a dozen or so of prosperous firms with whom he is distantly acquainted as Indian official advisers still regard with something of the distrust and hauteur with which their predecessors were wont to favour indigo planters and other European 'interlopers.' With native agriculture Sir William Hunter, we presume, would not desire official interference of any kind. All that is wanted by the cultivator are abundant rains at the proper seasons; reasonable protection against usurers and rack renters, and fairly good roads to the nearest markets. Previous nature may possibly have broken the moulds from which issued a Wellesley and a Dalhousie, and in any case it would be hard to find such masterful men on British soil in these days. In default of such exceptional rulers India is justified in insisting that the best qualified native of the British Isles, noble or commoner, should be sent out to govern 200 millions of human beings, and to exercise a salutary influence over the 50 millions who are outside the British pale. A genuine statesman is India's present and permanent want. For choice, we would rather that he had never been in the diplomatic service and was still too stiffnecked to bow the head in the temple of any false god. How long would it have taken a Wellesley, or a Dalhousie, to have reduced Burma to tranquillity? Great Scotland, is the need of a vigorous strong willed man who shall impose orders upon the Burmans and at the same time oppose such a bold front to the Russians as shall make them pause ere entering on the war path. Commerce is good. For a nation and commerce is built upon industry, but is it not written that man shall not live by bread alone? Let it never be said of the natives of India that they are born only to consume the fruits of the earth. The great problems that are now presenting themselves for solution call imperatively for the master mind of a statesman who thoroughly understands human nature and can sympathise with its weaknesses as well as its high excellences, and who is sound in the lessons of many nations from their uprising to their zenith, their decline and their fall. Lord Landsdowne is entitled to expect a cordial, and respectful welcome. He will be unable to establish any claim to be regarded as a commercial Viceroy, but he is precluded from claiming by the prestige of having made himself universally popular in the Dominion, and of having proved a worthy successor of Lord Dufferin. Lady Landsdowne too made herself as widely acceptable in Canada as it was Lady Dufferin's good fortune to do. He has accepted at a momentous epoch in the history of the world one of the most exalted and most difficult spheres of human activity. He is comparatively young, and his characteristics are all in his favour. He is not yet regarded in England as a conspicuously strong man, but circumstances develop character, and often bring to light brilliant qualities that were previously unsuspected. He is a consistent Liberal, and is no faddist. Standing well with both political parties he should be conceded by the India Office a good deal of independence of action, and he will doubtless continue to act up to his family motto of 'Certain non verbis.'"

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Berlin, 4th July—The Emperor William will leave for St. Petersburg in the middle of the current month, on a visit to the Czar Alexander. His Majesty will stay at the Petershoff, the summer home of the Imperial Russian family.

The Emperor William will attend a grand review, which will be held in his honour at Krasnoe Selo is situated twelve miles from St Petersburg, where the regiments of the Guard are now encamped

The libel case of O'Donnel *versus The Times* terminated in a verdict for the defendant. Lord Coleridge ruled that the plaintiff O'Donnell had no case against *The Times*

Berlin, 30th June—The place where the meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar will take place has *not yet been* fixed It is expected that the meeting will result in an agreement between Germany and Russia, that Austria should be paramount in Servia, while Russia should hold similar influence in Bulgaria.

London, 2nd July—The libel case of Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, ex Parnellite Member of the House of Commons, against *The Times* commences to day.

Mr O Donnell claims £50,000 damages.

Bombay, 4th July—For the new loan of three crores 770 lakhs were tendered The minimum has been accepted at Rs. 99-11-0 —*the average issue was Rs. 99 12 7.*

The Director General of Telegraphs has given instructions that the proceedings against the signallers at Hyderabad should be pushed at any cost

Sir Oliver St John succeeds to the Residency in Mysore in October next.

London, 7th July—The House of Commons rejected by a majority of 57 votes a resolution in favour of the payment to Members of House for their services. Mr Gladstone supported the resolution.

To be Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire.

Simla, 6th July Maharajah Harendra Kishore Singh, Bahadur of Bettiah Houdre Mr Gregory Charles Paul, C. I. E, Advocate General, Bengal.

Maharaja Nameen Krishna of Calcutta

The Title of Nawab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of Nawab upon.—

Syed Muhammad Takee Khan, Zemindar in the District of Moraffarpore.

The Title of Rajah.

The title of Rajah upon Kumar Gyanand Kant Roy of Chaudra, in the Jessore District.

The Title of Khan Bahadur.

The title of Khan Bahadur upon Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, of Patna

The Title of Rai Bahadur

The title of Rai Bahadur upon Babu Gunk Pershad of Durbhungah,

Babu Harry Mohon Thacoor, Zemindar of Beary, in the district of Bhagulpore,

Babu Shankar Dyal Singh, Honorary Magistrate in the Shahabad district,

Babu Bepin Behary Dutt, Government Pleader of Midnapore, and upon

Babu Surga Kumar Pandit, District Engineer in Murshidabad

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1888.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion at different times about the best way of managing a Native State, in other words what officials ought to be employed immediately under the Prince Up to this time *the system of Dewans has prevailed, and* is believed by many to be a thorough Indian institution It cannot with truth be said that the system has been a complete success. The Dewan has too often, if he was an ambitious man, been determined to keep all power in his own hands The Prince has been a mere puppet, only to be brought forward on State occasions The

former ruled, the latter simply reigned We could give numberless instances of this if required, but probably cases will occur to the minds of our readers. If the Dewan was corrupt it was his object to keep everything hidden from the head of the State in order that he might make as much money as possible Of late years the spread of education has provided a better race of Dewans than formerly existed, but here and there a specimen of the olden times remains If the Prince and the Dewan work well together matters may go on pleasantly but such a State of things does not always exist If, on the other hand, the head of a Native State takes all the power into his own hands, the evil produced may be very great. He may become tyrannical, and may make the lives of his subjects a burden to them, He may look upon his own will as law, he may brook no opposition, and punish any subject who dares to thwart him in his proceedings We have an instance of a Prince determined to be all in all in a State in the person of Holkar, the ruler of Indore He has broken away from control, and after losing the services of one of the ablest Dewans he could find, has determined to govern his territory as he thinks proper The result will most likely be that he will come in contact with the British Government, and only trouble must ensue. Matters are any thing but in a satisfactory condition at Indore, and the confusion has been brought about by the wilfulness of the Maharajah It is also believed that the Travancore State is also suffering from trouble brought about by like causes, the evil being as great in the latter case as in the former. One reason may be that the Maharajah of Travancore allows himself to be led by the nose by his self seeking favourites and leaves too much to the discretion of the Dewan who is said to make hay while the sun shines

An interesting experiment has been made in the form of administration of a Native State which may become general, and which we think is superior to the two systems we have described We refer to the State of Rutlam where the office of Dewan has been abolished, and in its place a Council composed of two officials and two non officials, with the Maharajah as its President, has been constituted. We think this just hits the mark, it is the happy medium between the two systems mentioned above The Prince is his own Dewan, but aided by others, so that all weighty affairs are discussed before action is taken The officials, we are told, act as Secretaries and thus carry on the work of the State, and carry out the decrees of the Council In this way every important measure must be thoroughly discussed before action is taken, and consequently, there will be few of those ill considered decisions which so often issue from the Durbars of other States If an official has any doubts about a measure brought before him he has simply to send the subject to the Council, and there it is sure to be thoroughly discussed. There is also another advantage. The Dewan may believe it to be his duty to keep many things from the head of the State, but according to the system adopted at Rutlam every thing would be known by the Prince, he would see for himself how matters were carried on and would be able to correct evils as they arose. All praise is due to the Maharajah Sir Ranjit Singh for the step he has had the courage to take, and we feel sure that if a little care is taken it will prove a perfect success. It would be well if other States would follow the example of this ruler, and put an end to the Dewan system which has existed for so many years, and we should like to see the Maharajah of Mysore setting the example The Dewan might become the Chief Secretary and the present Chief Secretary might sink to the second place All matters of note would be brought forward in Council, and this Assembly would be the institution of the greatest importance in the State, to it the subjects of the Maharajah would look instead of to the Dewan's office, and when a measure was passed it would be calculated to give far more satisfaction than is the case at present. The Maharajah would, so to speak, be brought face to face with his subjects, and the affairs of State would go on more smoothly than they do now Besides, there would be more despatch in the transaction of business, and the complaints in this respect, of which we hear a good many, would cease. There is another advantage to be mentioned It would be far cheaper than the present system If a Secretary took the place of Dewan he could not expect so high a salary as the latter receives now, and reductions might be made in the pay of officials immediately under him Then again the non official element would be brought in, and the portion of the community that it would represent must feel that it had a stake in the province, and that its good was taken into account In every way we think the change would be good, and we strongly recommend it to the notice of the Maharajah

Occasional Notes

THE Sir Frank Souter Memorial Fund in Bombay is now stated to amount to over Rs. 20,000

LAST year the total number of passengers who travelled by railway in India amounted to 95 ½ millions, of whom 89 millions were third class

THE Raja of Gidhaur, near Monghyr, who subscribed Rs 500 towards the Imperial Institute, has recently raised his subscription by Rs 5 000

THE sale of the jewellery belonging to the estate of the late King of Oudh held by Messrs Hamilton and Company in Calcutta realised about a lakh of rupees

His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram has made the princely donation of Rs 15,000, to Baba Surendra Nath Banerjee, for a house for the Indian Association

A SWARM of locusts, twelve miles in length and six miles in breadth, was causing immense destruction of crops in the province of Constantine Algeria, shortly before the last mail left

THE *Mandalay Herald* states Yonangyaung was attacked on the night of the 9th instant by a body of dacoits, 100 strong who burnt down about 100 houses, wounded the thugyi, and killed two military police.

THE 14,055 miles of open railways in India now give employment to 225 047 persons, of whom 4,084 are Europeans and 5 077 East Indians Natives form 95 96 per cent of the entire body of railway servants

THOUSANDS of women in America are agitating for women's suffrage Their object in doing this is to return to the Congress only such men as would consent to put a stop to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

THE Dewan of Hyderabad, Sir Asman Jah, will leave the capital for Simla in about a month, for the purpose of paying his respects to the Viceroy, and conferring with regard to the future of Hyderabad affairs generally

IT is asserted that Bengal is doomed for a Hindu astrologer now travelling in Northern Bengal is foretelling the appearance of twelve suns in the heavens, and threatening the province with the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

THE power the Chettys in Penang have attained is, says a contemporary, so nothing extraordinary It is computed that the interest they receive upon money lent, would, in the course of a year, pave the longest street in that town with dollars

THE amount of interest on account of the Railway Guarantee payable by His Highness the Nizam's Government for the half year ending 30th ultimo is £25,700 The amount has been deposited with the National Provincial Bank of England to the credit of the Railway Company

LORD Lansdowne, addressing his Wiltshire tenantry last month, and referring to his elevation to the Viceroyalty of India, said that at any rate one qualification which he possessed for the post was a deep sense of the immense responsibility resting on the shoulders of those administering the affairs of that great dependency.

THE *Pioneer* hears from England that the published accounts give but a faint idea of the severity with which some of the witnesses before the Select Committee on Hyderabad affairs were examined by Sir Henry James and Mr Labouchere, especially in the cases of Mr Watson, the chief concessionaire, and Mr. Vaus, the stock broker

THE pneumatic dynamite Zalinski gun for Spezzia, Italy, is 40 feet long, 15 inches in diameter, and is charged with a shell 6 feet long By the aid of hydraulic fittings it is easily handled A trial recently made demonstrated the capacity of the gun to deliver accurately, within a range of two miles, shells weighing 600 lbs The charge consists of 600 lbs. gelatine, equal to 1,000 lbs of gun-cotton.

OUT of 400 coolies employed on the construction of the Tounghoo Mandalay Railway, about 200 men and women, are reported to have died of cholera at Sumone which is about 163 miles from Tounghoo, between the latter end of April and the beginning of May These coolies were imported from India The remaining 200 made a hasty retreat, and are returning to this country

A SHORT time ago at a temple in the Jeypore State, an orthodox Brahmin is said to have cut off a portion of his tongue and offered it to the idol A report of the occurrence was sent up to the Maharajah, who ordered that no interference should be attempted by the State in the matter on religious grounds It is said that the portion of the tongue cut off has been satisfactorily reconnected, and the Brahmin can eat and converse as usual

THE Panama Canal Company Lottery Loan was to be issued in Paris on the 20th ultimo. There are to be 2 000 000 bonds at 360f, bearing 15f interest, and repayable within 99 years at 400f There will be six drawings a year till 1913, and afterwards four Three of these drawings will each have a prize of 500 000f, and the other three a prize of 200,000f each besides smaller prizes, the aggregate of the annual prizes being 3,990 000f

IN a pigeon flying competition recently held at Turin in which 280 pigeons took part, the bird that obtained the gold medal made the journey from Paris to Molena, a distance of 162¾ English miles, at the rate of nearly 35 miles an hour The second bird attained a speed of a little over 34 miles an hour. The pigeons that had shorter distances to fly attained a higher speed, one of these winning a gold medal for a speed of 38¾ miles an hour

THE *World* says that silver has fallen to a point which renders the Indian Government virtually bankrupt "With deficits rapidly accumulating as at present at Bombay and Calcutta, and with taxes raised or re imposed all round, there is practically but one fiscal resource left to the Indian Government—the re imposition of protective duties on cotton goods There is considerable probability that, before finally declaring themselves bankrupt, the Indian Government will adopt this measure, and we are rather curious to see how Lancashire will receive this fresh blow to her trade and commerce."

Local and Provincial

THE Train—The mail train from Madras was an hour late on Saturday morning On Thursday morning it was also late

MR ABDUL RAHMON—We are glad to hear that Mr Abdul Rahmon, Second Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, is now better and will soon resume his place on the Bench

H H THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE—The local *Daily Post* learns that His Highness the Maharajah has come here on State business, and that he will return to the capital after a month or so

THE COMING RESIDENT—Sir Oliver St John will remain at Baroda till October, when he will come to Bangalore, and Sir Harry Prendergast will remain till his successor arrives Sir Oliver is a very experienced political officer

A GARDEN PARTY—A garden party was given by the officers of the 52nd O L I at their Mess House on the evening of Friday last The Maharajah, the British Resident and many officers were present The party wound up with a dance

THE RESIDENT—The Resident, accompanied by Major Macintire, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr Seetharamaiah, Amildar, paid a visit to the Eurasian Colony of Duckworth on Thursday last He returned to the Station the same day

THE POST MASTER OF BANGALORE—We are glad to be able to state that the public of Bangalore will not lose the services of Mr H M D Rozario, our popular Post Master, as Mr Rozario who is to join the Dead Letter office, Madras, is a brother of the former

His HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE—His Highness the Maharaja will give his Annual Ball at the Palace, on the 27th Instant. It is fully expected that His Excellency Lord CONNEMARA, Governor of Madras, will be present on the occasion

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CITY—We learn that the Dewan has under consideration several improvements to the City, which were brought to his notice some time back The decision of the matter was postponed until his return to Bangalore. Speedy orders may now be expected

THE WEATHER—The weather still continues very peculiar, During the day we have strong winds, which cease towards evening, when the clouds gather, but little or no rain falls Rain is much wanted in the country and if it does not come down soon the ryots say there will be scarcity, if not famine.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS—According to present arrangements the Governor of Madras will arrive at Mysore on the 21st of this month, and will remain there till the 25th when he will come to Bangalore The Dewan will meet His Excellency at the capital and return with him to Bangalore

SUSPENSION—We regret to report that an Amildar in the Mysore province is under Suspension, pending an enquiry into a charge against him of having suppressed evidence in a case of Murder We hope to give particulars regarding the case as soon as we are in possession of sufficient information.

SCHOOL SPORTS—The Sports got up in connection with the City Municipal School in honor of the birth of the Second Prince of Mysore under the auspices of Major Macintire, the President, City Municipal Commission, passed off creditably in the Central College grounds on the 1st instant, and the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed themselves

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILIZING AGENCY

No III

When there is an opportunity, we should avail ourselves of it This is to be specially borne in mind by intelligent men who have good chances for travelling and who can improve decidedly by them. Now a days travelling has almost become a necessity for a gentleman Our means of acquiring knowledge are extended, and the mind stored with useful and instructive observations, is proportionately enlarged Facilities for travel are oozing the people in the different corners of the world, and bringing into connection those who could hardly have hoped to make the acquaintance of each other Travelling removes those "prejudices, which generally grow round home keeping youths" What is seen is much better known and remembered than what is only heard or read of The right method of knowing how to make the most of different professions, is to see actually what is being done in other parts of the world How can this be accomplished by a person unless he sees things for himself by travelling To secure from loss what has once been gained and to make the humblest labourer share in the acquirements of the most gifted are among the prominent objects of travelling Enthusiasm and benevolence are considerably stimulated and the capacity for enduring long continued mental as well as physical exertion is largely widened While travelling we are constantly thrown upon ourselves, and the natural powers thus being duly stimulated, develop to such a degree that we could hardly believe in the self improvement we have unconsciously made Many of our miseries are generally of local origin, and travelling cures these almost instantaneously, and then the mind, freed from these trifling but degenerating causes, improves itself in various ways. A journey to a distant country must always be of great service in as much as it must necessarily alter at least for a time, a great number of the relations in which such persons stand to the

objects whether animate or inanimate, and these, I venture to assert, in despite of all that may be said against it. A travelling neither must leave his miseries behind him. The mere act of journeying over a large extent of territory is itself a remedy of great value, and when carefully conducted will materially assist the beneficial action of the climate. Travelling means nothing but a continuous change of climates as well as of natural scenery and constitutes a remedy of unequalled power, in some of the morbid states of the system in which the mind suffers as well as the body. There must be constant grafting of thought in order to have racy fruits produced from its workings. There can be no competition in imaginary things. When the benefits arising from travelling are so obvious, we would be omitting a most important part of our education, if we did not travel in those parts of our continent like country, India, where we have the greatest and wonderful phenomena of nature as well as of art. We must know in the first place what grand things we have in our own country, and see whether our knowledge derived from these sources is not enough to make us as civilized as others are, if not better. Among the greatest wonders of the world may be classed gigantic mountains, in the midst of which nature develops her most magnificent scenes. Their peaks touch the lofty regions of the atmosphere. These give rise to the rivers that fertilize the soil, and sometimes inundate the surrounding country causing no small damage to life and property, the torrents which ravage the immediate regions, the rains which give us good harvests and the storms which desolate our countries. A country destitute of high mountains cannot be sublime or transporting, and therefore cannot elevate the powers of our imagination. "A man can never be idle enough to attempt an epic, who has not seen a mountain in his life" said Thomson." "Mountains inspire the mind with thoughts and passions that naturally recall the mighty power of God" exclaimed Burnet. "When we rise above the dwellings of man, it seems as if we have behind all low and earth born sentiments, and that in proportion as we approach the ethereal region the soul contracts something of their unchangeable purity," remarked Rousseau. Let the traveller see the Himalayas, which bound India on the north, a system of mountains the most elevated, and stupendous on the globe, and say whether his soul has not been correspondingly elevated, and purified.

ON THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY

By A. B.

No. II.

Travel by any class you like, you are sure to come in contact with the guards who examine the couplings, door handles and Indian catches or try their best to provide accommodation to the passengers. They run with the train, being booked by the train clerk in turns to look after the train and those who travel by it. Though they pass from station to station with ease, as the passengers may think, yet they have a most responsible duty to perform, as a little carelessness on their part means the parting of the train, the derailment of a wagon. If you are a friend of the guards on the train they will tell you a good deal against the working of the train clerk in the way of posting the running stuff who booked them to run the train when they wanted to stop away on some urgent business. Poor guards! What could they do beyond complaining if they are made to run with the train even without any preparation whatever many a time. Railway men cannot tolerate any deviation from the rule that guards should be prepared to go by any train when ordered, for railway work is such and the subordinates, in spite of complaining, as a rule, work hard. That they discharge their duties satisfactorily and are obedient I do not deny, but of their using discretionary powers on emergencies I am not confident. The station masters, when compared with the Madras Railway men, I must say, get a low rate of pay, but they have not deposited any sum in the shape of a guarantee like the Madras Railway men, and this perhaps accounts for the difference. The work is the same everywhere, the station master has to fill in the same forms on all railways. I am told that, after the Southern Mahratta Railway Company took the management into its hands, the pay of all the subordinates has been raised. If you travel by the train by which the Inspecting Officer travels on inspection business, you will see everything connected with station arrangements carried on with a regularity that would surprize you, as the telegraph wires carry the message before the Inspecting Officer. The drivers keep up to time, the guards are energetic, the station masters are up and doing and start the train at the right time. Everything about the station premises will be clean and tidy. It is unnecessary for me to say that non inspection days are quite different from inspection days with railwaymen. The present Traffic Inspector, like Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the late Governor of Madras, is on constant inspection tours and it may be said that he is every inch an Inspector, and unlike the statesman and orator, the Traffic Inspector has not studied all about the railway or written a review or minute as did Sir Grant Duff once a year during his *regime*. Perhaps like the late Governor our Traffic Inspector may find the time allowed for administration insufficient to do all that could be done in the way of public improvements.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATION BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday, July 7, 1888.

The 28th June 1888.—Camp No. 871.—Lakshmiramaiya, Amildar of Koppa Taluk, is granted 3 months' leave on medical certificate from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Alasingaiengar, Deputy Amildar of Yedrahalli, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Koppa, during the absence of Amildar Lakshmiramaiya on leave, or until further orders.

Nilakanthaiya, Sheristadar of the Koppa Taluk, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar of Yedrahalli Sub Taluk, during the absence of Alasingaiengar, or until further orders. He is also hereby empowered to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, during his acting incumbency as Deputy Amildar.

The 29th June 1888.—Camp No. 858.—Surappa, Sheristadar of the Mandya Taluk, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during such time as he may be in charge of that Taluk.

Camp No. 861.—The one month's privilege leave, on full pay, granted to Mr. E. C. Sivaganaiya Pillo, Munsiff of Shimoga, in Dewan's Notification Camp No. 497, dated 20th May 1888, is hereby extended by 15 days.

The 7th July 1888.—No. 55.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr. S. H. Vardon, Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Bangalore District is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

No. 56.—Mr. Mahomed Ali, K. B., delivered over, and Mr. B. K. Venkataramadasiengar received, charge of the Chitaldroog District on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 6th July 1888.—No. 57.—Sub Assistant Surgeon E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer attached to St. Martha's Hospital has been transferred to Chikamagalur for duty at the Civil Hospital.

General Summary

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG.—The ex-Minister Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, K. C. I. E., arrived by the Mail train from Poona. He was met at the platform by His Excellency the Minister Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, by his own brother Nawab Munir ul Mulk Bahadur, Colonel Marshall, Major Gough and Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, &c.—R.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—A requisition is now in circulating asking certain gentlemen whether they are willing to serve the Government as Honorary Magistrates. If the scheme is approved of, and the gentlemen asked agree to serve as long as stated, then there will be no less than thirty six Honorary Magistrates, eighteen for each division.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the New Oriental Bank, Limited, held in London a resolution was passed authorising the conversion of the silver capital of the Bank in stock. The Bank has issued silver shares for the equivalent in sterling or £37,000, and we presume that this portion of the capital is to be converted into stock at a fixed rate of interest. The Directors are doubtless anxious to increase this part of the capital to prevent any possible loss in exchange.

AN ELEPHANT'S REVENGE.—Last week we reported the particulars of an elephant breaking loose and running away, on its being landed from the steamer *Meenakshee*. This elephant was kept at Madavaram waiting to be taken on to Hyderabad, and its keeper was seen to ill treat it the other day. On Sunday afternoon last, it broke away from its fastenings, uprooted two palmyra trees, seized its keeper, dashed him between two large branches of a large tree and killed him.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.—The Government of India issued a notification on the 2nd ult. mo, inviting tenders for a loan of 300 lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,00,000), to form part of the Four per cent Loan of 1st May, 1865. Tenders were received in Calcutta until noon, in Madras until 11.30 A. M., and in Bombay until 11 A. M. The instalments will be payable on the 17th of July, 15th of August, and 11th of September. 770 lakhs were tendered and a minimum of Rs. 99 11 0 per Rs. 100 has been accepted. The average price tendered was Rs. 99 12 7.

The Twelve Richest Men in the World.—Now that Exchange is so very low, and that we are all straining our brains to meet the difficulty, it may be refreshing to know the fortunes of the twelve richest men in the world:—

Jay Gould	£55,000,000
J. W. Mackay	£50,000,000
Rothschild	£40,000,000
C. Vanderbilt	£25,000,000
J. P. Jones	£20,000,000
Duke of Westminster	£16,000,000
J. J. Astor	£10,000,000
W. Stewart	£8,000,000
J. Gordon Bennet	£6,000,000
Duke of Sutherland	£5,000,000
Duke of Northumberland	£5,000,000
Marquis of Bute	£4,000,000

The revenue derived by Mr. Jay Gould represents an income of £300 per hour!

POPULAR BELIEF.—A Calcutta paper says:—"A native correspondent, apparently a Hindoo, informs us that staunch believers in Hindoism are under the impression that their millennium is in the near future. The fact of the matter is, their weather prophets have given out that the abiding planet of the present season was the one and same which guided the world's destiny immediately before the battle of Khoorooksetra where the Koorooos and Pandoos fought for the dictatorship of the then known world as described in the Mahabharat. It is the concensus of native public opinion that drought, famine, bloodshed, and what not, are store for them. Before the month of November is out, or in other words, just about the time when the battle in question took place a war will be inevitable, decimating the Indian people."

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE AT THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—We understand that M. R. Ry. K. R. Gurusawmy Aiyar, a student of the Senior B. A. Class of the Madras Christian College, who was expelled from the College in connection with the recent disturbance, he having refused to pay the fine of Rs. 55 inflicted on him by the College Council, and to write out and sign the required apology, has proceeded to Calcutta to join the Ripon College, of which Mr. Surendranath Banerjee is the Principal. The expenses of his journey thither, and of his maintenance while there, have been defrayed by Mr. Mundipati Ramakrishnah Pantulu, native Banker, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Hindu Theological College Fund. Some of the other students who were expelled with Gurusawmy Aiyar have gone to Bombay to seek admission into some of the Colleges affiliated with the Bombay University, and one of them has proceeded to Dehra Dun to join the school of Forestry. The Christian College (College Department) will re open after the summer vacation on Monday next, the 9th instant, when it will be seen how many of the 150 students who have been fined Rs. 3 each for absenting themselves from the half yearly examinations without leave during the commotion, will pay the fine.—*Mail*.

ROBBERY AFTER ADMINISTERING A DRUG.—An elderly lady of the Jat persuasion named Mewa, who is described as a remarkable looking woman with an oily tongue and only one eye—the story connected with the loss of the remaining optic being an unknown—presented herself at the residence of a respectable Jat family and prayed that she might be taken in for a day or two, adding that she was in distressed circumstances, though thoroughly honest, and would make herself generally useful by way of return for any hospitality which might be shown her. The family is an unsophisticated one, and taking Mewa at her own valuation a limited her into the household. The first day passed off quietly enough. Mewa showed that she could work as well as talk, and work well too. On the morning of the second day she was mistress of the situation and possessed the implicit confidence of the household, which consisted of the master of the house his wife and a brother of the former. Mewa, it seems, adds to her other qualifications that of being an excellent cook. She volunteered to prepare the midday meal (khir), and the offer being gratefully accepted the food was prepared and duly partaken of. An hour after the husband and wife were thrown into a state of hopeless insensibility and Mewa, at once possessing herself of the gold and silver ornaments she found on the persons of the latter and some few other odds and ends of value which she discovered in the house, thanked the unconscious figures for all their kindness and quietly decamped across the Jamna into the Meerut district. The Jat's brother had not eaten his share of food at the house but took it with him into the fields where he had some work, and where he ate his dinner a little later on. He also became insensible, and some of his brother cultivators who saw him and thought he had been taken ill at once brought him home, when Mewa's treachery was discovered. The police were communicated with and were soon on the spot with an hospital assistant who brought all his patients round by the following day. From the description given of her the police had little difficulty in tracing Mewa, who is well known to them, to the Meerut district where she was arrested and brought into Delhi. The District Magistrate has sentenced her to seven year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 392 I. P. Code (robbery), and the sentence has been confirmed by the higher Court. Robbery after administering stupefying drugs is a common crime in this district, but the present case is the neatest thing we have had in that line for some time.—P.

Extracts.

THE POLICE IN NATIVE STATES

The *Mahratta*.—A suggestion has been made by some of our contemporaries to the effect that the police in Native States should be under the direct control of the Government. Where the native administration have shown themselves incapable of improving the police arrangements, in the interests of public safety and security of property such a course may be desirable. Yet even then the arrangement ought to be merely temporary. There is reason to fear that were Government once to get hold of this province may not be so willing to leave its hold. And again one might ask is the police in the British territory is doing its duty properly? There would hardly be any reasonable man with the least experience of the state of things in the mofussil who would answer the question in the affirmative. The mofussilites have been for a long time complaining of the inefficiency or worse of their police and in the face of the outcry it seem rash to call upon the Native States to give their police into the charge of the British Government.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR TO MYSORE

The *Madras Mail*.—H. E. Lord Connemara proposes to leave Ootacamund on Friday the 20th instant, at 6 A. M., and to proceed via the Seegoor Ghat to Mysore where he will remain on Sunday the 22nd, and Monday the 23rd. Leaving Mysore City at 6.20 A. M. on Tuesday the 24th he will be due at Bangalore at 2.45 P. M. He will remain at Bangalore on *Wednesday the 25th, and Thursday, the 26th*, for the Races, &c. He will leave Bangalore on the morning of Friday, the 27th for Maisgiri, spend the best part of the day and sleep there, and, leaving the following afternoon, will reach Oossoor at 4.30. He will remain at Oossoor on Sunday, the 27th, and leave it on Monday, the 30th, at 7 A. M. and then return to Bangalore, where he will be due at 11 A. M. He will remain at Bangalore until the evening of Wednesday the 1st August when he will leave by mail train for Mettupalayam, whence he will drive to Ootacamund in the afternoon of Thursday the 2nd proximo. We do not know what fixture is contemplated for His Excellency on Tuesday the 31st instant, but he could hardly employ the day more profitably than by a visit to the Kolar Gold Field. Sir M. E. Grant Duff proposed on several occasions to go there, but he went not, and Lord Dufferin, when he visited My-

sore in the autumn of 1886 also managed to go there, but on second the sights he said that he could not spare the time The Civil Field points to the probability of an early local elevation of those grave currency embarrassments that are dragging the Indian Government down the road that leads to bankruptcy, and as the same geological formation as is found at Kolar extends into the territory over which Lord Connemara benevolently presides, it is peculiarly desirable that he should see for himself what Kolar is, and what it promises to become Being a Bourke, with an innate passion for horses, he will be greatly interested at Gossoor, but as a politician and economist his Excellency would be still more edified by what he would be shown were he to honor the Indian Ballarat with a visit

ACCOMMODATION FOR STUDENTS

The *Advocate of India*—In selecting the new building for Elphinstone College the authorities have not considered the convenience of the students Whatever fault was to be found with the old building, when used as a college, it is beyond question that the large grounds attached to it, and the convenient positions of the class rooms with the accommodation for up country students, are entirely wanting in the new college Whoever may have benefited by the change of quarters—have the professors done so?—about one hundred students are to be deprived of their college lodgings, though year after the educational authorities have been insisting on the advantage of introducing the system of residence among students in all the Colleges of India The resident system may be bad or good, but there can be no two opinions of the injustice of rendering homeless students who have come here from great distances, in the full assurance that they would be provided with lodgings during their academic career It was to provide proper lodgings for students that a charitable Parsee gentleman raised the old building at his own expense But in this, as in others, the Government has been led to quietly ignore the intention of the donor Many funds of a private origin have been utilised in a manner which would surely disgust the donors had they lived There is some talk of providing new lodgings for the students, but we have more than a suspicion that this philanthropic design will be shelved as soon as the public has become accustomed to the idea that the Elphinstone College has been removed to the Fort The day students, too, have many grounds of complaint No arrangement is made to supply them with pure water, and no retiring places have been erected Cannot the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals help these dumb and hard-pressed creatures of God? The want of proper lodgings on the premises will deter many hardworking and intelligent up country students from joining the College and receiving the benefits of higher education This is discouraging education Although students are not provided with rooms the Principal, or some professor, resides on the premises We fail to see on what grounds the Principal, who draws a handsome salary, can claim free quarters, when poor students are told that they must live where they can The rooms occupied by the Principal would accommodate at least fifty students The Elphinstonians, we are informed, will move the Government in this matter

SOBER INDIA

The *Advocate of India*—It seems incredible that the people of the United States of America should spend £170,000 000 a year on intoxicants This represents a daily expenditure of nearly half a million sterling As the population is only a fourth of the population of India, what would be said of this country or what would be its condition, if the people spent £680 000,000 a year on intoxicants? We know that such an expenditure is financially impossible, and fortunately the people are comparative abstainers from intoxicants It is sometimes said that the excise departments of India wish the people to drink more in order to improve the revenue Liquor has been made dear to the poor in India, it is almost completely out of the reach of the labouring poor, and this is probably a national benefit But apart from what excise officers and liquor contractors are long, there is no doubt that the advice on which is given by Hindus and Mahomedans to this feature of their religion has most to do with making India the sober country which it has been for centuries Young India is sliding out of the safety path of Hindoism and Mahomedanism, and one of its theories of progress is to exhibit its advanced civilization by quaffing champagne But India is decidedly an abstemious country in regard to intoxicants which are more especially injurious to vegetarians, even when taken in small doses and to all persons in the tropics Most of the vegetarians in this country who use alcohol freely or moderately as it would be called in drinking countries, contract disease quickly, and dearly The miserable diet of the labouring poor prevents vigour of body, and keeps the stamina low, but the absence of alcohol from the dietary promotes longevity

THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA

The *Mahratta*—the *Advocate of India* was perfectly justified in rebuking some of our vernacular contemporaries for the bad spirit in which they have been commenting on the journey of His Highness to Switzerland for the benefit of his health The Maharajah who is a very sensible Prince—a rare specimen of his class—took the leading men of Poona into his confidence during his short stay here on his way to Bombay He fully explained that the nature of his indisposition was such that stay anywhere in India he could not obtain that absolute rest of mind which was so necessary to its perfect cure His Highness was suffering from insomnia, the same disease from which Mr Gladstone was suffering some years back In both the cases the cause was the same—excessive mental worry consequent upon a heavy work of administration The last trip to Switzerland restored sleep to the Maharajah but the troubles of the journey back as also the social calls upon the Maharajah while he lived at Brighton and elsewhere leave no reason to apprehend a relapse Hence on his return the Maharajah was advised to stay at Gokarnanath This has done the Maharajah considerable good and he gets sound sleep now But it was suggested that in order to make the recovery lasting and certain he should keep away from all administrative work for some more time In India being always easily approachable to his Minister and others, he could never hope to obtain complete rest He was therefore well advised to go again to Switzerland—the bracing climate and beautiful scenery of which have done him so much good already Of course we do not expect all our friends of the vernacular press to believe in this explanation Some of them have already expressed their disbelief But the reasonable portion of them will, we hope, be satisfied that there is no underhand dealing in the matter at all We assure our readers that the rumour stated by *Lath* that the Maharajah was suffering from insanity, is altogether false and groundless

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR TRAVANCORE

The *Western Star*—It will be remembered that the Council is to consist of not more than eight, and not less than five members, and that at least two of these shall be non-official Both the maximum and the minimum, we are afraid, are too low Twelve and eight would have been more satisfactory As to the number of non official members a wide margin of discretion is reserved to the Government and that with good reason for a first step In the choice of these, there is much room for judicious action The market is well stocked with a goodly number of Tahsildars, Cout Thumburans and wealthy Pattics and there will be every temptation for the Dewan to make the choice from among these But while allowing their legitimate right to be represented in the Council, we would strongly urge the Dewan not to neglect the more important—viz the popular element in the State The power of the Council is to be confined to the making of Laws and Regulations This limitation is calculated to detract considerably from the value of the Council The Native States are not very remarkable for legislative activity, much less for legislative originality Whenever the necessity for making any law is felt, the British Indian Act, dealing with the subject, is bodily introduced into the State We cannot say what the Council would do It is not very likely to go in for framing original laws But it may intelligently license the British Codes clause by clause, with a view to making the necessary changes to adapt them to the circumstances of the State We would, very strongly suggest to the Maharajah and the Dewan the desirability of extending the powers of the Council The discussion of the Budget annually would conduce to the material good of the country More important still would be the granting of the right of interpellation This right he not a stauncher advocate than Rajah Sir Madava Row, who strongly advocated it in addressing a distinguished audience at the Patchappah's Hall in Madras half a decade ago His view on a subject like this deserves the utmost possible respect Mr Innes Row, therefore, cannot do better than take a leaf from the book of his illustrious kinsman and Gamaliel

THE RAKHMABAI CASE AGAIN

RAKHMABAI *vs* DADAJEE PHIRAJEE

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr Justice Farran, who, on the 3d March, 1887, passed an order against the defendant and appellant, Rakhmabai, to go to the house of the plaintiff her husband, and to pay the costs of the suit Rakhmabai appealed against the decree for the following among other reasons—that the learned judge erred in passing judgment for the plaintiff in this suit, that this honourable court had no jurisdiction to try this suit, that the learned judge ought to have held that there was no marriage between the plaintiff and defendant, and that, if there was such a marriage, the same was not binding on the appellant, as she never consented to, or confirmed, the same, the decree was contrary to law, equity and good conscience, that the learned judge was wrong in decreeing restitution of conjugal rights under all the circumstances of the case, and that the learned judge ought not to have ordered the defendant to pay any costs, but ought, in any event, to have directed the plaintiff to pay all the costs of the suit Mr Jardine and the Hon Mr Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Stokes appeared for the appellant, Mr Pringle Kennedy and Mr Mankar, instructed by Messrs Chalk, Wilkor, and Sunthanu, represented the respondent

Mr Jardine said the matter was in the first place, brought before Mr Justice Pinhey, who passed a decree on the 21st September, 1885, dismissing the suit, which was one for the restitution of conjugal rights brought by the husband against his wife An appeal was preferred against that decree, which came before their lordships on the 2nd April, 1886 The court then reversed the decree of Mr Pinhey and referred the suit to the Division Court for a decision on its merits, after hearing the defendants case On a second occasion—2nd of March, 1887—the matter again came before Mr Justice Farran, when no further evidence was adduced on behalf of either the plaintiff or defendant He would not enter into any details as to the propriety of the decree pronounced by Mr Justice Farran, as he was merely there to argue the question of costs By the decree it was ordered that the defendant should pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit when taxed This was a suit which was decided on the basis of the English Law, or an adaptation of the English Law to Hindoos and in cases of a similar nature in the English courts it had been laid down that the wife should be ordered to pay the costs only when it was proved that she had a separate estate not under the control of her husband and when that estate was such as to enable payment of costs without interfering with her comfort in life With a view to support his contention, Mr Jardine cited the case of Miller and Miller (Law Reports 2, Probate and Divorce) and other cases

The Chief Justice Was this point argued before Mr Justice Farran?

Mr Jardine Yes, my Lord

The Chief Justice And what reasons did he give on the point?

Mr Jardine He gave no reasons

Mr Viswajee observed that Mr Farran had given an oral decision and had decided the point particularly on the case of Miller and Miller, which he had cited at the time The plaintiff had also shown that Rakhmabai had property of her own

Mr Jardine pointed out that plaintiff had stated in his evidence, "My wife has large means She got her property from her father The property is ancestral, but she has not got it In cross examination, however, plaintiff said, "when I speak of my wife's means I mean the property which is ancestral property of her father's property By ancestral property I mean property not acquired by her father, but by his ancestors I cannot say whether under the will the defendant only takes a legacy of Rs 200 and her marriage expenses I do not know whether by his will Jamadhar left his property to his wife absolutely If their lordships would turn to the will they would see the property was left to the wife, and, therefore the question was not what property Rakhmabai might expect to get, but what property she already had of her own, and whether the payment of the costs might not cute fore with her means of subsistence

The Chief Justice here inquired whether the re marriage of widows was allowed in the caste to which the parties belonged?

Mr Telang replied in the affirmative

The Chief Justice Is there any evidence as to the amount of the property?

Mr Jardine There is no evidence on this point

The Chief Justice What is the amount of the costs?

Mr Jardine I do not know, they are pretty heavy I think

Mr Viswajee I am instructed to say that the property is worth about Rs 20,000, therefore, she has ample means to defray the costs of the plaintiff

The Chief Justice But there is nothing to show that there would not be a forfeiture of the property on the re marriage of the mother?

Mr Viswajee The mother has already been re married, and she simply holds the property as the wife of her husband

The Chief Justice We do not know that we have no information whatever as to the rules of the caste The onus lies upon the husband to prove that his wife has a separate estate of her own

Mr Viswajee The evidence, my Lord, shows that we had stated generally that she had means of her own

The Chief Justice But you do not show it The property it has been stated was left to the mother and that being so you must show that it devolves on the daughter We do not know that by his will Jamadhar left his property to the widow absolutely

Mr Jardine submitted that it was incumbent on Mr Viswajee's client to satisfy the court that Rakhmabai had separate means, and that her means of livelihood would not be affected by the payment of the plaintiff's costs That was the view the court took in the case of Miller and Miller, where it was shown that the wife had a separate property worth £710 a year

The Chief Justice What is the amount of the costs?

Mr Jardine Between Rs 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 I believe

Mr Viswajee They are about that

The Chief Justice It is the most reasonable amount of costs I have ever heard of

Mr Jardine I am now told, my Lord, that it is Rs 1,400

Mr Justice Bayley There is no evidence, you say, to show she has a separate income?

Mr Jardine There is nothing to show that she has anything, and there is likewise nothing to show that the payment of the plaintiff's costs would not interfere with her means of subsistence

The Chief Justice No doubt, her father had property, and made a will in favour of the mother but there is nothing to show that Rakhmabai has separate property

Mr Viswajee said he was of opinion that the ends of justice would be satisfied if their lordships would issue a decree to the effect that the costs might be recovered from the separate estate of Rakhmabai, if any This was a question simply of the discretion of the court and Justice Farran had held that the court had absolute power in the matter of the costs When it was stated in the lower court by the plaintiff that Rakhmabai had means of her own, she gave no evidence to show that she was not possessed of property She rather seemed to acquiesce in the plaintiff's statement He did not think their lordships would say that the lower court had exercised wrong discretion

The Chief Justice asked Mr Viswajee if he would produce fresh evidence as to Rakhmabai's possession of the property and the custom of the caste

Mr Viswajee If your lordship will give me time I will produce such evidence

The Chief Justice Then the matter will stand over for a fortnight to enable you to produce this evidence You will have to pay all the costs of the fresh proceedings, so you had better be cautious before you commence

The case was, accordingly, adjourned for fortnight

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BOMBAY.

ELECTRAPHIC SUMMARY

Berlin 7th July—The Emperor William thanks for St Petersburg at Kiel on Friday next, on board the Imperial yacht commanded by his brother Prince Henry. His Majesty will be escorted to the Nevva by two cruisers of the German Navy. Count Herbert von Bismarck, and not the Imperial Chancellor, will accompany the emperor.

London, 8th July—Wide manœuvres which are to be executed on a grand scale, under test mobilisation, will begin immediately. Forty two regiments are collected at Southend and Portland awaiting the signal to commence the battle. Vice Admiral J. K. Baird has been selected to command the defending, and Rear Admiral Sir G. Tryon, K.C.B., the attacking squadron.

London, 9th July—Sir Morell Mackenzie has informed an English journalist that the Emperor William suffers from an aural malady which is not unattended with danger, though a specialist says that many suffering from it are longlived.

London, 9th July—It has transpired that Mr Cecil Rhodes has given £10,000 to the Pundhita Fund, after an exchange of letters wherein Mr Parnell concurred to support the Colonial representation in Parliament.

St Petersburg, 10th July—Arrangements are being made to receive the Emperor William and suite with all distinction and ceremony. The Czar will go in his yacht as far as Cronstadt to welcome the Emperor of Germany. A meeting of the two Emperors will take place on board the Imperial Russian yacht. They will afterwards proceed up the river to Peterhof where a grand reception will be held.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany the Czar in the Imperial yacht.

London, 11th July—In the House of Lords last night a conversation took place regarding infant marriage customs in India. Lord Cross warmly eulogised the action taken by the Rajpootana Princes with a view of reforming infant marriage customs prevailing in their province.

Berlin, 11th July—Signor Crispi, Prince Bismarck, and Count Kalnoky will meet at Carlsbad next month.

Cape Town, 12th July—A terrible fire has occurred in the entrance shaft of a mine in Kimberley, the Chief centre of the diamond diggings, owned by Mr DeBeers. At the time several hundreds of persons were at work in the mine, and hundreds are now entombed within the seams. 500 persons have hitherto perished in the flames, among whom were many whites. The appalling event has given a shock to the Colony for the terrible sacrifice of human lives it involves.

Paris, 13th July—Owing to the insult offered to him in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Floquet challenged General Boulanger to a mortal combat.

Paris, 13th July Noon—A duel between M. Floquet and General Boulanger was fought this morning. M. Floquet was slightly wounded in his right hand and left breast. General Boulanger is slightly injured in his leg, but seriously in his throat.

London, 13th July—In the House of Lords last evening, the Duke of Argyll introduced a motion for the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Government with respect to its Irish policy. After an animated debate the motion was voted without a division.

Berlin, 13th July—Queen Nathalie has yielded up the Crown Prince Alexander to King Milan.

Capetown, 13th July—Owing to the energetic measures which were taken for the rescue of those who were imprisoned below ground through fire in DeBeers Mine, near Kimberley, 12 whites and 400 natives were brought up alive but in miserable condition.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JULY 16, 1888

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS

Although the press of India has for years past held forth against the exodus to the Hills, the practice continues and, as far as we can see, will continue for some time to come When the hot weather sets in, the office books are packed up and Governors and Heads of Departments march away to the cool hill tops The system has grown to large dimensions, and it may grow to still larger, unless the conscience of the British public is roused to the evil brought about That it is an evil few will be bold enough to doubt, and we think that if the people at home fully understood the matter they would call for a change

The first evil is that the rulers are separated for many months from those whom they rule Where the people are, there should those placed over them reside This is the case in all countries except India and there is no reason why there should be an exception made here Six months, the Viceroy or a Governor is far away in a small station where he cannot by any possibility come in contact with the masses of the people, and he can only find out what their requirements are from the officials about him, and these may not know much more than himself All sorts of oppression may go on in the plains without an echo reaching the hills, or if complaints are made the matter is put off till the season is over and the do-nothing march is made Those in power must not be disturbed by any complaints, and so many things may take place, and do take place that are a disgrace to the Government Should there be signs of a famine little notice will be taken of it till it has assumed large proportions, and then surprise will be expressed that matters have come to such a pass This was the case with the Mysore famine in 1877 The Viceroy was at Simla, and though accounts were sent to him of what was going on in the province, he took little notice till at last he discovered that it was fast becoming depopulated Then he came here and did all he could But had he visited the place at hot and unhealthy season he would have seen that he did not so I know a date thousands of valuable lives would have been saved But the charms of Simla would not allow him to stir and the cries of the people of Mysore could not be heard at that distance

We must also consider the terrible expense that this flitting to the hills entails No doubt the report of the Famine Commission will show the figures, and we must wait till then But the amount must be a good number of lacs of rupees, and when the country is burdened with debt, and taxed to the greatest extent, it is a great scandal that money should be thrown away on these annual trips We may fancy what a great amount of good might be done with it Pension might be taken off to the amount that is now spent, or the money might be laid out in the material improvement of the country Many industries require to be developed, and the excuse is that there is no money while here a large sum is spent which might be used for this very purpose

In the next place we ask whether it is right men should receive, when, during the hot weather, they are always on the hills, the high salaries paid to them for dwelling on the plains Salaries ought to be cut down, and to a great extent on account of the way they now act, if they live in an English climate they should receive English pay, and not the large salaries now given to them This view of the question will be sure to be taken up some time or other by the English people and Parliament, and they may make use of very drastic measures It is useless to say that living on the hills is more expensive than on the plains, for such is not the case It was years ago, but now officials have discovered the way of making the most of the money they get, and it is generally thought that they save by going to the hills, and should such be the case there will be another reason for cutting down the high pay now given We trust the matter will be taken in hand before long, and when it is thoroughly understood by the English people they will be sure to demand a change

The evil example set by the British rulers is spreading to the native princes We are sorry to see that the Maharajah of Mysore during the hot season leaves the province and runs away to Ootacamund It is no easy to His Highness to go to a cooler climate than Mysore or Bangalore there is Nundy Droog close at hand and much cooler than either of the places we have just mentioned Whoever advised him to go to Ooty is guilty of very reprehensible conduct and should be called to account We say he sets that his leaving his people in the way he does for the hot weather will not tend to make them more loyal, and we would advise all those who have influence with His Highness to persuade him to remain in the province *But some of the Princes are not content with* going to the hill stations, but pay long visits to Europe much to the detriment of the good Government of their territories It seems possible that a system of absenteeism may grow up than which nothing could be more hurtful to the people of this land We may have something more to say on this subject, in a future issue, and will conclude by saying that every one ought to do his best to put down the evil to which we have referred

Occasional Notes

THE Financial Returns of the Government of India for the current year are so far, worse by nearly eight lakhs than had been estimated, Two lakhs of this sum are due to the expedition in Burma

Lord and Lady Dufferin and party will return from Petersburg, at Simla, to the new Viceregal Lodge (which has cost 9 lakhs) before the end of this month, and give a ball, under the new roof on the 8th proximo

It is expected that Mr W J Cunning ham, c i e, Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, who is brother-in-law of Mr I Norton, of the Madras Bar, will succeed Mr Plowden as Resident in Cashmere He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1871

Among the most curious things about the Post Office business at Washington are the dead letter matters Packages which are not claimed, or which cannot be sent back to their owners, and so all two million letters and packages are sold every year for waste paper The goods are sold to the highest bidders, and comprise all sorts of articles

In the whole world there are about 50 000 000,000 (fifty billions) of letters posted every year, and of the Americans have posted more than any other nation England posts every year about 700 000 000 letters and America 2,500 000,000 letters, or four letters to every man, woman and child in the country The Journal despatch every year 100,000,000 letters

THE women are, with a Paris correspondent, coming to the front more than ever in France We have lady doctors, lady stockbrokers lady reporters and recently a lady defended her father in law in court with women worthy of an ancient forensic hand Now the Sorbonne has awarded to the first in, to clerk diplomas of *Docteur ès Sciences* The recipient of the honour is a Mademoiselle Leblois, daughter of a Protestant pastor, and she is described as a veritable prodigy of learning, being as great at the differential calculus as some of her sisters are at a lighter and gayer science of coquetry

Among the students of the Middle Temple called to the Bar last month was Mr Chin Poon, a native of Burma During his studentship Mr Chin Poon competed for the eight principal prizes open to law students, and gained three of them At a Parliament of the Benchers of the Middle Temple the following resolution was passed — The Benchers of the Bench of the Middle Temple desire to offer their best congratulations to Mr Chin Poon on his most distinguished success in the Bar examination, and to express their great honour Mr Chin Poon has, by his success, gained for the Society, the Benchers of the Bench express the same to hope that his career throughout life may fulfil the promise of its commencement" In forwarding the resolution to Mr Chin Poon, the Secretary informed him that no other student of the Inns has a similar compliment ever been paid

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENCY —Sir Harry and Lady Prendergast will give a ball at the Residency during the Governor's stay in Government House

LAMPS IN THE CITY —We are glad to see that the lamps in the City are burning much brighter than they used to do Better oil, we believe is used, and the Vice President Mr Srinivasa Chetty looks after the lighting very carefully

MAJOR MACNAIR —This gentleman went to Mysore on Thursday last to make preparations for the arrival of the Governor of Madras He will, we hear, return to Bangalore and on the 23rd go to Channapatna to meet His Excellency, and conduct him to this place

THE ROADS —The roads are having three coats in the Civil and Military Station repaired Two or three places they are very bad repair, and require looking at once, and it would be well if the Municipal Commissioners were to attend to this part of their duties

SANDALWOOD —The Mysore Government estimate that in the present year (1888 89) the receipts in the sale of sandalwood will be not less than Rs 6 6 00 There is a very hard man to run in 1886 87—Twenty days at the Fort Department during the good round sum of Rs 6 15 51 —B S

LAY CONVERTS —The Lord Spiritual learns that Mr K Shabadey, a native, the Dewan of Mysore, will return to the capital at the Irish Church, to be present, to receive Holy Orders The Governor of Madras on behalf of the Maharajah will accompany him to Seringapatam and Bangalore

THE WEATHER —There has been a change in the weather On Thursday evening there was some good shower of rain, and Friday was less rainy Jeesh however, to be not yet will that the monsoon has set in though we are inclined to think it has Should it be so full soon the work of the roads will be in full swing

MUNICIPALITY CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION —As the elections in the Civil and Military Station come of next month preparations are being made for the event Several candidates are canvassing and it is expected that there will be a contest in most of the divisions Some of the present commissioners stand for re election

THE CITY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL —The distribution of Prizes to the Boys of the City Municipal School will be held at the premises of the Government Girls School (Ulsoor Cutcherry Road Pettah) at 7 30 a m on Monday the 16th instant

Justice Muttusamy Iyah of the Mysore Chief Court has kindly consented to preside on the occasion

A DEFAMATION CASE —On Tuesday last the defamation case Hayes versus the *Bangalore Spectator* was brought before the Hon Chief Court of Mysore the question was raised whether the case ought to be transferred to the Court of Sessions Magistrate or the High Court of Mysore Mr J W Hayes, Junior contended that under the Criminal Procedure the Justices of the Peace in Bangalore have no jurisdiction in the Civil and Military Station and therefore the case must be transferred The further hearing of the case was adjourned for ten days

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILIZING AGENCY
No IV

By B SRINIVASAIYAN Row, B A

It is highly desirable for an intelligent traveller, if he means to improve by his journey, to write an account of all the principal points of interest in each country through which he travels, and little sketches or sketches of such objects as could be welcomed by his friends and countrymen on his return The formations of mountains and among the most important of the elements which determine the physiognomy of nature If they are adorned with rich and varied vegetation, they give a cheerful appearance If they are destitute of vegetation, and are bleak and barren nakedness they give a grave and majestic character As soon as an intelligent man sees a mountain, the first question that he puts to himself is "Why and by this grand thing or has it been raised for there the surrounding surface by the working underground of natural forces if so what are those, and can we find a reasonable explanation for their gigantic dimensions, and phantastic forms? Can we imagine the existence of any large community where these natural phenomena have not been observed and explained, and where still it will be possible to call them mere things The more rational the scientific explanations, the greater will be the civilization found in that nation The strongest foundation for the fabric of civilization is generally assumed to be a deep point of enquiry into the causes of these natural phenomena and their regular occurrence, providing the education in all the different branches of knowledge When this is not found, progress becomes stagnant and gives rise to all those causes, which materially hold the nation in its downward, and degenerating course The exploration of lofty mountains is always a task of great danger and is not recommended to ordinary travellers As we ascend the mountains respiration becomes more and more difficult and after a certain elevation is reached we are obliged to stop every few yards and breathe by an insufferable exertion As we go higher and higher, the rarefaction of the air renders the feeling of uneasiness great, and we feel as if we are fainting every moment But if so terrible we simply experienced by high grand views that we are enabled to obtain from those elevated regions The most eloquent descriptions will surely fail to convey the colors the forms and colors of the mountains, and the wonderful display of tints on their hues is simply glorious, and it is all attempts at description The glowing hues of red and orange will be varied from clouds illumined by the rising or sinking sun, and the delightful pallid tints are in the twilight hours from which I feel my pen and tongue shrinks from performing the hopeless task of showing the rare and forms within its grasp and gives back the day, day after day with unchanged admiration, long after the mountains have lost themselves in the purple tints During the day their summits rise, their interminable extent their vastness and the charms of their distant ranges lying into the pale blue sky, present a well secured contrast to many Nature lying up and quietly beneath the splendour of the rays of the sun at dawn, the morning has on the lofty peaks and throwing their gigantic shadows on the mountains below No living voice is heard on their glorious summit and the echo of the travellers' footsteps seem to have preceded his glorious whole silence reigns supreme in the midst of these august mansions of eternal repose Nature operations are on a gigantic scale To support the rank human life of the sea distant snows, tremendous quantities of vapours are raised from the humid seas, and transported safely across a distance of hundred miles, and this process is continued from day to day with unerring regularity I have here tried to give the readers a faint idea of the Himalayas (Ab kot snow) Now we shall turn to the famous rivers, and see whether a careful study of them would not improve our knowledge Foremost among the Indian rivers is the world famed Ganges or Ganga It has its origin among the snow capped peaks of the Himalayas, and flowing through a large extent of territory discharges its flood into the Bay of Bengal Though not so famous for its length as for its breadth, it is pre eminently great in its historical and literary associations It is the most eminently known of historical rivers, and the gems of civilization must have undoubtedly been carried from the great cities on its banks The English owe as much gratitude to the Ganges as the Hindus themselves, for unquestionably to it they are indebted for their land in Empire It was the great military highway that enabled them to conquer India'

such a province, and the acquisition of which greatly helped them to conquer and retain the rest of the possessions. Its value to the sons of Hindustan is immense. The water of the Ganges has many medicinal virtues, and therefore largely used both by the Hindus as well as the Mahomedans.

Legal Intelligence

THE LAST OF THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

DADJEE BHIKAJEE VS RUKHMABAI.

The appeal in this suit by the defendant against the decision of Mr Justice Parsons, was argued before the Chief Justice and Justice Jardine, the respondent and plaintiff to prove evidence to show that the appellant and defendant (Rukhmabai) was possessed of separate property, out of which she might be made to pay the costs awarded by Mr Justice Parsons in the suit filed by the respondent against the appellant for restitution of conjugal rights. The appellant is represented by Mr Inverarity and Mr Telang, instructed by Messrs Pereira, Gillet, and Sayani, and the respondent by Mr J R Vaze and Mr Mahony, instructed by Messrs Chalk Willcox, and Scrutton.

Mr Inverarity in this case I think your lordships will be satisfied on the necessity of a further examination of the appellant. As your lordships know, there was some question of the conjugal rights which might be brought with the wife's marriage from the community of property, and the expenses of the husband in bringing her to live with him as his wife. Before such events arose, the husband's conduct was such, and the husband's conduct was such, that the wife thought it right to return to her parents. When the husband wished to take the wife home, the wife's parents would allow the husband to take her home, and the husband's conduct was such that the wife thought it right to return to her parents. The husband's conduct was such that the wife thought it right to return to her parents. The husband's conduct was such that the wife thought it right to return to her parents. The

ratna worth the presenting or destroying of a gift of 100 cows It any body wo to dis before this ratnacatha, they will become loomed to hell, called Doomvathi In all those that make pujas or do penance at the presence of Sri Kasi Visvanatha Swami as well as lecyers (sanyasees) Malathipathi (s) these three are daily and a way pronouncing Siva Sambal Sree Rama! Sree Rama It is *desired that all those who happen to read or hear this pamphlet, and all others* should be so promising the said '*Rama Mantharam*'

'Sree Ramanujaya namaha! 10th' day of Aum of the year Sarvatari'

VICEREGAL EXTRAVAGANCE AT SIMLA

The *Allahabad of India* —In continuation of our *remarks on the scandalous extravagance* of Government in connexion with the yearly *annual trips to the hills*, we purpose *calling* attention now to what may be described as the crowning iniquity of this half-cocked system We refer, of course, to the enormous sum of thirteen lakhs of rupees which has just been spent on the new Viceregal palace at Simla The following is what is given as a "faint attempt" at describing the new building —'The walls are built of stone, every slab of which was hewn and dressed a thousand miles away, the wood work is of the finest teak, brought from the forests of Burma and Southern India, the labour has been obtained *from all parts of the country*, and the money comes from us all In the interior the walls of the entrance hall are elaborately chiselled and decorated, the fireplaces are built of ornamental marble or Minton tiles surmounted by an elaborately carved over mantel of wood The wood work goes entirely round each fireplace In the corridor and bed room the walls rise to over 10 feet in height, and are covered with the stuff called Lincrusta, costing about ten rupees a square yard The floors are carpeted with a thick velvet pile, and enormous doors and windows of plate glass let in a flood of light everywhere The walls of the drawing, boudoir, and bedrooms are richly draped from top to bottom by beside satin thick enough to stand by itself, and electric lights, in the shape of bunches of flowers, with the luminous points centres In opal globes, literally bristle along the walls and from the ceiling The effect is simply gorgeous, everywhere gold and silk and plushes and mirrors and glass of all sorts The Viceroy moves in on the 1st if he can get the electric machinery to work The other night there was a sort of *dress rehearsal—the palace was furnished* through out and the engines were set to work, but only a feeble glow could be got from the lamps. The London makers of the engines have been telegraphed to for working instructions, and this when we have a great department of trade elect cians at hand" What are we to think of a Government with which with one hand appoints a Special Committee to see what expenses, can be cut down so as to save money, and with the other pays away so large a sum as Rs 13,0,000 *simply for the* construction of a dwelling place for what the *Indian Daily News indignantly* describes "as the temporary occupation of a temporary occupant of a temporary office?" So long as Simla and all it means continue to exist it will be impossible to hope or even think of restoring Indian Finances to equilibrium, while the dismissal of a few public servants, the cutting down of fifty or sixty pensions, or the turning adrift of a few more wretched clerks and peons is nothing but a cruel mockery

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN

The Western Star —About twenty years ago, His Highness was stricken by an acute form of rheumatism which proved all but fatal, and he was never since the vigorous and healthy Prince that he had been Yet he seemed to possess great vitality, and it did not at all appear unlikely that he would be able to live many years more *But* in the beginning of April last the report got wind that the Maharajah was suffering from dropsy—a disease which proved fatal to so many of his ancestors, and from which recovery was deemed hopeless Although it did not assume a serious aspect for a month or two, the swelling of the omnosom so aggravated the disease that, from the week every day His Highness was at last seen about to *sit at about half past* 11 or on the 25th ultimo During his illness, the Maharajah was attended by Dr Evans, the local Civil Surgeon and M D Gunther, the Palace Physician At an early stage of the disease Dr. Branfoot was got down from Madras to examine the royal patient and to advise the local medical attendants regarding his treatment *We now hear* that, after a minute and careful examination of His Highness, he considerably informed the Dowan that the case was hopeless The Palace servants tended their Lord master with exemplary zeal and devotion during these trying months, while the Heir Apparent who loved his brother so tenderly, the Dowan, to whom His Highness reposed such unbounded confidence, and the Namboori favourite, on whom he so richly showered his favours, were unwearied in their attendance upon their suffering chief to the last

When the decease took a serious turn, the Maharajah set apart a large sum of money for charitable and religious purposes Special prayers and ceremonies were ordered to be conducted in the leading temples of the State Orders were given to build two temples in two select places, to be dedicated to Siva and Vishnu respectively, to dig a large tank in a select locality and to endow his favourite temple at Trippunithurah with half a lac of rupees Gold and silver coins and cloths were presented *to each and every Brahmin* while to the *meritorious among them, five cows also were* given *On the whole about three lacs of* rupees were spent on the purposes from the privy purse and about Rs 50,000 from the public exchequer, while a present of another lac from the privy purse was made to the Princesses Money presents were also made to every member of the Maharajah's establishment in proportion to the length and importance of his services

Soon after his death, the body *was removed* to what is known as the southern Palace, *where a long series of rites were gone through* according to a ritual of unknown antiquity Early next morning it was carried in procession to the cremation ground It was escorted by the sepoys of the Nair Brigade and His Highness' Body Guard who marched with slow and solemn steps with reversed arms and muffled drums It was accompanied by the members of the royal house and was followed by the Dowan and other leading officials and a large number of people, chiefly Brahmins to whom *money was distributed at the time* But conspicuous among the mourners was the *the beloved and devoted brother and successor* of the deceased the present Maharajah, who *was so affected by the loss of his brother* that he looked the very picture of grief The cremation and the ceremonies connected with it occupied fully three hours after which the Heir Apparent returned in State procession, as the Maharajah of Cochin The people did not master so strong as might have been expected, as the sad event was not at once officially made known to the public

Although the news of the Maharajah's death did come upon the people as a surprise, and *although he continued ill health* had prevailed the previous month for the event is none the less universally regretted in Cochin The kindness of His Highness occupied the throne, the harmlessness of his character the progressive and prosperous condition of the State during his reign, the fact of his leaving an aged mother to mourn him Called to the throne in the year 1864 His Highness began his reign in a period of tranquillity, when the State was entering on a career of progress under the able administration of the late Shungoonny Menon of respected memory, *acting under the advice of that able and esteemed* the Resident Mr Mathe who succeeding twenty four years were marked by the marks of the prosperity of the people and the steady progress of the administration in all its branches The resources of the land have been remarkably developed and commercial and agricultural have been widely extended The revenue has risen from 9 to 17 lacs of rupees while the reserve fund of the State, consisting of cash balance in the Treasury and the value of *Government Securities*, held by it has increased from 13 to 35 lacs Many useful and well conceived reforms, many judicious acts of legislation, and many wise public measures for the improvement of the financial, revenue, and administrative departments of State have been initiated and carried out during this period A system of Education has been organized, which has been fruitful of immense good to the State Her Majesty the Queen-Empress marked her recognition of the benefical character of the reign by conferring on *His Highness the Knighthood of the Star of* India In *conclusion*, however, *faithfully* detailed that the personality of the late Maharajah was dissemble to any great extent in these beneficial changes Devoid of anything that might properly be called eminent, and also of administrative capacity of any high order, he was not at least *expected to make* a successful ruler But His Highness was a man of shrewd *common sense*, and had the wisdom to repose complete confidence in his two successive Ministers who were very judiciously selected and to perceive the advisability of refraining from any vexatious interference Although therefore the success of the reign was due chiefly to the zeal and ability of his responsible advisers the late Maharajah deserved credit for the way in which he conducted himself

THE MODERN WOMAN!

The *Truth* —The close observer of modern manners and the stern censor of the deplorable conduct of the average society woman of to day will be prepared by this time to view her as the perpetrator of any extravagance, the heroine of any scandal the pioneer of any social *movement that is opposed to refinement* distinguished from good breeding, and divorced from what was once known as good taste When a woman once abandons honour, fly from natural tendencies and fine feeling, pushes and scramble into the lowest police courts or the most crowded halls of justice to gaze on some notorious criminal, preferably of their own sex, when, without a blush or tremor, they raise their opera glasses to get on the level countenances of men and women trembling on the *moment of the sentence of death*, when women, young and old, apparently innocent and outwardly refined, *are fascinated* with the details of every grave crime scandal, and do not hesitate to flaunt themselves in their finest feathers in prominent positions when counsel and judges are to their disgust, discussing salacious and filthy details that little decent man thinks sick with shame, when we hear of young girls listening to questionable medical or forensic evidence, and trembling with the so revolting and human frailties so appalling that not twenty years ago, they were held to be unmentionable even in the society of the lowest men when we have in evidence the *existence of abominable book shops* with back parlours where women of all ages assemble to feast on their selves with the grossest form of French literature, translated and in the original, and to ogle at flaming gaze on so called classical pictures, when this fashion practised at midnight dances nowadays, and in so-called respectable society we shall be true worthy evidence to be so shameless as to disturb the most hardened men, when daughters discuss their mothers' faults and mothers winks at their daughters licentiousness the question naturally arises how far the *attempt high civilization or culture*, or, whatever it may be called, differs from the *excesses where women foster on the revolting* scenes in the Roman arena and when the soft and effeminate success of hypocrisy and sensuality received its crack of doom in the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum

A scene the other night in the House of Commons will well illustrate the state of the mind at which we have arrived by slow and certain degrees will acquit the regretful pessimist of undue exaggeration, and it may be hoped will fill with shame the possessors of that *chivalrously honourable and honourable* mind of woman There was to be a debate on a particularly revolting subject, a debate absolutely necessary in the interest of the community at large, and of the Queen's subjects in India, a subject that must be free, and that women should shun the kind of topic that a judge who respected his position would elect to try *in camera* The Speaker of the House of Commons informed of the facts, with excellent courtesy and good taste (being unable to order a debate with closed doors) instructed the attendants to warn all ladies who presented *their selves for admission to the Gallery*, that a subject was to be discussed of so delicate a nature that it might accidentally annoy and shock those who were not prepared for an evening necessarily occupied with revolting details Not a tenth part of the women who presented themselves took any notice of the Speaker's kindly warning They treated it with flaunting insolence and with impudent contempt Brushing past the attendants they scrambled to their seats, and the most bold amongst them seemed only to regret the existence of the golden grille that partially concealed their shameless features and their gloating eyes But this was not all One would have thought that, although their moral consciousness, or their shrinkfear for purity, or their adhesion to the tenets of the shrinking sisterhood, or what ever cause it was, regarded the commodesty behind the assembled legislators, it would at least have suggested that they should hear all this in silence, and hesitate to obtrude themselves on public notice Not a bit of it At the conclusion of one of the speeches susceptible from such an occasion, these nasty minded women actually, in violation of all rules of the House began applauding with their fans on the ledge in front of them—a proceeding so grossly irregular and indecent as to compel a stern cry of "Order! Order!" from the Speaker, and a sign from hand waved from the Leader of the House, as if to show that the most reckless men present were guiltless of such an indignity, and that it remained for the modern woman to prove her contempt for common decency, and ostentatiously to boast her lower proclivities

The modern treatment of woman by man is sometimes wonderful We are told *that the old days of courtesy* and chivalry are dead The dignity of age, the beauty of maturity, the *innocence of youth*, are alike ignored, but it is sometimes forgotten in the case of the modern woman how age has been robbed of its dignity, how maturity causes its beauty to be soiled with powder and paint, and how youth sneers at innocence the very instant it comes in contact with the world of fashion. It is urged that men are selfish and dissolute, and that they care no more for women's feelings, women's honour, forgot to state that woman the good woman, the pure woman, the noble woman has ceased to exercise her influence over man, has abandoned her sway, has ceased to rule, and consented to be led, has given up her dignified, queenly attitude, and elected to be dragged about the out of place and in a hotel or a street In what does the modern woman inspire the confidence, the respect or the awe of the natural companion man, when she is seen by day or by night in public places?

By day she is not ashamed to be seen "painted an inch thick" The old woman *enamelled and aping the antics of youth*, the mature woman with hints the almost verge of meretriciousness, *the girls powder and rouge and skilled in the "wicked* lightning of the eyes" that formerly in the Park and to be the property of 'Amazons,' who, in the dress of society of fashion, might give the innocent sisters many a lesson in modesty and purity Thanks to the reports in papers and the flashy *reclame* of the modern fashion the dress, as it is seen to-day in the Park, whether on the promenade or in the carriage, exhibits a vulgarity and illbreeding, a hunger for notoriety and a favour for eccentricity, such as the Park has not known since the century—not since the commencement of the Victorian era

By night in public places as the opera, as the theatre, or at concerts, women of all ages meet and attempt to exhibit themselves in the *extreme of dishabille* modesty and with a warmth of an in that makes most men shudder There is *nothing in my* way against women's dresses or fashions, but to be startled with the opulent shoulders and arms of a woman in her prime, or to be treated night after night to the ordinary spectacle in public places of a scene that was once described by Alfred Austin in his "Satire" is one where the "half drink lowering the half dressed" But what was written of a century in 1300 is true of places of public entertainment in 1888

What respect can men have for women who proclaim their nakedness and advertise their immodesty? How is society consistent with a woman who receives nothing for the imagination, who holds back no gift for one more favoured than the rest, who flaunts her charms—such as they are—in the public gaze, with the mothers who make the stalls and boxes for their illicit love, with the daughters who exchange hard glances with their 'masters,' as they affectedly call them in an atmosphere of pearl powder, white, rose, and the sickening scent of the tuberose or gardenia bloom?

But should there be any doubt on the subject, let us back to our stall and catch the scraps of conversation that fall from *these modern mothers and from most modern girls* Is there one topic that they do *not discuss* that it blush on their faces? Is there one form of social depravity with which they are unfamiliar? Is there one scandal that does not start to their lips? Is there one subject debated confidentially between the mother and woman of to day with silly hint, innuendo, and suggestion that would have been tolerated amongst the admitted men in any smoking room, or mess into room, or even any known club five twenty or even a dozen, years ago!

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Friday, the 27th July 1888, at 7-30 A. M

I Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of June 1888.

II. Proposal to carry the Kasivisveswara's Temple lane in a straight line to meet Sultanpet Street to avoid the present dangerous curves.

III. Proposal to introduce the provisions of the Bengal Act III of 1886 to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food or drink.

IV. Disposal of tenders for the contract of cocoanut produce in the City of Bangalore for a period of 3 years.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU, B. B.,
Vice President,
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BANGALORE, 19th July 1888

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Cape Town, 14th, July—An official investigation shows that 230 natives and 24 whites perished through the fire at the entrance of the shaft in the DeBeer's mine.

London, 17th July.—In the House of Lords, a Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the High Courts in India was read a third time, and was passed.

London, 17th July, Morning—The fleets have left Spithead and Portland with sealed orders.

Durban, 17th July—The messengers of Dinizulu interviewed Sir Havelock at Maritzburg yesterday.

Yokohama, 18th July—A volcanic eruption has taken place in Japan (the name of

the locality has not been clearly telegraphed) 400 persons have been killed, and 1,000 injured

Poona, 19th July—Mr Arthur Crawford, Commissioner of the Central Division, has been suspended, it is believed for bribery, but the actual charges are not yet known Several assistants have been arrested, one of them, on failing to find security for Rs 10,000 has been lodged in Yerowda Jail The Mamlatdars of Ahmednuggur and Poona have been suspended for alleged complicity The Inspector General of Police and three Civil Servants are instituting enquiries, secretly to eighty persons are implicated if the present information is correct Mr Crawford's house here and all his effects are under seal The case is exciting the greatest interest Mr Crawford is the best known man on this side of India

Bombay, 20th July—Tantia Bhill had a narrow escape the other day from being driven into Maharajah Holkar's territory He was prowling about the Hoshangabad district with a well armed followers, when information was given by the villagers to five constables, who went in search of him In the meanwhile reinforcements were sent for The constables tracked Tantia to his camping ground, but did not venture on an open attack, as the reinforcements had not arrived As the dacoits were showing signs of departure the constables fired a volley into the band, which dispersed them unarmed in all directions. The Police seized twenty canisters of gunpowder, six guns, twelve swords, and cooking utensils Tantia Bhil made off into the Betual district, where he cut off a constable's nose, and then decamped

St Petersburg, 20th July—The greetings of the two Emperors were of the most cordial character. Both the Czar and the Emperor William conversed lengthily with Count Herbert Bismarck and M de Giers respectively

Rome, 20th July—Italy has sent a note to France declaring that Massowah is an Italian possession

Bombay, 21st July—A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that Sir Lepel Griffin has accepted the Hyderabad Residentship

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1888

FEMALE EDUCATION AS IT OUGHT TO BE

A writer in an English paper gives in an article which we extracted in our last issue, a most pessimistic view of the state of society in that country, more especially as regards the female portion of the community He points out that the women are very different from what their mothers were, that a terrible degeneration is going on, and that it is having a bad effect upon the community at large There may be, and possibly is, some exaggeration in the account that is given of the doings of some of the women of fashion, but the facts that are adduced show that the writer's contention is substantially correct The scene he describes as having taken place in the House of Commons is unfortunately a fact, and it is a very ugly one to contemplate The evil complained of may only be a temporary ailment, a cloud hiding the good qualities of women, and it may pass away as quickly as it made its appearance, one can scarcely believe that it will remain and blight the land for ever We can hardly imagine a worse evil, a greater curse to rest upon a land than such a state of things as the writer describes, and it is to be hoped that the cloud may soon rise, and that the moral sky will be seen in all its brightness—all the brighter for its having been so overcast

It is very easy to discover what has brought about such a sad state of affairs Fashion has long held sway in England, women have led the world of fashion, and have been allowed to go about unrestrained by either fathers or husbands, they have looked upon themselves as so independent that they do not need the guiding hand of man, they seem determined to have their own way So far has this independence been carried that women declare that they ought to have with man all the work that has to be done, that they ought to become professors, lawyers, doctors, and that it is wrong to place any restriction on their aspirations They appear on platforms, and air their frills and their fancies, and they take part in the hot political fights now so common in England It may be difficult to say where the line between masculine and feminine employment and duties ought to be drawn, but it should be drawn hard and fast if the want of it produces such effects as the paper to which we have referred deplores We protest against women speaking in public or exhibiting themselves in any way before a public gathering, they should not be allowed to jostle with men in the rough walks of life, they should not be allowed to make themselves offensively conspicuous in any way

The subject has a great interest for the people of India Education, especially the education of women is on the up, and it is very important to decide what this is to be If the teaching is to have the result that it has had on many of their English sisters, we ought not to be blamed if we do not show much alacrity in embracing the views of those who would advise us to follow the system followed in the west A system of education to have any chance of success must be in accordance with the customs and feelings of those to be educated, if it runs counter to these, it is wrong though it may get on well for a time It is well known that the females of this country are retiring, they have not as in other lands, been exposed to the public gaze, but have been kept in privacy and retirement Would it then, we ask, be right, would it be polite, would it show much common sense if the opposite system were at once to be introduced, and our daughters were taught as are those in other countries? We think not, and therefore, we think, great care should be taken when a school is established, that its principles are right, and that nothing should be done that would in any way be contrary to the customs, the feelings and the procedure of the country On this account we object to the public distribution of prizes in schools where grown up girls are allowed to read, this is a practice that the elders of the Hindu community cannot approve of It brings the recipients too prominently forward, and is in every way objectionable Then again, there must be a dead set by the whole community against the appearing on platforms that has now become so common in England and in some other lands This is one of the causes, we believe, of the evil to which the writer of the article to which we have referred, deprecates The natural modesty of women is thus destroyed, and what but evil can cause? In the next place, it is to be feared the education of girls in this country is not always suited to the station in life they are likely to occupy One of our contemporaries, a short time ago, complained that the system might be included in the words "Bertin wool work," and we are afraid there is a good deal of truth in this We feel certain the proper solution of education has not yet been established for girls' schools, and it would be well for those who have the subject at heart to set about the work at once

It will be seen from what is here said that civilization may have its dangers, many and grievous, and these should be avoided It is also a fact that young men in this land attempt to follow too slavishly the customs of the West, without regard to the wants and differences that exist here Let us hope in future there will be more independence, and that while what is good is chosen, the evil may be avoided

Occasional Notes.

During the progress of the debate on the "Life Peers' Bill in the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyll taunted Lord Rosebery with wishing to produce a House of Lords whose voice was never to be heard "except in symphonies of Amen," and which was to make no sound as against the House of Commons

A Parsee and a Hindoo gentleman have offered to subscribe respectively sums of Rs 30,000 and Rs 20,000 towards the Lady Dufferin's Fund under certain conditions The Parsee stipulates that a hospital for women and children be established at Surat, and a Parsee Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs 150 be appointed to conduct its affairs and the hospital to bear his name

It is stated that the Secretary of State has declined to sanction the proposed reorganization of the Revenue establishments of the Madras Presidency for the present, on the ground that the state of the finances is not in a condition to permit of the introduction of a measure of the kind, which would involve, according to the scheme now drawn up, an annual additional charge of Rs. 1,14,772

On the 11th instant there was a *murder in* Amritsar Jail A prisoner under sentence of two years' imprisonment was working in the paper making department, and, having a grudge against a warder on duty, took the opportunity of the warder sitting on a lower level to drop a large stone, used in the manufactory, on his head Death resulted in a few minutes The murderer was arrested by the other prisoners in the room

A Powerful, smokeless, and non fouling, *powder is being manufactured in England*, and so far as the trials have gone it appears to possess the requisite quality of maintaining its strength in keeping It can be made to burn either slowly or quickly with certainty, and compressed into a small space without losing its good qualities required in a naval gun of being mixed so as to burn slowly, and then increase in other an extremely rapid or a slower ratio

A London correspondent writing to the *Bombay Gazette* says — "The general feeling is that the Deccan Mining Committee will declare that the concessionaires' claims were all gotten gains, and after animadverting strongly upon the conduct of all concerned, Mr Bitten especially, will recommend that the Courts be moved to compel the concessionaires to disgorge all but a reasonable sum which may be the right to be due to them for services rendered"

An experimental passenger train, lighted throughout by electricity, and heated by steam from the engine, is now running between New York and Boston Each car is illuminated by eighteen sixteen candle glow lamps, the current being derived from storage batteries beneath the floor which are charged for ten hours by dynamos. Both light and heat are said to be ample, and it is believed that in case of accident to the trains there is no danger of fire

The great marriage reform in Rajputana has been a subject of warm congratulation in the House of Lords, and the *Times of India* is delighted "that the all important subject has at last secured the public recognition it deserves If the Rajputana lowers is to lowers the whole Imp of India, the splendid reform initiated by the Rajput princes should be held up throughout the length and breadth of the country as an example of progress and enlightenment which is viewed with admiration by the whole civilised world"

At the end of 1887 there were in India 14 063 miles of railway open, upon which there had been a capital expenditure of Rs 183,012,573 Nearly 20 000 000 passengers and over 20,000,000 tons of goods were carried during the year While, however, the railways gave in India a return of not more than 5¼ per cent on their capital cost, the expense of paying in England the interest at rates fixed in gold was so heavy that the result of the railway revenue account is to impose a considerable charge on the government.

The Panama loan has fallen flat. Of two million lottery obligations offered only one million three hundred thousand were subscribed M Blowitz says the failure of the loan is due to a conspiracy of financiers opposed to the Company The truth is, financiers have ceased to have confidence in it The canal may be cut but the cost of cutting will be so enormous that the original shareholders cannot get any return for their money Rather than face the widespread ruin and consequent exasperation that would follow the collapse of the scheme, the French Government may ultimately decide to complete the work. Otherwise it is not likely to be carried through, at any rate by M de Lesseps.

Local and Provincial

Departure of the British Resident—The British Resident left on Friday for Mysore A salute of 13 guns was fired

A Lecture—The Revd T E Slater delivered a lecture on the evening of Thursday last in the mission Hall on the "Spanish Armada" The audience was large and the lecture very interesting

Lord Connemara—His Excellency the Right Honble the Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, will arrive at the Potta Station, S. M. Railway by special train at 2 15 p m on Tuesday the 26th Instant.

The Weather—The rain we had about a week ago ceased, and we have the high dry winds again The ryots are unable to plough their lands, and if we do not get the [illegible] time the consequences will be very bad

A Queer Request—Some of the stall holders in the General Market have petitioned the President of the Municipality to remove some of the females who hold stalls, on the ground that they make a great deal of noise and are generally troublesome *We doubt whether we can interfere in the matter*

The Kolar Gold Fields—The Governor of Madras will pay a visit to the gold fields at Kolar on the first of next month. He will leave Bangalore by the morning train, stop at the Kolar road Station, visit the mines, and return in time to catch the train in the evening and then proceed to Mottapollum

The Spectator Defamation Case—This case was again brought before the High Court of Madras on Wednesday last when Mr Laing, on behalf of the defendants, asked for more time to look up the authorities with regard to the jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore A week's time was given

The Resident—The Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast, left for Mysore on Friday morning by the ordinary train in order to meet the Governor of Madras His Excellency arrived in Mysore on Saturday and will reach Bangalore on Tuesday afternoon He is accompanied by Mr J D Rees, private Secretary and Lord Marshal Aide de Camp

A Parade—On Friday morning there was a parade on the ground in the Civil and Military Station, when all the troops in the garrison including the Maharajah's Silladar Horse appeared in an appearance, and were put through their exercises The parade was intended as a rehearsal to the grand review to be given when the Governor comes

The Races—There will be a number of amusements in the Civil and Military Station during the race weeks, Madam Stretton gave a Concert on Saturday night, the Ideal Comedy Company has arrived, and there will also be amateur theatricals. Then there will be the Maharajah's Ball on the 27th of the month, and altogether the season promises to be a gay one

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILIZING AGENCY

No V.

By B Suryanarain Row, B A

The fertilizing capabilities of the waters of the Ganges are simply enormous. The average quantity of solid matter it delivers has been computed at 535,000,000 tons annually This rich alluvial soil is washed down from the highest mountains on the face of the earth, and forms such splendid bedding for vegetation to grow, that profuse and rank vegetation, forming tremendous tracts of jungle, are the direct result of its inundations During the rainy season, we see nothing but a vast sheet of water extending over hundreds of square miles, and presenting an appearance of a vast lake here and there interspersed with the tops of a few human dwellings, built on tall wooden or iron pillars. Dur-

ing such seasons boist are the only means of communication But there are many extensive tracts which are guarded from being inundated by the river by means of dams constructed at an enormous labour and expense, and having collectively a length of more than one thousand miles, nature as well as art has combined to make the scenery round the Ganges one of most imposing and picturesque that the sight of man has been allowed to view The great and revered cities of India are on its banks, with their teeming millions of people of all descriptions, and their hoarded wealth may be seen exhibited to the wondering public in various ways Art, literature and commerce have their seats there, and send forth to the distant corners of the world productions which proclaim their ancient civilization, and their fabulous wealth Benares is by far the holiest city on its banks and the most frequented by pilgrims The Indus is equally interesting and great in size, but not so rich in its religious associations and not so useful for purposes of agriculture As India is preeminently agricultural in its occupations it derives its chief strength for that proud position from the Ganges basin which is one of the richest and the most fertile on the face of the earth The Brahmaputra runs through Tibetan regions and only touches a small region on the East of India The other Indian rivers are more or less equally important, and useful as the other rivers just named, but none can compete with the Ganges, either in magnitude or production as There are so many details which the mind grasps at a single glance that we cannot fully explain the advantages of seeing things personally in preference to reading a good lot of descriptions however accurate they may pretend to be Having seen the rivers we shall now turn our attention to the rock cut temples of India

Legal Intelligence.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—THURSDAY

(*Before Mr Justice JARDINE*)

A DECISION OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE TO SUITORS

MANEKJI DHUNJI AND ANOTHER vs GOOLAM HOOSEIN VAZEER

His Lordship delivered judgment to day *in the matter of the application made by* one of the plaintiffs in the above suit, requesting his Lordship to order the case to be restored to the board, which had been dismissed on account of the plaintiff being absent from court on the day on which it was called on for hearing

His Lordship said —The matter for decision is one of general importance to suitors whose cases appear on the daily lists One of the plaintiffs applies, under Section 103 of the Civil Procedure Code, for an order to set aside a dismissal under Section 102 The applicant has filed three affidavits. Assuming, as I do, that the facts therein stated are true, I have to determine whether he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing He was in the court house on the appointed day, and waited for some time as the judge happened to be sitting on the appellate side Then thinking that a petty heard case standing above his suit on the list would take up time, he left the court house and went to assist his employer, who had sent a messenger to call him to explain some point of some mercantile transaction When the applicant returned in about half an hour, he found that his suit had been called for hearing and dismissed It is the practice of my court to have all the cases on the day's list to be called on at any time during the day, unless an order is made in motion, or unless and until the court announces that certain cases will not be taken up that day The affidavit of the applicant shows clearly that he was aware of the continuing liability of his case to be called on during the day I am of opinion that the cause of his failure to appear was not such as can be called a bonafide mistake, and that the cases at 2 Bom H C R 60, and 3, ib d 267, do not apply in his favour to the facts of this case which are also different to those in Burgayne vs Taylor, 9 Ch D 1 But in Poyser vs Minors 7, Q B D 329, at page 333, Lord Justice Lush, in dealing with the cases in which a non suit may be set aside, quotes the words "in any case of mistake, surprise, or accident" is large enough to embrace every contingency which the future may be attributed, which reasonably entitles the plaintiff to have the validity of his demand effectually tried" I will put the question, whether there is any ground for relief on account of surprise or accident, which were the grounds of relief in two cases in the reports, viz, Rowley v Carter, 1 Y and C 511, and Attorney General vs Fellows, 6, Mad III, I think not The applicant was not taken unawares What happened was due to his own rashness (Story's Equity, Jurisprudence, Section 250, note) No accident intervened such as a sudden event, or illness, or stoppage of means of communication The applicant was under no compulsion to leave the court house nor was his absence due to any weighty cause as in Halsey vs Lewis, 2, Keen 318 were the affidavits states that the plaintiff's solicitor was compelled, on the day upon which the case came on to be heard, to attend as the trial of an indictment involving the life of a person. I am of opinion that in leaving the court house as he did, the applicant accepted the risk of the case being called on in his absence, that he was not "prevented" from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing and that he was absent by his own act I, therefore, refuse to make an order to set aside the dismissal of his suit —*Times of India*

General Summary.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TRAVANCORE —The Government of H H the Maharajah of Travancore has offered to the South India Railway Company to guarantee 4 per cent interest on the cost of the proposed line of Railway within Travancore, or from Quilon to the British frontier, provided the Company will undertake to construct the whole of the line from Quilon to Tinnevelly

PERSONAL NEWS —It is generally believed here that Mr Rajaram Row, Dewan peishcar of Travancore, will be appointed Dewan of Cochin on the retirement of Mr Gopalan Menon, the present Dewan. The Travancore Government recommended the increase of the pay of the Chief Justice, to Rs 1,000 But, the Madras Government have refused to allow it, as they do not see any necessity for the same.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLAR —We are glad to learn that H E Lord Connemara has arranged to visit the Gold Fields at Kolar on Monday, the 1st proximo He will leave Bangalore by the morning train, which is due at Kolar Road Station at 9 51 A M, he will reach the field by carriage in an hour and he will return to Kolar Road Station in time to catch the night train for Mottapallium He will receive a very cordial welcome at the mines, and he will, we expect, be much impressed by what he sees and hears.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES —It is understood that 30 gentlemen, including representatives from all classes of the community, will be appointed Honorary Magistrates in Madras On such appointments being notified, Mr Sultan Mohide Saheb, sub *pro tem* Magistrate, Black Town, will, it is believed, revert to his substitute appointment of District Munsiff, leaving three stipendiary Magistrates to do the work in the city, assisted by the Honorary Magistrates Mr. C G Kuppuswamy Aiyar, the junior Magistrate at Egmore, will sit at Egmore when the Honorary Magistrates are called on to help in the Town Courts, and will preside at one of trates assist at the Egmore Court.

DUTY ON SALT —Certain salt merchants having objected to the levy of differential duty on salt which had been removed from *factories on an delivery orders issued on or* after the 10th January 1888, but before the intimation of the enhancement of duty was received by Salt Factory officers, the Government has ruled that it is not necessary to recover duty upon any salt which had been removed from factories before news of the enhancement of duty was received, and that in cases where merchants have upon demand, paid the difference between the present and the old rates of *duty for salt which had left the factories* before that enhancement was announced, refunds should be granted of the difference

THE SALE OF STAMPS IN COORG —It appears from the report of Colonel Fredrick G Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, on the revenue derivable for stamps during the official year 1887 88, that the amount received by sales was Rs 81 154 The receipts on the sale of judicial stamps exceeded those of the previous year by Rs 1 144, and those of non judicial stamps by Rs 3,805, the net increase of revenue under the several heads amounting to Rs 7,836 The considerable increase that is shown in the receipts from (non judicial), and Court fee (judicial) stamps shows, the Commissioner says, that the revenue from these sources has profited by the continuance of good prices in the coffee trade

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS —*The following candidates have passed the first M B, and C M, Degree Examination* —Mutyala Gopalaraju, Gilbert Patrick Staunton, M C. Nanjunda Rao, & Shungu Kola Hanumanta Rao The following candidates have passed the first L M S examination —A Vadisawara Sastri, Clarence Alfred Joseph Wright, J V Ramaswami Nayudu, Henry Robert brown, Poolanjee Ukarji, C M Tirumaliswami Pillai, Ayachi Ammal, I M Kunja Nedungadi, C Nanjappa, K S Govindaswami Nayudu, C Ramanna Nayar, K. Kunja Menon, Willie Lustace Merle Wright and S Ranganna The following candidates have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination —R. Sundram, I M Bhavan Nayar, A Seyyami Menon, T C. Krishna Karup, and I Gnanasiromani Raj, B A

A WARNING TO RAILWAY SUBORDINATES —*In July 1887 Mr P Ramakrishna Pillai*, B A, one of the Bench Clerks of the Madras High Court, instituted a suit in the Court of the District Munsiff at Chingleput, against the South Indian Railway Company for libel, and claimed damages of Rs 500 The complaint, it appears, proceeded to Chingleput from Madras by the South Indian Railway, in the middle of his journey he was asked by the guard in an offensive and defamatory manner to produce his ticket The case was heard from time to time before Mr Sun Aiyer, the District Munsiff, Mr Nuttiah Chetty, High Court Vakil, and Mr C Rajagopala Charlu, pleader appearing for the complainant and Mr Wedderburn, Barrister-at Law, for the Company The Munsiff *gave judgment on Monday* awarding the complainant damages Rs 100 and costs.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY —It was reserved for Mr Norton, of the Madras Bar (who was associated with Mr J D Mayne, formerly of the Madras Bar) to have the last word in the proceedings of the parliamentary Deccan Inquiry Committee At the conclusion of the final meeting of *the Committee on the 22nd ultimo he rose* (Mr Mayne having already addressed the Committee on behalf of the Nizam's Government) and said "I wish to say that the Nizam's Government has never at any time, not even before this Committee, contemplated any intention of interfering with the title of this Company The Nizam's Government would desire me to repeat the assurance that whatever may be the Report of this Committee, the interests of the *bona fide* shareholders will certainly be protected The Chairman, Sir Henry James, then thanked the learned counsel for their assistance, and the Committee adjourned to draw up their Report.

RELINQUISHMENT OF SUCCESSION FEES IN TRAVANCORE —Those classes in Travancore *who follow the Makkathayam* law of inheritance (or descent by sister's son) are, under the existing custom, bound to pay to the Government a fourth of the estimated value of the property which forms the subject of succession, to entitle them to inherit the property of kinsfolk dying without direct heirs The Kalakkattis, and a few other classes who follow the Makkathayam law, have also had to pay a penalty to entitle them to succeed to the property of their nieces on the mother's side who die without issue It has been represented to the Government that these fees are a source of grievance to those classes, inasmuch as they press upon their exchequer, while the rest of the Malabar's subjects are exempt from such contributions *In order, therefore, to remove* inequalities in the distribution of public burdens, His Highness has commanded the relinquishment of the fees from the 30th ultimo

ELEPHANT IN "RUT" —On Sunday last at about 2 P M, an Elephant belonging to the Nizam, was brought to the Moosi River at the Delhi Darwaza of Hyderabad (New Gate) The elephant suddenly grew furious and beg in to run about in the River The elephant driver who was riding it, gave the alarm, but a Bhoyee (Dholy Bearer) who was attempting to run away was caught in his trunk and flung into the air The man rose to the height of about 13 feet above the elephant and fell at a distance of about 25 feet off with no signs of life in him The man was picked up after the elephant entered the City, dead, and H S Rs 6 were found in his waist After this accident the elephant came over the bridge and finding a man running there, caught hold of him also and dashed him against a wall The man's right arm was smashed, and also he was wounded on the head He was picked up and removed to the hospital as some signs of life were found. The *elephant driver who was all along on its back* and whom the elephant was always trying to catch hold of and dash to the ground, held his seat firm, and while trying to take hold of any tree that came in his way, the elephant broke away the branches probably to prevent him from so doing The driver at last succeeded in climbing over a house within the city and thus escaped the peril he was exposed to, and left the elephant to itself While the elephant entered the city, *great danger was expected, but however no* accident happened there. The elephant was caught at 5 30 P M by camel riders, within the City —D P.

Extracts.

The *Hope* —How much scandal, how much heart-burning, how much bitterness the country would have been spared if some such agreement could have been come to at an early stage of this unhappy affair! It seems plain to us from the facts as we have known them that Dadajee was never desirous of executing the decree against his wife by putting her in jail All that he wanted was the satisfaction of his rights which were denied by his wife His declining to execute the decree at the present moment has been brought about partly any misgivings as to his ultimate success as account of the efforts of the *Rukhmabai Defence Committee, but by his own* unwillingness to prolong unnecessarily what had become an unbearable scandal in which none but lovers of filth could wish to meddle. If we are to believe the *Native Opinion* of Bombay, Dadajee has throughout the affair preserved a wholesomely dignified attitude "Although the wife, through her counsel, called him all manner of names he never did or attered a single thing that was compromising to his self-respect" The efforts of the Defence Committee have, though, seems, served only to increase the mess of an already ugly affair by putting Rukhmabai upon her pertinacity, while in driving Dadajee to take a manly stand upon his rights without showing any disposition to push them to the bitter end, they have emphasized the ignominy of their own defeat However, all's well that ends well It remains for us only to hope that this case of Dadajee vs Rukhmabai will do one good in affording a wholesome lesson to all go ahead wives and their officious friends

THE RUKHMABAI CASE

The *Pioneer*.—The first feeling at the outcome of the Rukhmabai case is one of sincere gratification No one can help rejoicing that the lady who has displayed so much courage and intelligence, is at last relieved of the odious importunity to which she has so long been subjected The relief is cheap at Rs 2,000 and the only pity, so far as concerns this aspect of the case, is that the measure of Mr, Dadaji Bhikaji was not taken sooner, in which *great Rukhmabai might have been saved much* vexation and annoyance On the other hand, looked at apart from the persons implicated and with reference only to the legal and moral principles involved the upshot of the case can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory or final So far as we can make out from our telegram, the Chief Court has affirmed the ruling of the Lower Court, but has suffered the parties concerned to make a mutual agreement whereby that ruling will be partially circumvented Rukhmabai is still declared to be the wife of Dadaji according to Hindu law, but in consideration of the payment of a sum of money, Dadaji agrees to forego for ever all rights and claims belonging to him as husband From *the point of view of Western thought, this is* not going far enough from the Hindu standpoint, it is going too far We have introduced the penalty common in English law for breach of *promise of marriage* but there has been no breach of promise, or if there has, there has been rupture of actual union In the eyes of the old school of Hindus Rukhmabai will now be looked upon with just the same abhorrence as if she had paid no 2,000 rupees Under Hindu law she could not have been coerced into living with Dadaji, so that all English law has done is to get her mulcted in a sum of money and save her from actual persecution by the man who may still call himself her husband, without shielding her in any way from the wider consequences of caste ordinance At the same time the fact of Rukhmabai having got rid of her engagements to Dadaji under the sanction of an English Court, will probably rouse quite as much resentment among the Hindu standpoints as if an Act had been passed at once declaring all such marriages null and void Obviously matters cannot rest here

EDUCATION IN INDIA

STATE, *July* 14 —The resolution recently referred to on Sir Alfred Croft's report on education in India appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*

It begins with a general review of the present state of education in India, from which it appears that there are in this country 127, 116 educational institutions, attended by 3,243,544 pupils, the figures for 1882 being, respectively, 94,987 and 2,551 989 The expenditure on education amounts to 87½ lakhs by Government, 49 lakhs by local and municipal boards, and 117½ lakhs by the public The Resolution then proceeds —The Government recognizes its responsibility to provide so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people, but, in educational as in all other matters, it is the policy of Government to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise It pioneers the way, but, having shown the way, it recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can and ought to do for themselves When, therefore, local effort or private enterprise shows itself able and willing to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction, and to help, by reasonable subventions of money, the operations of independent institutions In pursuance of this policy the expenditure from provincial revenues on Government educational institutions should not ordinarily increase in proportion to the total expenditure, but should rather be a constantly diminishing quantity, provided that there is an assurance that the ground abandoned by Government is occupied by local efforts The gradual substitution of aided for Government schools should, in the opinion of Government, be accompanied by the contraction in number of the pupils educated in institutions still maintained by Government, more especially high schools and colleges If the Government high schools and colleges are to afford a standard for the emulation of other institutions, it is essential that the number of pupils attending them shall be so limited as to secure to each individual that share of personal attention which is the first requisite of a sound system of education In giving effect to these views, it is not the wish of the Government of India that the existing accommodation in Government high schools and colleges should not be utilized to the fullest extent, but it is from this point of view desirable that further expenditure in expanding or increasing the number of such institutions should be incurred by Government only under exceptional circumstances

The next subject which claims notice is the machinery maintained by Government for imparting instruction in colleges, and for testing the results of teaching that is given in the schools At present there is no distinction or line of demarcation between the European professional staff and that engaged on inspection Without desiring to prejudge the question, the Governor General in Council is disposed to concur in the necessity for keeping the inspecting agency separate from the teaching staff Experience seems to show that the work of inspecting, at all events, primary and middle schools can be very thoroughly and satisfactorily performed by local agency, and, as material becomes available in India for this purpose, the reduction of the more expensive graded lists of the superior branch of the Education Department as at present manned, must of necessity be gradually carried out Of late years native agency has been utilized to a considerable extent for the purposes of inspection, and the proposals to further substitute it for officers recruited in England for the graded list of the department are now under the consideration of the Government of India In regard to the question of substituting local agency for European professors and principals of central colleges, a different set of considerations arises, and the Governor General in Council does not feel assured that the possibility of dispensing with European professors and principals of such colleges of the different presidencies and provinces is at present a question for practical discussion On the question of the recruitment of such professors for a short term of years, instead of recruiting them as at present for a long period of pensionable service, his Excellency in Council will await the further views of the local Governments, but, so far as he can at present see, he is inclined to the view that it will be advisable to recommend to the Secretary of State that this system of temporary appointment should be, at all events, tried to a moderate extent

The next subject dealt with is the question of school teachers The Government of India trusts that all local Governments will give special attention to the question The Government has already suggested the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers and the employment as teachers only of those who have given satisfaction during the training the transfer of primary and secondary schools to local and municipal boards is recommended, and it is hoped local taxation for these schools will, to a large extent, be made to relieve the general taxpayer

As regards technical education, the resolution remarks —It would seem necessary to begin with industries which are in some degree centralized, which are growing into importance with the new growth of trade and manufactures, and which are capable of improvement by application of scientific principles to materials and processes At the centre of such industries a technical school will be useful To great railway workshops and factories may with undoubtedly great advantage, be attached schools of drawing and design and of practical instruction in scientific principles of handicrafts there carried on, and probably in large stations and municipal towns there will be a demand which will repay those who acquire in local industrial schools superior skill The subject is of such extreme importance, and the insignificance of what has been attempted in India is so conspicuous that the Governor General in Council is deeply impressed with the necessity for action in whatever way may be practicable and sound Some local Governments have, indeed, recently taken practical measures to promote technical education, and these measures have been viewed with much satisfaction by the Government of India, but as it is desirable that steps best calculated to promote technical education should form a subject of continuous enquiry and discussion the Governor-General in Council suggests that local Governments and Administrations should on a convenient but early opportunity take action in two ways Impressed with the existing want of information at hand as to the extent, character, and circumstances of important local industries in every province of India, his Excellency in Council would, in the first place, suggest that in each province an industrial survey should be completed In the second place he would recommend that, with a view to turning the knowledge acquired by such survey to the best account in the light of abundant information contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, each Governor and administration should form a committee of educational experts and professional men, who should make suggestions from time to time for auxiliary supply of appropriate means of technical education and for such modifications of a State system of public instruction as may and may encourage industries and industrial employment up to the full measure of such requirement at each provincial centre as may be found to exist, and, when the circumstances are opportune, for the establishment of a technical and institute for encouragement of provincial schools of art and design and for larger co operation of the University in the promotion of the object in view The subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges is regarded by the Government General in Council as one of the most important questions connected with education in India At the present day the provincial views of the Government of India on the subject are expressed in a letter from the Home Department, dated 31st December 1887 —The replies of local Governments and administrations have not yet been received, and it is, therefore, premature to make any final cast of what the final order of the Government of India will be, but the points on which the existing system needs improvement and change may be inferred from the suggestions which his Excellency in Council then made for the consideration of local Governments Finally, attention is called to the proposal made by the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text book based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion, such as may be taught in all Government and non Government colleges The Government of India and the Secretary of State entertained doubts as to the wisdom of this recommendation at the time when the proposals of the Commission were under consideration, but circumstances have since occurred which have suggested to both authorities the desirability of making an attempt Communications have been made to local Governments with a view to ascertain their opinions as to the best way of preparing such a text book —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The *Standard* —The College department of the Madras Christian College re-opened on Thursday, when the number of students present was not so large as it usually used to be At 1 o'clock all the students of the College department assembled in the Hall, when the Rev Charles Cooper, M A, said that he had received three letters from Dr Miller, addressed to the students, and these he read out to them The following is the first of these letters —

MY DEAR BOYS,—I am grieved and disappointed by the news which has come to me about you Probably I may write to you again when I understand what has really taken place But I feel the thing so much that I cannot help sending you a few lines *at once* The Correspondent of the *Times* at Calcutta telegraphed last week that you broke out into a rebellion that you held meetings in defiance of the College authorities, and passed resolutions to rat midale them, that some 400 of you refused to attend your classes, and that, though you submitted to authority at last, you did not do so till you had hustled and insulted the Professors Such is the story that is being spread far and wide in all the newspapers Now, I do not believe by any means the *whole* of this story The Calcutta Correspondent would not intentionally calumniate you, but it is clear to me that his information reached him from the men about Madras who usually revile the College and who misrepresent and oppose the aspirations of the educated natives I have little credence in news which had such an origin I do not believe that four hundred of your or that more than a very few—if any at all—ever wished to defy or insult the Professors Even if any of you did so, I am certain that those who did so have, long before now, become ashamed of themselves and sorry for their conduct I have known you too long and well to believe the whole of what is said of you But there must be some foundation for the story It cannot have been raised even by those who dislike you and dislike the College, if you had not got excited, and if many of you had not lost command of yourselves and behaved in a way that it galls me to think of I know that you would not have gone wrong if some interested persons outside had not tried to stir you up and I am tolerably certain that few of those whom I know have willingly taken part in the disturbance But I am disappointed beyond measure that any influences whatever should have so easily led you astray I thought you had more good feeling and manliness and sense of duty than it seems you have I feel just now as if much of my affection for you was misplaced, and much of my good opinion of you a mistake Is it so? It will need steady attention to duty and steady resistance to evil influences if you are to regain the good opinion I have hitherto had of you I do not know what pretext has been made use of to excite you The correspondent of the *Times* ascribes your conduct to a spirit of habitual disloyalty to all authority, and writes as if your recent behaviour was only a sample of what is universal among the young men of India at present Of course, this is absurd I am forced to believe that you have behaved badly, but both you and I know perfectly that in secondary of this description is perfectly unprecedented in our College, and that no students any where are more orderly or obedient or affectionate than you have always been till now Therefore I am sure there must have been some special thing which, in your excitement, you regarded as a sufficient reason for your conduct though I do not know what it is Now, until I know much more than the telegram tells I can not discuss the matter fully But I wish to remind you that nothing whatever can justify the way in which you are said to have acted You know that at College you are under authority, and that while you are there the time for governing yourselves has not come The authority rests with those who are training you I do not think that our authority has ever been used in an oppressive or unkind or incons derate manner But even if I or others have gone wrong in our way of using authority, it is not you, while you are students, that are to set us right If there lies anything in the character or arrangements of the College that offends you, those who deliberately think so are most welcome to leave it in a proper way and at a proper time I shall be delighted to have such students go to a place of education that suits them better None of you ever heard me express that jealousy of other institutions and most of you are aware that, in my opinion, our College would be better and more useful if it had much fewer students than have been in it for many years But so long as you are in it you must obey I want you to be fit to govern yourselves and to guide your countrymen, and to do the great work for which you will have an opportunity when you go out into the world. But you never will, and never can, be fit for this if you had not begun by learning strict and complete and hearty obedience. I have taught you this both in words and practically, and I am deeply grieved that you, or many of you, have forgotten my teaching so very soon And however much the present story is exaggerated, and however largely the chief part in this disturbance been taken by new boys who were not trained by me, it is plain that you have forgotten it It is painful to me that you should be held up throughout the British Empire as examples of disobedient, rude and disorderly students It is a kind of misfortune for which I was not prepared, and which I am sure most of you lament now that you have been the means of bringing on me. But what people say is a thing of only secondary importance I don't care very much for what people say. The worst thing is when the evil that they say is true And to some extent it certainly is true in this case I will not judge *how* far you went wrong until I know more than I do about the matter But that you went wrong to a lamentable and shameful extent appears to be certain It is the fact of your going wrong, not the face of people talking about it, that pains me so very deeply I wish it to pain you also I hope it will pain you much, and pain you more, the more you think about it The past cannot be recalled, but if the past grieves you as much as it grieves me just now the past can be remedied

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The last paragraph has been omitted as being personal Mr Cooper next read the other two letters The 2nd letter which was addressed to them from London, on the 11th June, contains the deep sorrow that he felt on learning that some four hundred of his students had so rudely misbehaved and set at defiance the authority of their Professors whom they shamefully insulted, but he consoled himself with hoping that the whole disturbance had originated from new boys who had not been under his training for any length of time, and who, consequently, possessing no idea of what discipline was, thought themselves competent to govern their own movements when they ought to have wisely left themselves to be governed by their more experienced advisers He also thought that some encouragement must have been given, and great hopes of success in the so-called national movement held out to them by some of their own deluded countrymen who professed to be their best friends, but who had no more intention of being in any way really serviceable to them in any good cause than to be instrumental in encouraging this rebellion merely to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the excitement that generally accompanied such movements The third note, dated 20th June, addressed to them from Dublin, breaks out the true and heartfelt sorrow of a father for the faults and misdoings of his children, and the true forgiveness that is always accorded to them for the same He asks those of his students who have erred—of whom there were not a few—judging from their downcast eyes and pale faces—to repent for their own shameful conduct which, not only has brought upon them and their old *alma mater* a lasting disgrace but also has given a handle for those who proclaim that enlightened natives cannot be trusted with power or who cry against the system of higher education, the greatest blessing enjoyed by the natives He concluded, this letter by disturbing to them their own position, and warning them against their so-called friends who, like pedestrians, or passers-by would do well to leave the management or restive horses to the coachman instead of necessarily trying to get possession of the reins from the hands of the coachman who would better manage the horses and safely drive the coach without injury to themselves or the horses or the passengers. Mr Cooper informed those who had been fined Rs 1 as Rs 3 that he had been authorised by the Syndicate of the College to remit those fines The fine of Rs 10 was insisted upon, as many paid the fines

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THE

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at their Office premises, on Friday the 27th July, 1888, at 7-30 A M

I—Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of June 1888.

II—Proposal to carry the Kasivara's Temple lane in a straight line to meet Sultanpete street to avoid the present dangerous curves

III—Proposal to introduce the provisions of the Bengal Act III of 1886 to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food or drink

IV—Disposal of tenders for the contract of coconut produce in the City of Bangalore for a period of 3 years

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITION

I—Memo No 2737 248, dated 19th July 1888 from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, forwarding copies of correspondence relating to Gridlestone Ward for incurable paupers

A SHUMIASSAMMY, B B,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

BANGALORE, 23rd July 1888

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 24th July—The Emperors of Germany and Russia to day witnessed a grand review of 10,000 troops at Krasno Selo.

Bombay, 22nd July—Mr Inverarity and Mr Jardine have been retained for the defence of Mr Crawford

The Advocate General has been summoned to Poona in connection with the case of Mr. Crawford At present the intention of Government is to appoint a Commission to deal with the charges, under Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code

The *Bombay Gazette* states that legal proceedings will probably be taken in the *Bombay High Court*, after the issue of the report of the Parliamentary Committee Enquiry into the Deccan Mining scandal The Advocate General Mr Inverarity, and Mr Branson have been retained for Abdul Haq Mr Jardine, it is expected, will lead for the Nizam

Simla, 22nd July—A Bill will be shortly introduced for the repeal of the C D Act in India

Wady Halfa, 23rd July—Three boat-loads of villagers escaping from dervishes sank, and 150 persons have been drowned

St Petersburg, 24th July—The Emperor William has started for Stockholm

Allahabad, 25th July—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the observations made in Thursday's *Pioneer* regarding the Deccan Scandals, says that the extreme dissatisfaction there expressed at the narrowing of the investigation is not unnatural A correspondent assured the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Nizam's Counsel had received imperative instructions to prevent the mention of the name of any English official, which the *Pall Mall Gazette* regards as suspicious

The Report of the Committee is awaited with feverish impatience in the India Office which fears animadversions on Sir John Strachey's extraordinary evidence

Simla, 27th July—Sir Charles Aitchison asked leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Indian C D Act of 1868, and the subsidiary Acts. A short history shows that the Act has never fulfilled its expectation, and its operation has been suspended in British India, consequently it should be removed from the Statute Book

A telegram to the *Pioneer* states that Mr Robertson, M P, has drafted a report condemning the concessionaires of the Deccan Mining Company. Sir Henry James and Mr Bristowe, M P, have approved of it, but Messrs. Labouchere, M P Slagg, M P, Maclaggan, M P, and Sir Richard Temple M P, dissent from preparing a separate report censuring high officials at the India Office The Committee meets on Monday

London 27th July—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W H Smith announced that the Government hope to adjourn Parliament about the 11th August, and to assemble in the beginning of November

At Lord Northbrook's house Lord Cross, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, and many Indians were present Mr Dada bhai Naoroji presented an address to Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy Designate of India His Lordship replying, dwelt on the wonderful progress of the industries and education of India, which were all tending to make British supremacy dependent less upon force than upon the good will of the people He eulogised the readiness of the independent Princes to defend the empire In *conclusion he said it was necessary to* govern India in accordance with the spirit of the age, and nothing could facilitate the British rule more than the assurance of the cordial co operation of the natives

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

It appears as if the Government was determined not to do what the people required For years past they have requested that Native Volunteer Corps should be established, thousands have offered themselves as *recruits for this service, but the rulers have* turned a deaf ear They have at different times given lame explanations but always very lame There is no reason why these corps should not be established, but there are many why they should Itappears to us that it is downright obstinacy which prevents the Government from doing its duty It cannot be said that the people are disloyal and cannot be trusted Recent events have proved just the opposite, and this spirit of *loyalty ought to be encouraged in every* way. What could show this more plainly than the demonstrations that took place last year at the celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria From one end of the country to the other there was a spontaneous outburst of affection towards the sovereign, and of loyal obedience to whom the Government of which she is the head. *Then, we ask, why should not the* people be so loyal in a way which they *have so much at heart? We can see no* reason worth mentioning to be given on the opposite side If there was any doubt about the loyalty of the people, then might the authorities hesitate to put arms in their hands, but at the present time there is not so much as the shadow of a doubt

It is the opinion of many that there is hard work before the Government of India *The Russians are every day coming nearer* and nearer to the borders of this land, and *it may not be many years before they* determine to measure swords with the soldiers of India. We cannot well see how the struggle can be avoided Circumstances may postpone it for a time, but those who have thought the most on the subject are of opinion that it must come sooner or later The Russians before they are allowed to invade this land, and they are just the people to endeavour to work out their destiny A railway is being constructed across Central Asia which may in a short time touch the borders of Afghanistan, and when it touches them there will be trouble Would it not then be wise on the part of the rulers to conciliate the people of this land, to train them to assist in the hour of need, and to make them feel that they are treated Then, when the struggle came there would be hundreds of thousands to come forward and render the assistance required The invaders would meet a united people, a people determined to drive their back and to live under the rule placed over them. The Russian troops are numerous and brave, they are of opinion that India is a land teeming with riches, and that if they can only come here they will become wealthy at once. This idea is ingrained in the minds of the people of Russia, and it will make them fight all the more desperately should they come here It will require all the help the Government can obtain to drive them back, and *therefore it is highly* essential that the Government should organize the corps we have recommended, so that, when the time comes, they may be ready to fight against their enemies and those of the Government In the next place the establishment of such corps as we have recommended would tend to pull down the amount of the military expenditure which now is so great. If there were regiments of well drilled volunteers the purse of the *country could be maintained without so* many soldiers being kept up as is the case now This is a great consideration, for the finances of the country are not in the condition they ought to be, and consequently every thing legitimate ought to be done in order to relieve them, and what can be more legitimate than the establishment of such corps as we have recommended Of course it *will be necessary to guard against the establishment of bad characters*, and such corps in that have the option of refusing a candidate who wished to enter the corps if the members thought he would be a discredit to it. This difficulty, we fancy, could easily be got over, and there need not much be said about it. This is one of the reasons given by the Government for not allowing the proposed scheme to be carried into effect, and we consider the arguments made use of as very weak

If our readers wish to know something more on the subject we can refer them to the speeches made at the last National Congress held in Madras in December 1887 There was a proposition to the effect that volunteer corps should be established, and volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country should be encouraged The gentleman who proposed the proposition made the following very just remarks on the subject to which, it will be seen, all present heartily agreed The following is a portion of the speech delivered—*"It appears to be absolutely essential, and we* only hope, equally for our own and their sakes, that the English may not some day regret that she has refused, while there was yet time, and we could have been trained into a serviceable ally, these prayers which we have so repeatedly put up in regard to this matter The Russians have armed their foes of yesterday to fight against their own behalf to day, and the result shows that they have been justified in their action Have we been less loyal to the British than the Cossacks to the Russians whom they fought with only yesterday? They be who say that our loyalty cannot be depended upon in the hour of danger It is the highest duty of people that the fighting race of India will be required to have a voice in the settlement of that dispute that is so and favourably for our empire, and, therefore it is absolutely necessary now, while there may be *yet time, to train and educate them, so that* they may be able to bear their share, the lion's share, in the defence of that portion of the empire which is their home and inheritance I should have thought that no objection could reasonably be urged against this proposition as we did both last year and this, but the Viceroy has expressed himself, it is said, unable on account of race feelings that are illegal to exist between the various races in India, to *grant our prayer to be enrolled as volunteers* He expressed that opinion, it appears, to some delegates from Madras, after this Resolution was passed last year It appears to me that if he did so, as my friend here assures me he did, he did so without carefully reading over the Resolution I understand from a speaker yesterday, that a journalist may review magazine without reading them, *and that hostile* critics often criticise without knowing *what they are criticising* But man in the Viceroy's position, I take it, would surely have read over the Resolution properly, before he delivered himself of such an opinion Now, gentlemen, under our proposals it is in the Viceroy's power to make rules, such that only those gentlemen, whom he may consider unquestionably loyal, who, he is convinced, may be entirely relied upon, should be admitted as volunteers, as soldiers who, in the hour of *danger, would stand by side the British*"

These words are true, and should be taken to heart by the Government Let it trust the people of India and they will support it in the time of danger

Occasional Notes

The subscriptions towards the proposed Zoological Garden for Bombay now amount to Rs 41,000

Up to the end of the first week in the current month over 6,000 persons in the Punjab were seized with cholera, with over 3,000 deaths.

Lord Lansdowne leaves England for India on the 8th November, and will take over office from Lord Dufferin at Calcutta on the 1st or 3rd December

It is understood that, under the will of her husband, the Dowager Empress Victoria of Germany receives a sum of £600,000, irrespective of household property

The *Daily News* states that Sir Henry James has drafted the Report of the Deccan Mining Committee The report will be presented before the end of this month

Lord William Beresford has taken home one of the magnificent silver gilt and enamel jewel boxes which were captured at Mandalay, and once belonged to Queen Soopayalat, King Theebaw's favourite wife, as a present for the Princess of Wales

FONTAINE, the great American wire-walker, who has just made his first appearance in England performs the unprecedented feat of walking upon the wire on stilts, and travelling along it on roller skates without the aid of a balancing pole using only a Japanese umbrella

The *British Medical Journal* records an extraordinary case of sextuplets, a woman living in Castignola, in Switzerland, having given birth to six children at a birth This remarkable instance is unprecedented in the annals of medical science All the children—four boys and two girls—were born alive, and were well formed, they however, died shortly after their birth

The Madras Fine Arts Society intends to hold, about the 15th January next, an exhibition of pictures and other works of art and Special Industries Twenty eight prizes will be offered. If funds admit, additional prizes will be added for such miscellaneous objects as may be considered worthy of reward Captain Charles Sampson (of the Body Guard) is the Honorary Secretary of the Society

The trial of Hanumantrao Jagirdar, in connection with the arrest of Mr Crawford who is still in police custody, has been fixed to come on before Mr Vidal, District Magistrate of Poona, on Tuesday, the 31st instant The trial of Mr Arthur Crawford is fixed to take place before the same Magistrate on Wednesday the 1st proximo Mr Inverarity and Mr Jardine have been retained for the defence of Mr Arthur Crawford

MR ROBERT WALLACE, M P for Edinburgh East, for some time Editor of the *Scotsman*, made a Doctor of Divinity, gave notice in the House of Commons on the 9th instant of his intention to move that all new dignities in titles of honour granted by the Crown should henceforth cease to be hereditary, and that no new dignity or title of honour be granted until the proposal to grant the same, and the reasons for the grant shall have been submitted to and approved by the House

It is said that so much interest has been excited in England about the National Congress that a number of members of Parliament intend being present at the Congress to be held in Allahabad in December to express their sympathy with the effort of their Indian fellow subjects and to acquaint themselves with Indian grievances Mr W S Caine, the Radical Unionist M P for Barrow, who was in India last cold season, is coming He has more than once declared that, in his opinion, the aims of the Congress and the desires of the people generally are "admirably moderate"

Local and Provincial.

A LECTURE—The Rev T B. Slater will shortly delivery a lecture for the benefit of the Lake ry Union

A HOLIDAY—Saturday being the last Saturday of the month all the public offices were closed, both in the Pettah and the Civil and Military Station

THE PARADE—The Parade on Friday morning was a complete success All the troops in garrison together with the Maharajah's Silladar Horse, were on the ground, and what the sight then exercise in first rate style. The March past was very good

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO BANGALORE.—There are several distinguished Native visitors in Bangalore at the present time One is the Jagirdar of Arnee who has now been here some days. He is putting up in the Lutheran Mission House near the Railway Station The Raja of Padukotah is also here and will remain for a short time

THE WEATHER—Their has been a nice change in the weather during the week On Tuesday there was a good downpour and again on Wednesday, while there have been slight showers every day

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT—As already announced the Governor of Madras arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday last, and since then he has been going about the place and being entertained On Wednesday at twelve o'clock he had a levee at which many gentlemen, both Europeans and Natives, were present At one he paid a visit to the Maharajah, which was returned at two the same day In the evening he was present at a Ball at the Cubbon Rooms given by the Artillery officers of the Station On Thursday he examined the different tanks around the Station in connection with the water supply scheme, and in the evening he was present at a performance at the Cubbon Rooms On Friday morning there was a grand parade of all the troops in garrison in his honour In the evening he was present at the Ball given by the Ma

height at the Palace and which is always considered the Ball of the season On Saturday he went to the Races, and on Sunday he was present in church He leaves for Kolar on Tuesday and then for Ootacamund on the first of next month

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILIZING AGENCY

No VI

By S Suryanarayan Rao, B A

In India there are a good number of temples, whose architectural skill and design far surpass the present buildings of that stamp That the ancient Hindus were wonderfully advanced in the art of building is beyond dispute, but there are many temple like buildings both in India and Ceylon, whose ages cannot with any certainty be ascertained, neither can we easily guess the purposes for which the human skill raised these monuments of its greatness Like the Pyramids of Egypt, some of these puzzle the antiquarians as well as the religious, and teach the heralds of *modern civilization, to* blow carefully their trumpets of fame History seems to mark distinctly two periods of supremacy, one for the Buddhists, and the other for Hindus The latter belong to the *Buddhist faith and must have* at one time been very powerful in the land These rock cut temples of India have long engaged the careful attention of the wisest heads in Europe In the Western as well as Eastern India, these temples may be seen in great variety of forms Some are natural caverns slightly, if at all, improved by art for monastic purposes, having a number of cells for the abode of priests, and a deep recess for the Statue of Buddha with his numerous attendants The caves are thus fitted both for the habitation of the devout priests and for the worship of the people in general Some of these cave temples are called Chaityas caves The *cave temples of Kanheri in the island of* Salsette, are of Buddhist origin, one of them is very beautiful and majestic, and presents a grand view to the spectator We enter through a lofty portico on each side of which we see a colossal Statue of Buddha with the hands raised as if to pronounce a benediction

Inside the apartment is 90 by 40 ft The length of the whole temple, with the portico adding to it is 140 ft The temple is surrounded on every side excepting that of the entrance, by a colonnade of octagonal pillars beautifully carved There are many temples of this description in the hills of the island of Salsette but of a humbler description, square and flat roofed Many thousands of persons can take shelter in do these various temples Now in the last quarter of the nineteenth century when civilization is taking such rapid strides in the different countries of the world, the glory of these temples is hidden the almost impassible jungles of an island where the human foot step is hardly heard, except when the curiosity of a daring traveller leads him to pay a hasty visit to the animal habitations of these gentle people, whose very name has passed away *to the regions of the unknown eternity* The cave of Kanheri midway between Bombay and Poona is undoubtedly the largest and finest Chaitya cave in India The nave is separated from the aisles by fifteen columns on each side, of very good design and workmanship The approach to the temples is under a noble arch of grand design, and inside the portico are three colossal figures of elephants The internal screen is richly covered with beautiful male and female figures In its dimensions and details this cave temple is much nobler and more elaborate than the temple at Kanheri The capitals of the columns are very singular and extremely beautiful Each consists of a large cup, like a bell, handsomely carved, and surmounted by *two elephants*, their trunks entwined and each carrying two beautiful male and female figures

The interior is clean and in good order, a fact attributed by the Natives to the frequent visits paid by *souls of the dead* gods who take a peculiar pleasure in nocturnal affairs, and who consequently are supposed to cast a mysterious charm and round the place preventing thereby the *ravages worked by the merciless hand of* time The cave temples at Ellora and Elephanta are the finest specimens of Brahmanical structure These have no cells, and the walls are frequently covered with sculptures *Some may also be seen at* Mahabalipur near Madras Ellora is a deserted town in Hyderabad a few miles from Aurangabad About a mile from the town is a horseshoe shaped hill from the inner slope of which *men excavated these* extensive and splendid temples These caverns are sculptured over an extent of 1½ mile in length, and may be regarded as a Hindu pantheon, since almost all popular deities have got their shrines here They are all adorned with colossal statues, marble sculptures, and various bas reliefs. The most wonderful and the most striking of these monuments is the Kailasa or *the Heavenly paradise, dedicated to Siva*, and designed to represent faithfully the grand court of that mighty deity, where he receives such of his worshippers who having escaped metempsychosis, come to *him after death to enjoy eternal happiness* This temple does not like other temples extend subterraneously but rises to a lofty height in a vast excavation It comprises a grand portico, a chapel, and a splendid *pagoda Two pillars are sustained by lofty* pillars and linked by curious sculptures Two obelisks sixty feet in height and two gigantic elephants surround and support the chapel, which is likewise adorned on covers *by sculptures* The grand pagoda rises from the centre of the whole structure to the lofty height of one hundred feet, and is surrounded externally by mythological figures representing lions, tigers, *elephants and all kinds of fantastic and* fabulous animals and birds Inside, there are forty two colossal figures, representing various Hindu deities each one of which forms the centre of a smaller group These splendid monuments are of unknown antiquity, and seem to have been raised by Brahmins as well as Buddists Brahmanical influence seems to have been the older of the two, as we have pillars and the *great* apes mentioning very often their spiritual greatness The Rishis were all born Brahmins or were those who raised themselves to that position by superior merit and severe penance Viswamitra one of the best Rishis to whom was supposed to have gone to the extent of creating another world, was a Brahmin, and in recent historical records we have the illustrious Deccan architect or the great architect of the Southern India Numerous temples now extant are ascribed to his genius, and he was a Brahmin of great mathematical and literary attainments

Letters to the Editor

TRAVELLING AS A CIVILISING AGENCY

Sir,—Mr Suryanarayan Rao, B A, one of our rising men, has been contributing for the edification of your numerous readers, a series of articles on the subject of "Travelling." *The idea of an attempt to en* lighten the public is no doubt very laudable and every credit is therefore due to Mr Suryanarayan Rao, for the prompt way in which he has imposed upon himself this responsible task The description of the Hymalayas and the Ganges is sure to fire the student lust as of a few young men to become tenderly exiles from home and friends, and much benefit may also result to the public at large

It is however, a matter for regret that Mr Suryanarayan Rao, does not seem to have bestowed that amount of thought on the subject as to entitle him to fair and respectful praise on the part of his readers, much less to force himself to the public notice by *shining in print in his own* way It may perhaps be his intention to be simple and homely, but unfortunately these traits, when devoid of neatness and correctness and wanting in attention to good grammar, will not commend any appeal, not to speak of admiration for the writer To some extent at least these faults are excusable in an extempore delivery, but committing his thoughts to paper as he does, having ample opportunities for revision, it is surprising that our friend should so far forget himself as to think *that he can write as he likes* It is not however my purpose to analyse the articles in question and much less to preach a sermon on them Suffice it to say that the errors are so transparent that he cannot be unmindful of them, critic as he is, and learned as he is In the interests of the writer himself, it is sincerely hoped that Mr Suryanarayan Rao will think before he writes and ponder before he rushes to the print hereafter

It would be unbecoming in me if I do not make a passing remark on your conduct as a journalist, and I mean no offence to you by so doing The *Karnataka Prakasika* is always known to be scrupulously correct in its leaders and strict in the matter of admitting contributions into its columns The extracts published in it are always the best and well selected ones In these circumstances it is a matter of surprise that you should have given such prominent insertion to articles which only merits a third place in the paper It is still more surprising that you did not deem it proper to at least give a hint to the writer if you did not like to put your own pen to it. These lines come from anywhere of both of you

A well Wisher

Mysore 25—7—88

General Summary

Departure of the Minister —Last Saturday the Hyderabad Railway Station presented quite a gala appearance on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Minister Sir Asman Jah Bahadur and his suite for Simla on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy The hour fixed for the departure of the Special train which was to convey the distinguished party was 1 m, but long before this which time, an immense crowd began to assemble from all quarters, and so great was the number of carriages that brought their distinguished occupants to the place, that the extensive compound attached to the Railway Station was found insufficient to afford them a standing accommodation A company of H H's 2nd Lancers, in command of a native officer with its band, was drawn up at the station and presented arms as the Resident and Minister arrived The party that formed His Excellency the Minister's suite consisted of Mr Tardoup Jinshedji, Private Secretary, Mr. Farmwall, Dr Evans, Colonel Lathbow, and Major Thompson The Special train which consisted of First Class Saloons and Waggons was worked under the immediate charge of Mr Pendlebury the Deputy Agent and Mr the Manager of the Railway Company, and two guards —R

Alleged Embezzlement —C Arunagiri Chetty, the head cashier of Messrs P Orr and Sons, jewellery merchants and large land holders, has been arrested on a warrant issued by the Commissioner of police and lodged on in the Penitentiary on a charge of, from time to time embezzling and misappropriating to his own use large sums of money belonging to his employers The cashier, it appears, recently obtained a few days' leave and proceeded to Pondicherry During his absence his deputy looked over the accounts when the defalcations were discovered The Deputy lost no time in bringing the circumstance to the notice of his employers who at once deputed one of their staff, a Mr Cambridge to examine the accounts, when a debit of upwards of Rs 7,000 was discovered The accused was arrested at the South Indian Railway Station Egmore, on his return from Pondicherry Accused has been in the service of this firm for the past eighteen years The firm holds a deposit of Rs of Rs 2,000 The accused was placed before Colonel Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Egmore Police Court on Saturday last and charged with forgery, cheating, and criminal breach of trust by a servant Mr I W Emery, one of the partners of the firm, prosecuted Accused pleaded guilty, but was committed to stand his trial at the ensuing High Court Sessions.

High Courts in India —The Secretary of State for India, Viscount Cross, has introduced a Bill for consolidating and also for extending the jurisdiction of High Courts of Judicature in India The Bill empowers the Queen to establish by lettres patent a High Court of Judicature for any portion of the territories within Her Majesty's dominions in India not included *within the limits of the local jurisdiction* of another High Court A new High Court would consist of a Chief Justice and such number of other Judges as the Queen may think fit to appoint, with the same qualifications as are required in persons to *be appointed to the High Courts of Bengal* Madras, and Bombay Authority is also given to the Queen to enlarge and extend, by Order in Council, the limits of the territorial or personal jurisdiction of any High Court of Judicature for the time being established in India, so as to include therein any part of the territories within Her Majesty's dominions in India not included within the limits of the jurisdiction of another High Court Power is also conferred on such local authority as the Governor General of India in Council may at any time nominate for the purpose to direct at what places within the local jurisdiction a High Court or any of its Judges shall sit for the purpose of hearing such cases as, being within the Court's jurisdiction, the local authority may direct It is expressly declared that nothing in the Bill is to interfere with the powers of the Governor General of India in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations —*Home News*

Extracts.

THE RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION

The Times of India —Not many years have elapsed since Lord Ripon appointed an Education Commission which after roaming over the length and breadth of India and taking the evidence of experts, produced a pondrous report on education The report contains many valuable suggestions and an ordinary person would naturally suppose that, having *gone to the expense of a Commission*, the best thing to do would be to make an attempt to carry out some of their suggestions Instead of this, the Government of India appoints an officer on special duty to write another report on education in India There is no reason to suppose that Sir Alfred Croft is better able to deal with the subject than the Commission *which numbered among its members* experts from each Presidency However, the report has given the Government of India an opportunity to write a Resolution on education which reads as if it were written by a professor, who had the narrowest views of one of the most difficult and important topics of the day A Resolution like the one just issued *makes men who had some knowledge of* the subject, despair of their ever being found in India a sound and comprehensive scheme of national education The Government in glowing sentences informs the world that having pioneered the way, "it recognizes its responsibilities to do for the people what the people can and ought to do for themselves" This is a platitude *worthy of the master* author of Proverbial Philosophy However the question at issue is, whether people at present capable of taking the responsibility of the education of the State in their own hands The Education Commission after a mature deliberation came to the conclusion that there was no body in India capable supplying its place if *Government retired* from the field of education The Government of India however, now announces in plain language that "it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction," and in pursuance of this policy, only are the Government schools and colleges to be diminished in number, but there is to "a contraction in the number, of the pupils educated in institutions still maintained by Government, more especially high schools and colleges" Lord Dufferin and his Council suppose, are prepared to meet the discontent *which will be created by this policy* throughout the Empire It is open to argument whether we were not pre natures in bestowing the gift of higher education upon the people of the land, but, having bestowed it, it is too late to take it back The people learnt the social and political value of higher education, and they will demand it for their children *They know European science* English letters is not to be imparted in their own institutions, and they are loth to see their child go to proselyting institutions,

for these reasons they are desirous that Government schools and colleges should be organised

THE NEW MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN

His Highness Veera Kerala Varmah, K C I E, who recently succeeded to the throne of Cochin on the death of his brother, was born on the 30th of August 1846, and is therefore in the 42nd year of his age He is above the middle height, handsome and dignified in appearance, rather plump in figure with a benignant but graceful and cheerful face, a bright smile, rounded cheeks, and rather small but intelligent eyes His body is slightly bent inside, and his gait not very steady In mental accomplishments, His Highness is far above the average Indian Prince He began at a very early period, his English and Sanskrit studies, the former under the late Robert White and the latter under the celebrated scholar, the late Govindon Nampiar, and although he has not attained the elegant English scholarship of the late Maharajah of Travancore or the profound Sanskrit scholarship of the present Elu Rajah of Cochin, His Highness can yet boast of considerable attainments in both these languages He has also spent some years in the study of Native medicine, and has been practising it for some time to the great advantage and delight of the indigent classes in and around Tripunithurah His Highness is no lover of sports, either indoor or outdoor, and although he was once a dashing rider, he gave up that practice some years ago

His Highness's daily habits are exemplary He is fairly industrious, and very regular and methodical—qualities, which are looked upon as unpriznely by Oriental potentates Generous and tender-hearted even to a fault, he is moved by nothing so much as by the sight of misery He is by far the most open-handed member of the Royal family, and many are the accounts of his munificent charities He is deeply religious and even superstitious and his private morals are so pure that even calumny itself has not dared to throw any imputations upon them His tender, pious adoration of his aged mother, his strong, though unrequited, affection for his late brother, and his consideration for the other members of the family are qualities over which we delight to pause

His Highness has blotted out of his mind, for all practical purposes at least the sympathies and antipathies the likes and dislikes which he may have harboured when he was the Heir Apparent to the throne He has consented to retain all the officers and servants of the late Maharajah in their respective places Those who were looking forward to some great changes taking place in the personnel of the administration will be sorely disappointed, but all right minded persons will be disposed to think that the course which His Highness is pursuing is the best and wisest under existing circumstances The Maharajah's zeal and earnestness in the cause of good Government are already communicating themselves to all grades of officers in the State, and a wholesome, but hitherto unknown, fear pervades the whole official atmosphere This is as it ought to be A novel and, at the same time, a very promising feature of the present reign is the fact that His Highness means to take the Elu Rajah into his confidence It is notorious that both in Cochin and in Travancore the Maharajah and the Elu Rajah were never on terms of cordiality and confidence His Highness deserves the highest praise for having broken through such an unnatural custom This departure is advantageous in two ways While the Maharajah will receive natural help from the co operation of this able Heir Apparent, the latter will acquire administrative experience which will stand in good stead when he succeeds the throne

On the whole we are inclined to think that a better beginning could not have been made A good many addresses of congratulation from different quarters will be given to His Highness on and after the day of his installation which is to come off on Monday next We anxiously await His Highness' replies to those addresses and his speech at the Durbar which will doubtless contain an exposition of his views of Government and of the policy which he proposes to pursue —*Western Star*

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO THE MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN

A largely attended public meeting was held, under the auspices of Cochin Reform Association, in the Ernaculam High School Hall in February last, at which it was resolved to present an address of congratulation to H H the Elu Raja—now Maharajah—of Cochin on his being made a K C I E But the presentation of the address had to be indefinitely postponed on account of the illness of the late lamented Maharajah His Highness was, however, pleased to receive it on Wednesday last in his Palace at Tripunithurah Mr Cruickshanks, who headed the deputation read the address, which runs as follows —

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS —We are deputed by the public of Cochin, in meeting assembled respectfully to offer your Highness their heartfelt and humble congratulations on the honor of the Knighthood of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire recently conferred on your Highness by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress We have have to observe that no one has more richly deserved such an honor than your Highness, and we who have always watched your Highness career with so much interest and pride cannot help thinking, that in honoring a Prince of your Highness's character and accomplishments, Her Majesty has done at least as great an honor to the Order of the Indian Empire as to yourself Your Highness' scholarly attainments both in English and in Sanskrit, Your anxious solicitude for the welfare of the people of this State, your noble and free giving disposition, your singularly amiable character and admirable domestic virtues have made your Highness an object of pride, respect, and affection to the loyal people of Cochin, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the announcement of this event was received throughout the State with profound feelings of joy and gratitude We need hardly say how much that joy and gratification have been enhanced by the fact that Your Highness is, to the best of our knowledge, the only Heir Apparent in all India who has received such a distinction In conclusion, we to beg give expression to our fervent prayers that your Highness may be spared to enjoy many years of happy life, of uninterrupted good health, of domestic felicity, and of increasing public usefulness

The address was presented in a silver cylindrical casket of excellent workmanship, made by Messrs I Orr and Sons of Madras His Highness replied as follows —

GENTLEMEN,—I have the most delightful task of offering you, the representatives of the Cochin Public, my best and most hearty thanks for the cordial address you have presented me to day Although I do not deserve so much praise as you have accorded me in your address, I can never too much appreciate the sincerity of the loyal feeling which has dictated it I most certainly concede with you in the fact that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress has highly honoured me in having bestowed the title on me, and I must confess that I do not agree with you in your opinion that an equally great honor has been done to the Order itself On the contrary, I say and that the recipient Her Majesty has chosen does not possess all the qualifications that entitle him to enjoy the distinction I have indeed, cause for great rejoicing to think with you that this honor conferred on me is more a glory to the State than to my person But that joy, it gives me most to observe, is very much marred by the sad consideration that I am most unfortunately deprived by the Almighty the happiness of having my revered and beloved brother spared longer so that I may enjoy the distinction as the Elu Rajah in this justly for so no time more your kind remarks Permit me to once more thank you for all your good wishes I should not omit also to tell you that the casket in which you have, in my opinion, unnecessarily taken the trouble to present me the address, shall be preserved by me in affectionate remembrance as a sincere token of your loyalty, respect, and devotion'

His Highness after this spoke a few words to some of the members of the deputation who then withdrew, highly gratified by the condescension and courtesy with which they were received —*Ibid*

THE RANA OF PORBUNDER

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —This Prince has been deposed, and a good deal of satisfaction was expressed by some Anglo Indian papers The facts are simple Mr Bowman, C S visited Porebunder on the 7th November 1885 and submitted a long report, and upon the strength of that *exparte* report the Prince was deposed Now is this the vaunted British love for fair play? Where is that true Englishman who will not condemn such an English and barbarous proceedings? To condemn a man unheard?

But let us first see how is the Rana spoken of by those who helped in his fall In the very Resolution, by which the Rana was deposed the Government admits that "the loyalty of the Rana has never been questioned and the Government in Council recognises the fact that he possesses qualities attractive in private life,' while Colonel Watson the late Political Agent of Kathiawar, who was intimately acquainted with the affairs of the province, says of him in a report to Government "The private character of the Rana is spotless, he is not addicted either to wine, or opium, or any intoxicating drug, and his general morality is irreproachable He is further healthy and strong of a good presence, and conducts himself all the affairs of his State' And the Hon'ble Mr Peile, Colonel Wolhouse, Colonel Watson, and Colonel Nutt have said that "the Rana is one of the most competent and intelligent Chiefs of Kathiawar"—"a Chief of sagacity and shrewdness enough to rule well,'—that "he has set an example to all the Chiefs by the uniform regularity by which he pays all subscriptions or sums lent by him to the Agency, that 'he is a man of good character and ever sees an unusual amount of personal supervision and careful to a fault, that 'liberal concessions have been made by him to the trade by the removal of custom dues on the imported stones so extensively used by the Government in the Public Works Department

So here we have a ruler loyal to the British Government, with a spotless private character and irreproachable morality, strong, and healthy, of good presence, sagacious shrewd, of business habits, careful to a fault & &, deprived on the one sided report of an official Those who long ever such deeds are to all only consternated

The Rana in his protest to the Government bitterly complains —

"Notwithstanding the high testimony to my public and private character, and without any imputation of criminal or political misconduct having been made against me and without my having had any opportunity of meeting, explaining, or denying the various reports (with one exception) which have been made against me to Your Excellency in Council, I find myself suddenly and summarily deposed and deprived of all my powers, my treasury attached, and a British officer appointed to administer my State'

Where is the true Briton who will not sympathise with the feelings of the Rana? Tyrants may laugh at what we say, but the God in Heaven will surely punish those who, being strong, use their strength in depriving the weak of their just rights

The Rana in his protest continues —

'It is at once impossible and unnecessary for me now to reply to those reports which are summarised in the Resolution under consideration, firstly, because I have received no copies of any of them, and secondly, because, as appears from the 25th para of the Resolution, the causes of complaint alleged against me by the various Political Agents prior to 1884 had by that time almost been removed, but there remained in the opinion of Government might further specific reforms necessary these were communicated to me by Government Resolution No 1903 dated 20 th April 1885 through Colonel West—the first intimation I had received that Government contemplated interference in the administration of my State unless reforms were effected'

Let us now see what are those eight specific charges The first specific charge was,—will the readers believe it? The Rana did not send his grandson to the Rajkumar College! This forms one of the eight charges which led to the deposition of the Rana! Does not this remind one of the fable of the wolf and the lamb? The Rana however is obliged to reply to even such a charge as this, and does it in the following language —

'My only reason for delaying to send my grandson to the Rajkumar College was, that I was not, and I am not, satisfied with the moral education imparted there, and was desirous that my grandson should not be exposed to the temptations attending life in that College until he had attained an age and training under my own personal superintendence and care that would make it more probable that he would be enabled to resist those temptations I could not suppose that Government would deny to the grandfather, whose private character has been described as spotless and his morality irreproachable, the exercise of the discretion as to the time when his grandson should be sent to the College, especially as the Government themselves suggested no time"

So the grand father was to be deposed as a felon, because he objected to send his grandson to a particular institution!

Let us refer to another of the eight charges And would you believe it, the other charge was that the Rana had not provided the town of Porebunder with a sufficient number of lamps!! And the poor Rana, in his agony, explains —

"So far as it has been within my power, I have carried out the wishes of Government in this respect Old lamps have been repaired where repairs were necessary, new lamps have been imported from Bombay, active measures have been adopted and are now in force, and effective operations for keeping the town clean under the care of a Municipal Committee, consisting chiefly of the merchants of the town There has been no epidemic for the last five years and the general health of the town is good

But it may be supposed that we have only selected the most ludicrous of the eight charges, brought against the Rana That is however not exactly the case Only the other charges which the Government brought against the Rana, were denied in toto by him For instance the third charge is, that the Rana did not assist the Police Superintendent, though he was asked by the Political Agent to do it The fourth charge is that he did not transfer the Magistrate of Barda to some post connected with the Judicial Department Well, has the political Agent any right to pass any such order? Is the disobedience of such orders, even if the Political had the right to give them, sufficiently grave offence to justify the deposition of the Prince? Is it possible that the Rana really ventured to defy the Political Agent for the sake of a Police Official? But let us see what the Rana says He says in his protest that, "Both the requests of Government were at once complied with and the facts communicated to the Political Agent by my letters dated the 27th May and 14th June 1885 respectively"

Here the Rana gives the lie direct, and we are bound to believe him, the onus being upon the Bowman to prove the contrary The Rana, after meeting every charge of the Government in this manner, then exclaims —

"Your Excellency in Council will thus see that every specific reform insisted on by Government has been completely carried out, and that it is incorrect to say that they have been more or less neglected!" If this fact I could have satisfied Your Excellency in Council before it had been furnished with a copy, or even with an information of the general contents of the report on which Your Excellency in Council has, without giving me any warning or opportunity of reply, been pleased to suggest my deposition'

What is the true Englishman who can withhold sympathy from the complaint of the Rana? The Rana was thus not only deposed upon an one sided report, but upon charges which had no foundation whatever!

The deposition was decided by Lord Reay and confirmed by Lord Dufferin When we find the names of two such liberal English statesmen associated with such proceedings, we find ourselves in a very awkward position Our only consolation lies in the belief that these deeds are committed from the office, without the knowledge of the noblemen mentioned above

The Bombay Government, in its Resolution, annexing the State of Porebunder states very moral and says "The burden of administration is already sufficiently heavy, and the British Government can desire to increase unnecessarily' Certainly, how glad would the British Government be if the natives had taken the burden of administration from its hands! But see how the indolent and selfish natives take no advantage of the philanthropic tendencies of the Government!

There is, in this case, however, one incident which can not fail to attract attention The Rana was not only deposed, but dispossessed of the 31½ lacs of rupees which he had in his treasury We have not been able to ascertain whether the money has been lent to Government or not Malicious people may be disposed to say that it was not the eight charges, but the thirty one and half lacs, which was the cause of the deposition of the Rana But surely such insinuations are outrageous.

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Part II is devoted to the consideration of the fundamental symbols contained in the great religions of the world, particularly the Christian, the Hebrew, and the Brahmanical.

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The arrangement of Vol 2 is similar to that of Vol 1.

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Part II embraces a series of chapters explaining the symbols treating the evolutionary history of mankind from various religions, particularly the Biblical account of the Creation and Fall of Mankind in Genesis.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Poona, 31st July—The *Bombay Gazette* has received a London telegram, in which it is stated that Lord Cross is determined on making a radical reduction in the home charges, and has appointed a strong Committee. Large economies will be in store in the Department, and probably in the expenditure of the Council of India.

Berlin, 1st Aug—The Emperor William goes to Rome in the autumn to visit the Pope and the King of Italy.

London, 2nd Aug—In the House of Commons, the Bill for the appointment of a Commission of Judges to sit still being considered in Committee. There was a prolonged and acrimonious debate last night regarding the scope of the enquiry, and there was personal bickering among the leaders owing to Mr Mathews declaring that the primary object of the enquiry was to verify the statements made by *The Times* relating to Irish crime, and not to enable Members of the House to clear themselves. Mr Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt accused the Government of enlarging the scope of the enquiry. Mr Red's amendment, limiting the enquiry, was rejected by a majority of 47 votes.

Paris, 2nd Aug—France has rejected the Treaty of Commerce with Italy.

Potsdam, 2nd Aug—The Emperor William has arrived here.

London, 2nd Aug—Terrific storms accompanied with rain have swept over England, particularly in the eastern part of London. The crops are seriously damaged.

Durban, 2nd Aug—It is rumoured that Dinizulu has yielded.

Allahabad, 2nd Aug—Sir Asmun Jah's interview with the Viceroy was of a cordial character. The Minister renewed the assurances of loyalty, and the Nizam's readiness to contribute towards the defence of the Empire. The Viceroy replied in cordial terms. Sir Asman Jah introduced the subject of the junction of the Hyderabad Railway with the Bonsal Nagpore line. The Viceroy suggested his first discussing the question with the Public Works Member.

London, 4th Aug—The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Deccan Mining Company's concession was presented to the House of Commons last night. The report shows that the Company has now about 700 shareholders, 50,000 fully paid up shares were issued, of which 55,000 were sold to the public. The Commission does not express any opinion regarding the prospects of the Company, but mentions that 100 tons of coal are raised weekly, and that fine diamonds are found. The Commission absolves Lord Lawrence from blame, as it is of opinion that he acted in perfect good faith. It admits the competency of the company to transfer the shares to concessionaires, but doubts whether the same was the result contemplated by the Nizam's advisers. It suggests that the British Government might have given to the Nizam more effective advice and assistance. The Commission does not doubt the expediency of working coal fields, &c.

Bombay, 4th Aug—The *Times of India* states that Mr J. Jardine has accepted the Government brief in the prosecution of Mr Arthur Crawford.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

THE ARMS ACT

The *National Congress*, among other subjects that it took up, advocated the abolition of the Arms Act, and few will be bold enough to say this assembly had not right on its side. We, last week, pointed out a grievance that the Native community is suffering under, and in this issue we bring forward another and perhaps a *greater one*. One good that the National Congress is sure to accomplish will be the bringing to light the wants of the people of the country as well as the disabilities under which they labour. It has begun well, and it is only to continue its labours in the spirit in which it has set out. The National Congress will have to take up the same subjects over and over again before they can be brought about, but we feel sure that in the end most of the measures brought forward will be carried out. Some time may elapse before this takes place, but concessions must be made, and those required by the National Congress must be acknowledged by all as very reasonable.

With regard to the Arms Act which the Congress wishes to abolish, the sooner the wishes of those interested in its abolition are accomplished the better. It casts an indignity upon the whole population, it tells the people that they cannot be trusted, that if arms were entrusted to them they might use them against the Government, that they might hatch plots against the power that rules them. Such an idea is libellous in the extreme, it shows but little sympathy with the people of this land. As we pointed out in our issue of last week, the people not by a to the Government, they do not wish to elevate, but they do wish to have such changes made as most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. When the Arms Act was imposed there was no conceivable reason why it should have been brought into operation. The people had shown no disloyalty, and the Act was simply a whim of the rulers of the country. They thought it necessary to do something, and so they passed the obnoxious measure, a measure which carries with it indignity and insult. To make the matter still worse the European community is altogether exempted from the measure. This makes the imposition of the Act all the more insulting to the people of this land. It shows a spirit of invidiousness and partiality that is perfectly intolerable. It tells the people that the Europeans are the only people in the country who can be trusted, and that the Natives must be content to be looked upon with suspicion, and as being possessed with a spirit of disloyalty. We ask whether such treatment is calculated to make the people of this land more contented with their lot, better citizens and better subjects. It must necessarily have the contrary effect, and make them less contented with their position and the Government that is placed over them. Surely this is not a thing that ought to be encouraged, and if the abolition of a few Acts could bring about a better spirit, common sense would say they ought to be abolished. The Government need not be afraid that a large number of people would rush to arms to have them, for the people at large are very peaceable and would never think of using the weapons they might become possessed of against the Government. It is the indignity of the Act that the people feel so much, and consequently it is the duty of the Government to abolish it as quickly as possible. If it is still enforced it may bring about a bad feeling among the people, the very feeling in fact that its imposition was supposed to prevent. Then again, there are people to whom arms are necessary in their daily avocations, and these are not allowed to carry them without undergoing a great amount of trouble. We refer to shikaries who have to gain their livelihood by shooting game, and who cannot now follow their calling without as we have said, undergoing much trouble. In the next place, we are told that in some parts of India the wild beasts are on the increase simply because the people have no arms with which to shoot them, and we have only to look at the large numbers of people killed by those animals to see how necessary it is they should be destroyed, and that no obstacle should be placed in the way of their destruction. Every encouragement should be given to the people for this purpose, but the Government now does just the opposite, and encourages the savage animals to do their worst. In Oude and the North West Provinces the destruction of life is terrible, much greater than it is in this part of the country, and till the Arms Act has been abolished it will continue to be as great as ever. The wolf and the tiger in parts of the country have matters pretty much their own way, and it is high time they were destroyed. In whatever light we view the matter we must come to the conclusion that the Act is out of place and ought to be abolished, it is an anomaly in the present age, and as such ought to be swept away at once. The National Congress did well in drawing attention to the subject, and we feel sure that, if the matter is continually brought forward a change will be made. An amendment was proposed at the Congress with which we agree. It was to the effect that the Act should be done away with, but that it should be left to the action of local bodies to prevent bad characters from carrying arms. One of the speakers to the Congress put the matter very well, and we cannot do better than quote his words—

I do not, for a moment, deny the right which every Government ought to possess, that of learning every possible thing in all its subjects, for a true of it finds that it is necessary to so so in the general interests of the country. But it is one thing to use extraordinary means like these in emergencies and it is another thing to be always applying them, when the state of things is normal. That a man should be debarred from carrying arms, unless he takes out a license, simply because he happens to be a native of India, and that not one in a thousand, is a temporary measure but the whole system, for all time—is an insult to every Indian subject, it is equivalent to saying, that he is either disloyal or of a bad character. Now, I am a British subject and, unless you can show that I have been guilty of some unusual or aggravated offence, you have no right to take away the right which you have given me. They tell me "unless you meet the author of a mischief and pay for it and do this you by your all-Mighty will possess arms. There must be a hunt to rob the people, no doubt, but I do not know whether in doing this it is a fair solution which proposes to sweep away the Act altogether, all the conditions of the case, all the details of the matter were fully considered. I do not deny that there is an universal feeling of disgust at the with the Act and we are agreed on that point, i.e., that the Act has produced universal dissatisfaction and it should be in most satisfactory way, but would it not be sufficient to say that. If you press me to ask me what is the remedy I frankly say I am not prepared to suggest exactly what the remedy should be, and, therefore, I for one, would only assert what I know and not go on to tell Government what it ought to do in the matter. It seems to me that it is for the Government to suggest a remedy. We tell Government what course the thing is as it now stands we pray Government to take this matter into consideration and to—this Act being so unsatisfactory, as it is—whether they cannot devise a better Act.

That the Act as it stands must be abolished is clear, and it would be very easy, one would think, to prevent evil from accruing when it was swept away.

Occasional Notes

In the past fifty four years Great Britain has trebled her wealth, France has nearly quadrupled hers, while the United States, since 1850, has multiplied its riches sixteen fold.

Mr H. S. Cunningham, of the Calcutta High Court, who, it was believed, had retired from service in this country, is understood to be desirous of returning to it.

The Mahomedans of Bengal and Madras have addressed a memorial to the Government of India deprecating the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service as proposed by the Public Service Commission.

Syed Ameer Hossein, Junior Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. Raja Doorga Charan Law succeeds Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee in the same Council.

His Highness the second Rajah of Cooch Behar died last on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, at 2 p.m., aged 61, leaving a wife, three sons, and many nephews. He was known all over Mithila for his liberality.

The *Rast Goftar* learns that Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, Junior Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been presented by government in addition to his pension with a plot of ground of the value of Rs 10,000, as a *Jagir*, for the valuable services rendered by him to Government.

The Government of Bombay has accepted the offer of Rs 66,000 made by the Allibhoy family to construct an Obstetric Hospital in Bombay to be named after Mr Bomanjee, a deceased member of their family. The donors have made it a condition that a separate accommodation shall be provided for Parsee patients in the new hospital. The lady doctors attached to the Cama Hospital will also attend the Bomanjee Allibhoy Obstetric Hospital.

It is now definitely settled that Lord Lansdowne will arrive at Bombay by the first steamer due on December the 2nd or 3rd. Lord Dufferin will make over charge at Calcutta, where he will spend a few days prior to Lord Lansdowne's arrival. Lord Lansdowne will probably be sworn in on Saturday, December the 8th, and Lord Dufferin will take his departure on the following Monday. The date when the Viceroy leaves Simla is not yet fixed, but it will probably be only in November. His Excellency will make a short tour *enroute* to Calcutta.

Prize applicants, says the *Bombay Gazette*, to be some instance on the part of the Mahomedans of Bombay to take part in the Congress at Allahabad. An invitation from the Joint Secretaries of the Congress to appoint delegates has been taken into consideration at two meetings of the Committee of the local Anjuman Islam, but some of the members have shown a decided opposition to the Congress, and no decision on the subject has been arrived at. The subject has been referred to a general meeting of the community to be held a few days hence.

Says the *Indian Daily News*—Child marriage, as still practised, is a remnant of that barbarism, which has not yet been even conceived, but remains an ugly blot upon the character of "enlightened" Hinduism. *The Arya Bala Vidhwa* observes that why only the early marriage, the Hindus have innumerable other blots upon their character. Enlightenment requires that a young inexperienced girl should be left alone in the world to select her partner for life and to be pursued by all the young men of the place! Let our contemporary keep his reforms to himself, we do not want them.

A very unusual atmospheric phenomenon was recently witnessed in the English Channel, when the atmosphere became rarified to such an extraordinary degree that objects could be seen with remarkable distinctness at a distance of between thirty and forty miles from Dover and Folkestone. The lighthouse at Cape Gris Nez, Calais, and the dome of the cathedral and Napoleon's Column at Boulogne could be distinctly seen with the naked eye, and every prominent object could be picked out along the French coast the distance from Dover to Boulogne, as the crow flies, is twenty eight miles, and the column is about two miles further inland.

When a Zulu child is first born it is of a light hue and does not get the darker tint of the parent for some years. As soon as it enters the world the "medicine man" makes a number of small gashes in various parts of the infant's body, into which he rubs medicine. He returns next day to make the incisions deeper and rub more medicine into them. His second operation being performed the child is washed and dried by being moved in and in the smoke of a wood fire, and is then labelled all over with a red paint, which is renewed as fast as it wears off, for a period of several months. The child is not allowed any natural food until the visits of the "medicine man" are ended.

Some of our contemporaries are very angry with Babu Chandi Charan Sen, a Munsiff of Krishnagore for a remark, alleged to have been made in a judgment of his that 99 per cent of the Hindu widows are corrupt. We do not blame Babu Chandi Charan for having expressed his own conviction, no doubt, founded upon experience of his surroundings. As a judicial officer, Babu Chandi Charan ought to have, however, taken note of the fact that

his own individual experiences is confined to only the members of his own family and the family of his friend. Surely, he has no right to speak of those of whom he has no intimate knowledge. And being a Brahmo he should have confined his remarks to his own denomination.—A. B. P.

Turner was a serious case of stabbing and running amuck on the Rajpooton Malwa Railway on the night of the 23rd instant. Bokhari on his way home after a pilgrimage to Mecca was in a third class compartment in which a railway porter entered at Mahidpur Station, between Delhi and Bandipur. The two had a quiet chat, the former occupying too much space, and just as that station entered the next station of Maha the Yankandi drew a clasp knife and stabbed the porter in the throat. The latter escaped from the compartment, but died in a few minutes. The Yankandi then turned his attention to the other passengers, all Hindoos, and stabbed two of them, one very severely. The station master on hearing the disturbance came to the compartment and received a stab in his hand. The European driver of the train and an Eurasian passenger then got out of the compartment and very pluckily secured and disarmed the ruffian, who is now in custody.

The *Statesman* makes the following significant charge against Colonel Marshall:—"Colonel Marshall is charged at the Nizam's court with having received in Hyderabad, in practice that every one supposed it did not out of the Indian service, by receiving valuable presents that he must have known were intended to him for the sole purpose of perpetuating his favor, in the highly confidential position held by him as Private Secretary to the young Nizam. In a paper now before us Colonel Marshall is charged with having received such presents from certain of the Nizam's officials a jewelled watch in one instance valued at Rs 3000. It would be impossible, writes our informant, to enumerate all the presents which he has received, we cannot doubt that Lord Dufferin will insist upon Colonel Marshall's clearing himself from a charge that is not preferred against him by outsiders—but that was asked to prefer against him by officials of the Nizam's service."

General and Provincial

The Maharajah.—If the Maharajah will proceed to Kolar on the 11th of this month in order to inspect the gold fields.

The Middle School Examination.—The latest date on which candidates can send in their application for this examination has been extended to the 22nd of this month.

The Bishop of Madras.—The Lord Bishop of Madras arrived in Bangalore on Thursday morning, and will remain here for some time. He was met on the platform by some of the clergy.

The "Spectator Case."—It has been decided by the High Court of Madras that the case against the "Bangalore Spectator" shall be tried by Colonel Meredith, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station.

The Weather.—We have had heavy showers of rain during the week, the one on Monday giving one inch and twenty-five cents. All fear of a scarcity may be considered as at an end if the present rains continue for some time more and tanks receive sufficient supply of water.

Municipal Elections.—The nominations of electors for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore took place last Wednesday morning. There are six vacancies, and eight Europeans and Eurasians were nominated. The elections take place next week.

The Governor of Madras.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras left Bangalore on Wednesday morning for Kolar, where he visited the gold fields. He was much pleased with what he saw, and in the evening he returned to the station, and took train to Mattapalam en route to Ootacamund.

The Races.—The Races came to an end on Thursday last, after some very successful sport. It is a long time since there was a better meeting, and those who had the getting up of the different events are to be congratulated on what they have accomplished. A few years ago it was thought the Races had come to a close, but the late meeting does not look as if they were going to travel to a hurry.

Travelling as a Civilizing Agency.

No. VII.

The Gharapuri or the Island of Elephanta is situated to the West of Bombay and is about six miles from it. It is a small island having only a circumference of about four miles. Two long hills with a deep valley between them give the island a wild beauty. The island is covered with low bushes, here and there interspersed with palmyra trees. It is very unhealthy during the rainy season and travellers would do well to bear this fact particularly in mind. Advancing from the landing place, the traveller, suddenly comes in front of the grand entrance of a magnificent pagoda, whose gigantic column is seen to give support to the whole mountain which rises above it. The geological formation of the rock is peculiarly beautiful. The grand entrance is, by a spacious front, supported by two huge massive stone pillars and two pilasters forming three openings, under a thick and steep rock, overhung by brushwood. On reaching the interior, the impression is rendered very deep and solemn, by the long ranges of pillars which appear to close in perspective on every side, by the flat roof of the massive rock that comes to be presented from coming down only on the huge columns, whose capitals are so if pressed down and flattened with the upper weight, by the gloom that obscures the interior of the building, by the appearance of the gloomy gigantic figures, ranged along the walls, and lastly, the whole temple out of the living rock. There are three principal divisions in this wonderful work. The great temple is about 150 ft. square, and there are two smaller ones, one on each side of the principal temple. These two smaller temples do not range in a straight line with the front of the principal one, but recede considerably from it, having approaches through two narrow passes in the full one on each side of the great entrance, but at a great distance from it. The grand entrance to the North while the small ones similarly built, face the East and West respectively. The plan is very regular, there being eight columns and pilasters in a line from the northern entrance to the southern extremity, and the same number of pillars and pilasters from the Eastern to the Western entrances. The only striking deviation from this regularity in the grand temple is to be seen in one small square. The excavation observable on the right in passing up the temple. There are two small excavations at the other extremity of the temple, facing each other on the right and left. The object for which these excavations were made is not plain, and no explanation was offered by the guides who accompanied us. All the pillars appear to run parallel to each other, and are gracefully crossed by other ranges of columns, running at right angles in the opposite direction. These huge rock pillars are admirably suited to the purpose they have to serve, and are very elegantly cut out. They differ both in size and form, and their ornamentation also varies considerably, though not easily visible for the first time. The pillars rise to upwards of nearly half the height from a square pedestal crowned on the tops by a huge bulge of a small shape. On this, but divided from it by a round astragal and two polygonal fillets, rises a short shaft, measuring about a fourth of the pillar, and diminishing upwards with a beautiful curve, where a round cushion of bevels but is found a fillet composed of an enormous resembling caps, the lower extremity rises above projecting and formating most gracefully in a fine circle of overhanging leaves. A small band divides this ornament from the circular fluted cushion which may be considered as the capital of the column, and giving it its character, its fluted form beautifully accessing with the fluted shaft below. This cushion has its circumference bound by a thin flat band as if to retain it, and above supports a square plinth on which rests the architrave sloping gently away, on each side in scrolls, connected by a flat band, and it marks the huge transverse beam of massive rock which connects the range of these huge pillars. Within the principal entrance of the grand temple, and front length, is a gigantic bust representing a three headed being, to whom the temple may be supposed to have been dedicated. This bust represents the god down to the breast, and is therefore less than a third in length and measures about 18 feet in height. Measuring in a horizontal line, at the light of the eyes, we found the length to be about 24 feet. This is the most remarkable in the whole temple, but there are many other carved figures representing various mythological scenes. The Portuguese gave it the name of Elephanta from a large stone elephant which they found when they first landed in the Island.

General Summary

Return of Sir Arthur Collins.—Among the passengers who arrived by the mail train from Bombay this morning was the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice. His Lordship will preside at the Appellate Court to-morrow.

Fees for Gunpowder.—It is notified that no fees will be charged for gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities, when the same are required for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works and works of public utility.

The Middle School Examination.—The Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Exhibitions has given notice that the time for intending candidates to register their names for the next Middle School Examination has been extended to the 22nd instant.

M. B. and C. M. Examination.—Out of the six candidates who appeared for this examination, the following four have been successful:—N. Subramanya Iyer, M. A., S. Ramaswamy Iyengar, T. S. Nanjappa, and Miss Abraw, who belongs to Bangalore, is the lastlad who has kept so high a degree in Madras.

The Gilchrist Scholarship.—The Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust having decided to continue the Gilchrist Indian Scholarship for another year, it has been notified that an examination of candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship will be held on the 11th of January next and following days. For further particulars intending candidates are referred to the last Post St. George Gazette.

Dismissal of a Public Servant.—A question having been raised regarding the applicability of the rule requiring reasons to be assigned being put on record in the case of members of the temporary establishment who have no right of appeal, the Board of Revenue has ruled that the order applies in these cases also, and that it must be considered a standing rule that any man is to be dismissed from Government service without the reasons for such dismissal being put on record, as this is necessary for the interests of Government, even if no appeal lies against the order.

The Nizam's Private Secretary.—A Correspondent writes:—Colonel Marshall, the Private Secretary to the Nizam, is charged by the *Statesman* with having received presents from certain of the Nizam's Officials. Though it is surprising to the *Statesman* that any officer of Her Majesty's service should accept any present offered to him "for the sole purpose of propitiating his favour," this is nothing new or strange to those residing in Native States. Europeans, resident in Native States, freely accept the presents offered to them by Maharajahs and officials, and those that are a little "touchy" about their wives to accept them. So that when an inquiry is instituted, they can boldly declare that they have not accepted any presents. It will be interesting to inquire how many Europeans of this stamp there are in our Native States.—*Standard*.

An Invidious Distinction.—Hitherto it has been the practice to grant to the employees of one Railway company free passes for travelling in other lines. But we are surprised to learn that the authorities of the East Indian Railway have recently issued an order restricting the issue of such free passes to European, Eurasian and East Indian employees only, to the deprivation of the native employees. It is difficult to imagine on what ground of equity or justice this invidious distinction has been decided upon. Is it because it is the natives who contribute the largest share to the revenue of the East Indian Railway? The company is now in the position of lessees under the State. Is it then too much to ask Government to put pressure upon the company with a view to the removal of this invidious distinction which cannot but be humiliating to the thousands of native employees of the company.

Mr. Crawford.—This distinguished Bombay Civilian, this morning from justice, is after all to be tried by the ordinary Magistrate. We think Lord Ripon for this decision. The public have no faith in departmental enquiries or Commissions. This decision of the Governor of Bombay shows that his Lordship is really animated by a desire to purge the administration of those that bring disgrace upon it, and that His Excellency has no desire to shield an offender however high his official position may be. From subsequent information received from Bombay, it would appear that Mr. Crawford's having had troubles were no secret to Government, and the wonder is that successive Governors have permitted him to continue so long in his appointment. The Government knew well what sort of a man Mr. Crawford was, and they shut their eyes to his past achievements, and have allowed him to go on unchecked in his career. The revelations likely to be made, in the course of the trial, are expected to be of a very serious nature compromising many officials native and European, high and low.

Borrowing Officers.—The fate of Mr. John Beames of the Bengal Civil Service has evidently not been a sufficient warning to other impecunious officials who are so fond of borrowing money. A vernacular contemporary has thrown a flood light on the financial embarrassments of Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner, Golaghat, by publishing a copy of a note of hand executed by him in favour of one Omar Chand Agarwalla of Sibsagar for Rs. 2,935. At the time of this transaction Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the local jail, and Omar Chand was a contractor for supplying rations for the inmates of the jail. We leave it to the public to judge how far Mr. Kennedy was justified in borrowing money of the jail contractor, being himself in charge of the jail. The amount has now risen to Rs. 4,638, of which only Rs. 700 has been paid and the balance left is still Rs. 3,938. We are told that Mr. Kennedy takes no notice of the letters which Omar Chand periodically writes asking for the money. But on being threatened with a suit the other day, Mr. Kennedy asked for time. Nor is this all. He has borrowed money from many other residents besides. In fact, he seems to be in the habit of borrowing money wherever he goes and from whomsoever he can get it. Now we ask, is such an impecunious man fit to be permitted to continue in his appointment? We are told that the Assam Government is not wholly unaware of Mr. Kennedy's impecunious ness. In that case the Government is equally to blame for permitting him to raise loans by taking an undue advantage of his official position. At any rate let us hope that the Chief Commissioner's attention may be drawn to the above. It is time that such scandals should be put a stop to.—*National Guardian*.

Extracts.

INDIAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND

The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—Mr Meredith Townsend's pessimistic views on *India are not to pass unchallenged*. Within twenty four hours of their appearance a well known writer on Indian affairs from the plato Indian point of view, wrote to Mr. Percy Bunting, of the *Contemporary*, and asked to be allowed to reply to Mr Townsend. He was told that the editor had already arranged for a rejoinder. I now learn that Mr Townsend's antagonist is to be Sir W Hunter, and that his article will appear in the August number of the salmon colored review. The reply is likely, in its way, to be as remarkable as the article which calls it forth. Sir William, as his Congress communications show is exhibiting all a convert's zeal on behalf of Indian aspirations. He does not mince matters, but says all that is to be said of the cause he espouses with a vigour and an emphasis which leave little to be desired make bold to say that the kindest things ever written of Indian aspirations will appear, and that the outcome of those aspirations will be shown to be *compatible with sincere loyalty* and the maintenance for ever and ever of *British supremacy in India*. All this is to be predicated from what has recently come from Sir W Hunter's pen. It cannot be denied that the cause of the Indian Reformers is progressing apace in this country now that so many Anglo Indians—friends and others—are advocating their cause. What Sir W Hunter is doing with the pen others are doing with the tongue. For example, Mr Jackson Norton of Madras, *Abdul Haqs Secret Committee* having seen fit to ignore trembling, is accompanying Dr W C Bonnerjee of Calcutta, and speaking at political gatherings in various parts of the country. While I am on this topic, I may mention that the Indian Budget stands a very poor chance of being properly discussed this year. Mr Bradlaugh's bulky form blocks the way. He had obtained the first place for a motion urging the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of the people of India as well as in England for the 17th instant. A letter was sent to every M P drawing attention to the importance of the motion so much interest was created that several members went to Mr Bradlaugh and asked to be allowed to second the motion. Mr W H Smith, being 'on the pounce' (to quote a parliamentary phrase) for time has appropriated all private members' rights, and thus spoiled the chance of the junior Member for Northampton. Nothing daunted, Mr Bradlaugh has given notice that he will move his motion on the question being put that the House do resolve itself into committee to consider the Indian Budget. Should he adhere to his intention the whole evening may be taken up with discussion, and Sir John Gorst spared an exhaustive report on the financial condition of India. In spite of the lateness of the Session efforts are being made to render the debate real and important. But I am not sure they will be successful. August is a bad month for reform proposals.

MR BONNERJEE AND LORD SALISBURY

The *National Guardian*—It is clear that Mr W C Bonnerjee's speeches in England have been creating some sensation there and producing some effect in the minds of the British public. This is as it should be. We have too much confidence in the love of justice and generosity of the great English people to suppose for a moment that they would tolerate the continuance of the present state of things in India, if only they knew the truth and the whole truth. At a meeting of the electors of Hornsea held the other day, Mr Bonnerjee, who delivered quite a telling speech on the occasion, created considerable sensation by *tracing the real origin of the war with the* Amir of Afghanistan in which Lord Lytton involved this country. Mr Bonnerjee declared that Lord Northbrook resigned the Viceroyalty of India, because he refused to be a tool in the hands of Lord Salisbury who wanted him to pick up a quarrel with the late Amir Shere Ali of Afghanistan so that Lord Lytton was *divorced* from the position of an obscure diplomatist to the Viceroyalty of India on condition that he undertook to do this job. This version, plain and unvarnished as it was, *was to the Lady Chief rather uncomfortable, and his private Secretary hastened* to write to the papers giving a categorical denial to the statement made by Mr Bonnerjee and characterized it as "perfectly untrue" The Prime Minister forgets that it is one thing to deny a statement and quite another thing to persuade the people to accept the denial. We therefore say that it is rather late in the day for Lord Salisbury to attempt to conceal the real origin of the last Afghan war *for it is an open secret that the war was forced* upon the late Amir Shere Ali by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, in quest of a "scientific frontier." This fact has already been established beyond all doubts and although Lord Salisbury has deemed it necessary to deny the version presented by the Indian delegate, the public, we are sure, will draw their own conclusions from the facts which have come to light and which it is useless even for Lord Salisbury to attempt to gloss over. *Mr Marvin has shown that certainly is* not the most distinguishing trait in the character of the noble Marquis. How his Lordship dismissed from his place in the House of Lords, the existence of a secret treaty between England and Russia, and how Mr Marvin surprised the world by publishing in the *Globe* newspaper *a verbatim* copy of the convention as concluded between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, first now became matter of history, and since then the public have naturally become chary of *accepting implicitly* his lordships statement on any subject whatever. It is all very well therefore for the Prime Minister to insist this time on Secretary to give a categorical denial of Mr Bonnerjee's version, which is also the popular version of the origin of the last Afghan war, but such a denial only serves to confirm the statement it was intended to refute.

THE DECCAN MINISTERS AND ALIENS AND NATIVE STATES

The *Weekly Dispatch* of July 1st:—The inquiry into the Deccan mining scandals has come to an end. The report of the committee is said to be perfect, but certain broad facts have come out in the course of the investigation which are deserving of special note. For example, we learn that *every Native Court*, upon a gigantic salary (paid, it must be observed, not by ourselves, but by the Native State), a Resident and staff, whose special duty it is to keep the Indian Government acquainted with all that is going on in the State to which they are accredited. These political appointments, as they are called, are the great prizes of the Indian service. Only officers of exceptional ability and exceptional knowledge of the native character are supposed to be eligible for them. The post of Resident at the Court of the Nizam is considered the highest and most important of them all. And yet what is apparent from the evidence taken by the Deccan Committee of Inquiry? Simply this, that the Resident and his staff, the Calcutta Foreign Office, and the India Office at Home were *all hoodwinked and outrageously duped* by one native pleasant in whom a former Resident had recently imported into the State from British India.

For it is worth remembering that until Abdul Huk, under the benign protection of the British Residency, developed into a Hyderabad nobleman of ancient family, and in that character represented the Nizam on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee here in London he had been the son of a Bombay cultivator, with *nothing* but his pay as a policeman to live on. For first to last there have not *been two opinions regarding this man in* either the Courts or the population of Hyderabad. He was known to high and low as a greedy and unscrupulous patron. The only quarter in which this notorious fact was not known was in the British Residency. We see from this the ease with which conspiracies may be hatched in India of which the special rulers of the country know absolutely *nothing until they have exploded under their* feet. We can learn from this how a district *may be seething with bitterness and discontent*, and yet the responsible officials be reporting to Government in perfect good faith that it is loyal and perfectly tranquil.

If such revelations disclose another aspect of our rule which is worth a long. In all these Native States, what we understand by the political feeling is almost to-day as it was in Tippoo Sahib's or the Mahratta days. He is hardly ancient descent, are still considered to give their princes a vested right to rule. The feeling of clanship which binds in ties of loyalty and note from the vassal to his lord and lord to his vassal is still the one State the cohesive cementing force which holds society together. When therefore the Indian Government, acting through its Residents, imports into one of these States a policeman or some other low functionary of its own to be a ruler and judge over it, it inflicts upon both sovereign and people as great an insult and humiliation as can be imagined. But for the protection of the British Resident such a fellow as this Abdul Huk would not have been permitted to enter the palace of the Nizam except in some menial capacity as the guardian of his slippers or the bearer of his hookah.

Abdul Huk's case, it must be remembered, is by no means a solitary one. Of late years there is hardly a Native State which has not been tormented and harassed by creatures imported into it by the British Residents. The Residents are entirely in the hands of these men, and they, knowing their power abuse it in every possible way. For the wretched Prince and his people there is no escape from the intolerable affliction, for neither the Governor General nor the India Office, nor anyone else knows, or can know, aught of what is going on except what the Resident is pleased to report, and the more that the Sovereign resents the policy or the creatures of the Resident the worse become the reports made of him to Calcutta. The Sovereign, in fact, cannot show his discontent except at the peril of *summary deposition* for insolence and therefore it is that we hear so often that the oppressed native chiefs cease to hold communications with the Resident, that he lives secluded in his palace, that he takes no interest in the affairs of his State, and so forth. In almost every such instance an impartial enquiry would reveal that it is the arbitrary behaviour of the Resident that is at fault, not the character of the native Prince.

Our policy should be to attach these native Princes to ourselves by the strongest possible bonds of gratitude and authority by showing every deference to their dignity in the eyes of their subjects. For then hold upon the loyalty and obedience of their people is far stronger than we can ever attain to over the population of British India. This was shown abundantly in the great crisis of 1857. The wave of mutiny and insurrection never surmounted the barrier presented by the loyal native States. Fugitives—men, women, and children—were safe from pursuit and the fear of such death as soon as they passed out of British India into the territory of a loyal native Prince. In many parts of India at that time, when British authority had ceased to exist in British India (properly so called), a loyal native State flourished, the home from which we began our operations for the re-establishment of our power. But in India, at the present day, *there is but the single political agent* who does not make it his particular business to reduce the authority of the Prince to a nullity, to break down the administrative system which, by reason of its antiquity, has perfectly adapted itself to the needs of the people, and substitute in its stead such fellows as Abdul Huk.

ENGLAND'S DUTY TOWARDS INDIA

There is no event in history more remarkable than the growth of the British Empire in India. It began from almost nothing, and now it includes, practically, the whole of the peninsula. All this was brought about in the *course of a century, and now the people of* India have settled down under the sway of Britain, and if not content, do not desire to bring about a change of masters. The importance of England to India, and the responsibility involved in the retention of the country will be seen more plainly by the production of a few figures, which are very suggestive. We find that the total population of British India is 201,708,713, and this is not far from one seventh of the population of the globe. *The population of the Native States* is given at 55,131,712. The British born population, exclusive of the *army*, is only, 84,795 persons, while the strength of the British army is 68,196. If we deduct the women, we have only 145,000 men dominating a population of 256,000,000 and this may be looked upon as one of the most curious facts that has been recorded since the world began. But while Britain may be proud of what she has achieved in this land, she has also taken upon herself a terrible responsibility. The question may be asked—What will she do with it? Will she be able to do her duty fairly and well by the many millions she has taken under her sway? The country was taken possession of with a light heart, and it has only been of late years that the onerous task thus imposed has been fully comprehended. At one time it was believed that annexation was the cure for all Indian evils, and that as soon as a *Native State was joined on to the British* Empire all its troubles would cease. This view of the question was rudely upset by the mutiny, as event that, for a time, made the Indian Empire tremble and seemed likely to bring it to a premature end. But a better feeling arose after this terrible uprising had subsided and since then both the princes and the people have been allowed to have claims and rights as well as the Government. But during the last few years greater attention has been paid to the wants of India, and what is most promising is, that the people themselves have taken up the subject. The National Congress is a movement of which the people may well be proud, for it is spontaneous, no help whatever—rather hindrance—coming from without. If the British people do not now understand what India requires it will be their own fault, the Report of the Congress has been spread far and wide in England, and it sets forth, with admirable clearness the present system of Government and the rule as it ought to be. It has now *become clear that India should take a leading part in governing herself, she has been* dry nursed for many years. She has been told what she ought to do but now it has come to be understood that she has a part to play in the Government of the country. If it is required that this fact shall be impressed upon the ruling race, the National Congress supplied the want, and the Report that is now in the hands of so many people in England amply shows how the natives of India *have advanced, and how capable they are of* still further development. All the reforms there called for, will not, we may be sure, be granted but some—perhaps not for years—but we feel sure they will be granted, simply because it will be seen that they are required and that to grant them will be but simple justice. Take one measure that is called for—representation of the legislative Councils. Surely the country is advanced sufficiently *for this, the people know better than their* rulers can do what men there are who could serve them well, and whom they would like to see making their laws. We feel sure that, before very long, there will be representative institutions in India, and, in all probability, the first experiment will be made with the Legislative Council, or at least it ought to be. *A heavy responsibility will rest upon* the Government till it has fulfilled its duty in this respect. It has given education to many, these understand what ought to be done, and it will be for the benefit of the Government if it completes what it has begun. But we wish to guard our native fellow countrymen against an error that they appear to *be taking up. They seem to think that all* the grievances can be redressed in England and that it is to that country they should look when anything goes wrong. This is an error which, if allowed to develop itself, will be sure to be productive of a great amount of evil. What the people should demand is that the Home Government and the Home *public should insist upon the authorities* giving the country proper institutions, and leaving them to be worked out by the inhabitants themselves. The danger at the present time is that India may be dragged into the vortex of English party politics and this would be an evil that which we cannot conceive, an evil of great magnitude. The evil is now to some extent *in operation* and unscrupulous politicians at home are sure to take advantage of this land and turn its affairs to their own advantage. They will have to be very carefully watched, and the press of this country should steadfastly set its face against any wrong doing in this respect. India should not only be given fairly but justly, and till this has been accomplished, those interested in its welfare should not cease to agitate. Mr Bradlaugh's Commission, if granted, might do good, and might lead to the establishment of institutions which *in time by the people of this country. But it is* our firm conviction that it is merely true in the present day as it was when Macaulay wrote about India, that the House of Commons cares but little about this country. He told us, years ago, that an inquiry into a row at Covent Garden would excite far more attention amongst its members than the most important question connected with her laws. It is a serious fact when the Indian budget is brought forward in the House it is almost empty. Macaulay referring to the trial of Warren Hastings by the Peers says "They are all politicians. There is hardly one among them whose vote on an impeachment may not be confidently predicted before a witness has been examined." Much more does this apply to the House of Commons. It is the duty of the people of India to induce England to throw off her lethargy with regard to this land, and to show what a responsibility he has taken on herself, and till this has been accomplished nothing should be considered as being accomplished.—M S

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 9th Aug.—The Lord Mayor's banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers took place at the Mansion House last night. *Lord Salisbury, in his speech, said that* Her Majesty's Government will continue to govern India solely in order to secure liberty in that country. The statesmen of Europe, he assured his hearers, were beginning to favour the idea of leaving Bulgaria alone, and England, on her part, only desires the free autonomy of that country. He believed that Russia would be satisfied if Bulgaria was postponed. The Emperor of Germany was convinced of the value of peace. The interview between the Emperor William and the Czar took place with the object of strengthening the prospects of peace by assimilating the policy of Russia with that of Germany. Lord Salisbury eulogised the Emperor of Russia who, he said, always held peaceful intentions. In conclusion, his Lordship said that the prospects of maintaining peace in Europe were greater now than they had been for many years past.

Poona, 9th Aug.—Mr Little appeared before Mr Vidal to day and quashed in order signed by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay, dated today, revoking the sanction given by Government in Council to the District Magistrate of Poona to take cognizance of the offence alleged to have been committed by Mr Crawford under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr Little also produced copy of a letter to Messrs Cargie, Leach, and Owen informing them of the course taken, and the reasons therefor. The Magistrate's order is as follows:—"The sanction for the prosecution of Mr Crawford, as required by Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, having been formally revoked, and the complaint having been withdrawn at the request of the prosecution, with the consent of Court, Mr Crawford is accordingly discharged under Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the proceedings are closed."

It is rumoured that Mr Crawford will proceed on two years' furlough preparatory to retirement.

Calcutta, 8th Aug.—The Calcutta High Court has severely censured Mr Kirkwood, Judge of Patna, for ordering the medical examination of the girl Bandhu. The Lieutenant Governor only concurs, but does not consider the question of punishment, as Mr Kirkwood has applied for permission to retire from the service.

Bombay 11th August.—Two local papers today published a paragraph based on the Solicitors to Mr Crawford Prosecution. Mr Little's letter to the Government and the reply thereto by the Government in Council to appoint a Commission under Act 37 of 1850 to enquire into the accusations against Mr Crawford. The investigation has now reached a stage at which the Government are able to form a conclusion that the best method of dealing with a case of this nature, which will involve an enquiry into general charges based upon a large number of distinct allegations, will be by a Commission appointed under the above Act.

An application will be renewed at Poona to day before Mr Vidal on behalf of Mr Crawford to cancel the order of withdrawal as the Solicitors say in their letter to Mr Little, the Government Solicitor. That they contest the right purported to have been exercised by the Government to withdraw or revoke the sanction previously given under Section 197. They also contest the right of the Magistrate to allow those charges to be withdrawn without hearing the accused.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888

AGE FOR ENTERING THE CIVIL SERVICE

India has not fared well in Parliament of late. When a subject connected with this country has been brought forward, the matter has been discussed for a short time and then postponed to a more convenient season. Mr. Bradlaugh lately moved that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the people of this land. The proposal came to nothing. The members of Parliament were too much engaged with their own petty affairs to take notice of anything going on in India. They cared nothing about the wants of the people, whether they are well governed or mis-governed, whether they are treated with justice or injustice, and whatever may happen seems to be no business of theirs. The public life of England is quite sufficient for them, and though there are exceptions, the rule is as we have stated. Any dispute in England, however trifling it may be, is considered of far more importance than any thing that may affect India. The budget is delivered before an almost empty house, and the discussion that takes place on it is a hollow sham. It is the same thing with the other measures that may be brought forward. It is only when some great calamity falls upon the country—a mutiny or a famine—that attention is attracted towards India.

The people of this land have long called for a change with regard to the age at which candidates may appear for the Civil Service. It is held to be a grievance that the age should be no more than nineteen, and it is well known that this practically excludes Natives of this land from competing. The exception only proves the rule, there are a few Indian civilians who have managed to pass out, but their numbers are very few. In order to compete at the age of nineteen the candidate must go to England some years before, in fact while he is quite a child, in order to be prepared for the test that awaits him. Scarcely any Indian parents would send his son to England when he was young whatever advantages might accrue to him if every thing went well. He would be sent to a strange land, a land with a different climate, and where he would find it very difficult to get on. Even English boys going from this country feel the hardships of English life, and the vigour of the English climate. If a boy has to go to an English public school his trials are many and great, and it is a long time before he can suit himself to circumstances. How much more then must an Indian boy feel all the difficulties he would meet with in England? If the age were raised to twenty two or even twenty one a boy might spend a few years in preparation and then go up for the examination. The people of India should not cease to agitate till they have gained their point, till the age has been raised for the sake of those who wish to enter the Civil Service. A few years ago meetings with this object in view were held in different parts of the country, and Bradlaugh took part in the agitation. The movement must be repeated, the agitation must be kept up till the required change has been made. It may be a matter of time, it may be a long time before this can be accomplished, but we feel sure that the end will be gained if perseverance is the motto of those who carry on the movement. The Secretary of State for India lately declared in his place in the House that he had not think it advisable to make the required change, but if the people show determination on the subject he may change his mind. We were glad to receive by the last mail from England a statement about India for the information of members of Parliament, and the document gives a very fair outline of the grievances the country is suffering from, and they will have no excuse if they do not understand what the wants of the people of this land are. One thing we would guard the native community against, and that is the Statutory Civil Service. This institution is a hybrid affair, neither one thing nor the other. It is simply a sort of back door Civil Service, and all young men should keep clear of it. They should demand that the age should be raised, as we have pointed out, and that all should have a fair start. To have different modes of entry into the same service is a terrible anomaly, and should be swept away. Perseverance alone can accomplish this, and it is for the people to persevere till they obtain what they require. As the English Parliament will not perform its duty towards India, it would be well for the people to demand an assembly of its own in the country the members of which would both understand what was wanted and be willing to supply the want. If the English Parliament would grant this it would bestow a great boon upon the people. We have always held that India must be governed for the most part if it is to be governed well, not only by India but in India. There must be local councils and not such shams as we have at present. Probably the people of England will not be willing to grant this for some time to come, but if the measure is steadily kept before their eyes they may at length see its necessity, and give the land the good required. The members of the House of Commons will not, or cannot, do what is needful for India and they act the part of the dog in the manger when they will not allow the country to have an institution of its own that can do this. We shall probably refer to the subject in a subsequent article.

Occasional Notes

Most that half a lakh of rupees have been subscribed towards the proposed Zoological Garden for Bombay. The Rao of Cutch has become a Patron of the Society.

Prince Mahomed Azimudin Khan, of the Pallygum, Mysore family, has been charged in Calcutta with enticing away the wife of a Munshi employed under another member of the same family.

An up-country paper states that a rumour is current in Simla, that Lord and Lady Dufferin will, after all, visit Cashmere in October, and that they will be accompanied by Sir Charles Aitchison and family.

The Rao of Raja Tabu Sahib, who was sentenced the other day to three months' simple imprisonment, is to be put up before Mr Tucker, the Residency Magistrate, on a charge of attempted suicide.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that Lord Lansdowne will set about the middle of November. It is understood that *Lord Dufferin will await Lord Lansdowne's* arrival, unless European complications require his presence at Rome.

One of the Queen's Peshwa servants recently obtained six months' leave, and returned to India, owing to his most serious illness. Since his arrival in this country he has received an autograph letter from Her Majesty expressing, in the most kind terms, the hope that his mother's health has improved.

An Italian Engineer has completed the survey of the proposed railroad across Italy from near Genoa on the Perdenone Sea, to Lucca, on the Adriatic. It is said would be about 180 miles in proposed breadth 110 yards, and its depth 10 feet. It would be necessary to dig in the two lakes Bolsena and Thrasimene. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 20 millions sterling.

It is stated that two brothers, Ramanna Santoo bin Ranoo, of Shirdi, near Sirur, having dreamt that a considerable amount of wealth was lying underground at a particular spot in their field, slaughtered a girl about nine years of age, to propitiate the god of riches guarding the hidden treasure. Both were tested by the police and are now undergoing their trial.

It is stated that the Empress Victoria of Germany will hereafter bear the title of Empress and Queen Frederick. The Empress visited Berlin for the first time since the death of her husband on the 17th ult. She was accompanied by her three daughters. After spending about three hours in the palace formerly occupied by the late Emperor when Crown Prince, Her Majesty returned to Potsdam.

Mr Ishimasei, the Japanese statistician has published a new volume, showing, among many other interesting things, that there are 38,000,000 inhabitants in the empire, which comprises 12,000 towns and 59,000 villages. 2,528,118 are attending schools of one kind or another, and the schoolmasters engaged in teaching them number 100,000. There are almost as many girls as boys attending school.

Sir Ashman Jah was to leave Simla last week going straight through, *viz* Allahabad, to Gulburga, where he halts a day and reaches Hyderabad on the 15th instant. The visit to Simla has been a success in every way. The Minister has been very well received. He has been invited to dinner by the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and all the members of the Council.

The United States Senate Committee on Education has reported the following proposed amendment to the American Constitution, "Section 1. The manufacture, importation, exportation, and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be and hereby is for ever prohibited in the United States, and in every place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall enforce this article by all needful legislation."

A correspondent in Burma narrates an instance of very courageous conduct on the part of a young girl. He writes:—"A Burman entered a house and attacked an old man, cutting him with a dah. A young girl of [illegible] ran to her father's help, and attacked the would-be murderer with a small knife, and to such purpose that she and the wounded old man were able to overpower and bind him and hand him over to justice."

Among the questions which will come before the Indian Railway Conference is a proposal to establish only two classes of passenger carriages on Indian Railways, on the system which has long been in force on the Midland Railway in England. As a supplementary provision, facilities would be given to travellers desiring greater comforts, to obtain at a moderate extra charge, special carriages, or special accommodation in carriages, fitted somewhat like Pullman cars.

The latest invention by Mr Edison, the electrician, is that of a dinner clock which speaks, instead of striking, the hours. A voice issues from the clock at dinner time which says, "Dinner time," also "One o'clock," "Two o'clock," &c. Another device which the inventor is perfecting is that of a fire alarm, which he intends to set in the face of the clock. The lips of the figure will move at the hour, the bell will boom, and the figure will say, "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, it is bedtime."

A French sketching artist at the Persian Court, for *Vanity Fair*, the Shah having had a tooth drawn. The operator was a Swiss dentist resident in Teheran, and the operation was most successful. It was performed in the presence of all the great Court functionaries, who were, like the Shah, in a great state of trepidation as to the result, and who in order to conciliate Fate, had placed heavy purses of gold at the feet of his Majesty. The operation over, his imperial Majesty presented one purse and a valuable shawl to the lucky dentist, pocketing himself the remainder with an air of great satisfaction.

The Mahomedans of Bombay will not, says the *Times of India*, be officially represented at the next Indian National Congress. During the past few days three meetings have decided the question. The most important was that held on Saturday last when about two hundred Mahomedans, representing the different sections of the community, were present. The proceedings were marked by practical unanimity, the resolution expressing the inexpediency of Mahomedans attending the Congress being carried with only two dissentients. At a meeting of the Mahomedan Association, next day, the Hon'ble Mr Badrudeen Tyebjee, President of the last Congress, made a desperate effort to rally his co-religionists to support the movement. The subject was thoroughly threshed out in a four hours' discussion, but the verdict of the majority was an emphatic "No!"

In reply to a letter from His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, His Excellency the Viceroy writes as follows:—

"My Dear and Valued Friend,—I have received with pleasure your Highness' letter of the 8th ultimo. The expressions of personal good-will which it contains are very gratifying to me, and the kind and sympathetic language in which you have alluded to Lady Dufferin's

offers to all sorts the sufferings of the women of India great that Lady Stanley and myself in most sincere pleasure I be to be able to be the instrument by our Highness offer to place the sentiments of our Sex at the disposal of the British Government for the benefit of the Empire On behalf of the Government of India I tender you my cordial thanks for the expression of your Highness's loyalty which I shall not fail to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India I regret that I should not have an opportunity of meeting your Highness before my departure from India I hope I may have a special pleasure to me to have made the recommendation of a ruler so well known for his wisdom and liberality I take to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself—Your Highness's most faithful

Simla May 21 DUFFERIN"

Local and Provincial

THE ROADS —The rain which has lasted for long days has tired the roads a good deal, and in some places they stand in great need of repair

A lecture —The usual Sunday evening lecture, in the Hall of the London Mission School was delivered last night by the Revd Mr Vines The subject was Responsibility

MOHAMMEDAN ELECTIONS —The nominations for Mohammedan candidates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore took place on Thursday morning last There were four candidates and six nominations

THE WEATHER —The weather continues very pleasant and seasonable Showers fall at intervals, and the place is looking very well The work of the Fort is going on vigorously and there is every prospect of a good harvest

THE SEASON —The season in Bangalore is over for a time After a round of gaieties it is now a calm There are some dinners or entertainments similar to those that come off a couple of weeks ago When the Rifle Meeting comes, the place will be a little more lively

GRATITUDE SIR HARRY PRINDERGAST K C M G, Officiating Resident of Mysore has been pounded by the D. O. panel in another column, to the rank and office of great *Rather a Point prejudice to those* other distinctions which he has hitherto discharged in the most exemplary manner —*Mail*

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS —The Right Bishop of Madras is Bangalore, and is *engaged in a matter of* Schools and the Christian institutions Today he will preside at the distribution of prizes at Bishop Cotton's Schools His Lordship has arrived to get through a great deal of work since he has been here

MUNICIPAL ELECTION —The Municipal elections of Europeans and Eurasian candidates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore took place in the Mayo Hall on the morning of Tuesday last There were six candidates and eight nominations The gentlemen chosen were Messrs Hayes Campbell, Cook, Gow, Smith and Bridge Mr Hayes' election was objected to by Mr Olliff, but he was able to obtain the largest number of votes

THE MAHARAJAH —On the evening of Thursday last H H the Maharajah paid a visit to "Rosehill Park," the residence of Mr C Meenakshiyya, Acting third Judge, Chief Court of Mysore After going over the grounds His Highness went indoors and was entertained for a time by a gentleman with a wonderful memory After spending about an hour and a half the Maharajah and the gentleman who had been invited to meet him went home

Legal intelligence

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS

HIGH COURT, MADRAS

[The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Collins, K C, Chief Justice, presiding]

His lordship took his seat on the bench at 11 A M, to day (9th instant)

A DISHONEST STUDENT —M Rama Row, a student of the Madras Christian College who yesterday pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery, forgery for the purpose of cheating, &c, was this morning, placed in the dock to receive sentence, his lordship having yesterday reserved sentence Addressing the prisoner his lordship said —I have been considering what I ought to do with you and about what punishment I ought to give you You appear to have committed a very bad offence, and under very aggravating circumstances, You, a student of the Christian College, saw the postman come to the College in making enquiries about the addressee of a letter When you found that he had a registered letter for one of your school fellows you told him a false hood for the purpose of getting possession of that letter You said that the addressee of the letter is not in the college and that he lived in Triplicane Instead of giving him the right address of the boy to whom the letter was addressed, you gave the postman the name of a house in which you were residing By this means you got the letter sent to Triplicane You then went to the Postmaster and said you were the person to whom the letter was addressed and by this means obtained possession of the first letter containing the halves of currency notes for Rs 200 You did exactly the same thing and got possession of the second letter containing the other halves of the notes And then you were wicked enough to send a letter to the person who had sent the notes saying that you (giving the name of the real addressee) had received the money You concocted a deliberate fraud You have committed the crime of forgery, you have committed the crime of theft, and you have also pleaded guilty to having committed forgery for the purpose of cheating If you were older than you are I should have no hesitation in sending you to prison for a great number of years But I take into consideration your youth and the least punishment that I can give you (and I am not sure that I am not erring on the side of mercy) is that you be imprisoned for the space of 18 calendar months.

Letters to the Editor

APOLLONIOS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

SIR —I am very much obliged to the Editor of Gurumaiyan, for the *valuable hints* he gives me through your columns He has made shewed clearly his ignorance of news *pun contributions* The Mysore Pennant, as he has it, combines in his person the characteristics of two individuals following, *to wit, that he opinions*, has no connection whatever with either Our Mysore Pennant is no less a Sahib, who conducts his business (though he does not at present call it such) by the housing studio of composition "Pennant lines are from one who is of high rank" He means of grammar, and is not to pick up only in the capital of the province under the auspices of the wonderful "Dear *your* I will wish, know that there cannot be yes ceiure typographical errors in proof sheets which are generally entrusted to the tender mercies of printers, who do not even in the present advanced state of education in India to be trained journalists all university graduates? I shall like to apprentice myself to this well visioned Editor, I shall only learn where a pure writing fellow like my self would be — in (a) repeat an contributor might prefer to further and say "is to" at one) the circumstances where the lines come from one who is of both of you — is at of existence which I find difficult to comprehend, with it serious insinuations to *my address into Into?*

Yours &

B SUBBANARAIN ROW B A

2—8—1888 *Triplicane*

General Summary

APPELLATE COURT SITTINGS, HIGH COURT —During next week there will be two Appellate Court sittings in the High Court the first will be presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker, and the second by Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer and Mr Justice Wilkinson

DEWAN PESHCAR, MR R RAGHUNATHA ROW —*It is understood that His Highness* the Maharajah has been pleased to make Mr Raghunatha Row our able Dewan Peshcar of the Southern Division, the Head Dewan Peshcar on a Salary of Rs 1000 There is no doubt that he is fully entitled to this promotion —F. T

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TRAVANCORE —The Government of H H the Maharajah *of Travancore has offered to the South* India Railway Company to guarantee 4 per cent interest on the cost of the proposed line of Railway *within Travancore*, on from Quilon to the British frontier provided the Company will undertake to construct the whole of the line from Quilon to Trivandrum —F T

ADULTERATION OF GHEE —Mr G Henwood, Chief Conservancy Inspector, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, prosecuted Lone Hem Chunder Nag, of Tiruparah, Salkea, before the Honorary Magistrate's Court on Thursday last for the above offence Mr Henwood took some ghee from the shop of accused to the Civil Surgeon for analysis, who reported that it was impure Accused was fined Rs 10 with costs —E

THE PLANTAIN TREE A PROTECTION AGAINST MALARIA —The Hospital Sub Board has adopted the suggestion of Mr. H St A Goodrich, the Collector of Bellary and President of District Board, who has found from experience that a belt of plantain trees of the ordinary size and thickness planted between irrigated land and crowded towns or villages protects the latter from malaria effectually The Sub Board has directed that this be carried out wherever practicable

TRAMWAY AT VIRUDHUPURAM —The North Arcot District Board has sanctioned the construction by the Forest Department of a tramway from Virudhupuram Railway Station to Virudhupuram Town The sanction is for a period of about four or five months," and on condition that in case the tramway is to be worked with *steam power proper precautions are taken* to prevent danger to the traffic on the road such as railings, &c, and that sufficient *breadth of road be left to admit of two* carts passing correctly"

ASSISTANCE TO BE RENDERED BY VILLAGE MAGISTRACY TO THE POLICE —A circular has been issued by Mr H Le Fanu, Acting District Magistrate of North Arcot, on the subject of assistance to be rendered by the Village Magistracy to the Police in detection of crime The *District Magistrate* and the Taluk Magistrate had consulted the Police for calling on the Village Magistracy to assist them in the detection of crime, and has then considered it necessary to remind the Magistracy that it is their duty to work with the Police and render them all possible assistance in the detection of crime —*Mail*

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN NAME ONLY —On Wednesday last at the Criminal Sessions during the trial of the case of forgery against the Christian College student, his Lordship enquired if the prisoner was a Christian

Mr Shaw, the Crown Prosecutor, replied that he was not but that he was a Brahman

His Lordship —How is it the prisoner is sent out of the Christian College when he is a Brahman?

Mr Shaw —The College is open to students of all denominations

His Lordship —Then the College is a Christian College in name only (laughter)

EXTENSION OF AGE OF SERVICE —A Calcutta paper says —"Hitherto uncovenanted officers could only be retained in Government service after the age of 55 years with the permission of the Local Government But the Bengal Government has recently issued a circular delegating to all Heads of Departments District Officers and Judges, the power of declaring any ministerial officer or subordinate to *them* to be efficient, and of permitting him to remain in the Service for a definite period up to, but not beyond, the age of 60 years Each subordinate's case is to be gone into on his attaining the age of 55 years, and after each *extension of service If the officer is* not considered efficient the case is to be reported to Government for orders Extension of service beyond the age of 60 years can only be granted by the Local Government This new rule should save the Appointment Department of the Secretariat a good deal of correspondence"

COURT FEE STAMPS —Some new rules have recently been issued by the Government of India on the subject of the refund of the value of impressed court fee stamps and of court fee adhesive labels. These rules unexpectedly put on orders, and are as follows —1 (*a*) When any person is possessed of impressed court-fee stamps for which he has no immediate use, or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or (*b*) when any person is possessed of two or more (or, in the case of denominations below Rs 5, four or more) court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other, and for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamps or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a *bonafide* intention to use them He must also show that he has paid the full price thereof and that they were so purchased, or, in the case of impressed court-fee stamps so purchased, spoiled, or rendered useless within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered

PROSPERITY OF THE BANK OF MADRAS —*It is gratifying to find that the Bank of* Madras is in the enjoyment of much prosperity The times are proverbially hard, trade all along the line is depressed, and enterprise is not active, yet in the twelve months ending 30th June last, the Presidency Bank made a profit of over 6 lakhs, which, with the Rs. 41,825 carried over on the 1st July 1887, gave a sum equivalent to fully 13 per cent on the capital available for disposal, 4 lakhs have been distributed to Shareholders in a 10 per cent. dividend and the Reserve Fund has been increased by 1 lakh to 12 lakhs, equivalent to 24 per cent of the Bank's capital The chairman stated at the annual meeting, that the Directors had held to the principle "that a bonus should be taken of years of prosperity usually put to the Reserve, but the position is now sufficiently satisfactory to make it a matter of consideration whether they should not now slack off somewhat in the annual additions to the Fund, and pay away a large proportion of the profits in dividends" A month's pay (amounting to close on Rs 35,000) was granted by way of bonus to the executive during the year in recognition of the services to which the prosperity of the Bank is largely due The zeal and ability of the Secretary and Treasurer were very cordially acknowledged at the meeting —*Mail*

SRI ANDAVAN MUTT —The Tiruvellore correspondent of the *Vahsa Sentinel* thus writes on the 6th Instant —" Tiruvellore is the head quarters of the famous Abhalan Matam The head of the Mutt must be a Sannyasi, and he has innumerable disciples in all parts of the country, and among all classes of people He is the sovereign authority among the Vaishnavite section of the Vaishnavas The Mutt has a separate annual income of over fifty thousand rupees, and has a large landed property The head of the Mutt is also the Dharmakartha to the Veeraraghava temple of Tiruvellore and other minor temples whose income amounts to more than *twenty five thousand rupees a year* The present incumbent, His Holiness Rangaandha Iyengar, is dangerously ill, and his days are numbered He wants to nominate a successor, and with that object he made arrangements this morning to nominate one Yaganathabhattar his brother's son His disciples in the town, numbering over two hundred, assembled this morning in the Mutt to prevent such a catastrophe, for in the reign of the present incumbent, the affairs of the Mutt and of the temples have been grossly mismanaged and all the immoveable property has been mortgaged, and moveables amounting to nearly a lakh, disposed of. And nothing substantial has been done in the interests of the Mutt or the temples So, the people ranged them-

selves against this nomination of one of his relatives fearing the serious consequences may follow. A telegram was despatched early this morning to the District Magistrate to request him to order the local officials not to interfere. The Tahsildar came to the Mutt at about 11 o'clock where the disciples had already assembled. His Holiness the Jeyan sought the protection of the Tahsildar against the intervention of people who, he said, had no voice in the affair. One A. Thiruvenkata Charlu came forward, and in very mild terms, requested the Jeyan to yield to the wishes of the people. His Holiness, at last proposed to nominate whomsoever they liked on either of two conditions viz. that he would retire altogether if twenty thousand rupees were paid him either by the people or by the one to be nominated, or that till his death, the one nominated should consider himself only as an agent for him, and should always be under his orders. The Tahsildar suggested the name of one Varadapuram Ranga Charry, brother of the late Parthasarathi Jeyan, one of the previous incumbents, as the fittest person to satisfy either of the conditions. The people in their anxiety to avoid the imminent danger of allowing a relative of the present Jeyan to be nominated consented to the selection of the Tahsildar. But they asked for a week's delay, so that the disciples in other parts of the country may also have their voice in the selection of their guru, and this was granted. This is a question affecting the spiritual interest of a number of people, and as it must be carefully considered before any resolution is come to. It is only persons of unimpeachable character, in their private as well as their public life, that should be chosen. They must also be well learned in the Vedas and Sastras, and they must be persons who will not be influenced by worldly considerations of either wealth or kinship. The teachings of the head of the Mutt should be more by example than by precept. In these days of moral degeneracy, it is highly essential that all the disciples concerned should carefully consider to nominate such a person. The people accepted the Tahsildar's suggestion simply to gain a delay, and so far I congratulate them on their having effected it. The disciples in other parts of the country should at once come over here to select a proper person, and I would request them to consider twice before they accept the Tahsildar's protégé.

DARING BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.—During the past few days a series of daring burglaries all committed in the neighbourhood of British India Street, have greatly exercised the police, and yesterday morning the burglar, a native, was surprised in the act of repeating his performance, and after an evening chase was run to earth in the house in which he lodged. He gives the name of Clement Ashley Morton, and is a fair young man with sharp features. On being arraigned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday he pleaded guilty to the charges, sufficient evidence of which was put up by Mr. Hume, Government Prosecutor, for a remand, it being proposed to commit the prisoner to the ensuing Sessions. There were at least three cases against the prisoner, who had come to Calcutta, according to his story, from New York about a fortnight ago, and lodged at No. 17 British India Street. After the last complaint, a double watch was kept above the locality, and about midnight in question we heard from No. 13, British India Street. Prisoner was observed by an aged man on the verandah, and also called out, when he ran down the staircase into the compound, but an alarm being raised by the aged, two of the other servants seized the prisoner, who broke away and jumped over the wall. He then climbed a tree, and jumped upon a godown. He then fell into a drain, but before his pursuers could reach him, he scaled other walls and finally disappeared inside No. 17, British India Street. This was all the work of a few minutes. At the first alarm, a posse of policemen rushed out of the station, which was about fifty yards off, headed by the two local inspectors, and before half-an-hour elapsed, Superintendent Lamb, with other police officers, also reached the spot. The prisoner, in the meanwhile, had gone upstairs to his room, and, having changed his dress, came down. The prisoner appeared quite unconcerned. While escaping from the house No. 13, British India Street, he had left his shoes at the foot of the staircase, and these the police took possession of. When arrested he made a full confession of his previous burglaries, pointing out all the property, which consisted of gold watches, jewellery, &c., valued at Rs. 1,000. He produced four gold watches from inside a piano belonging to the boarding house-keeper, and the rest of the property from other rooms where he had hidden it. A number of house breaking instruments were also produced by him, and to one he had concealed under the mattress of a bed in a different room. It then appeared that, on the night of the 27th of last month, prisoner had broken into the house of Mr. Keale in Old Court House Street, and had stolen from the bedroom a gold watch and chain, and other articles, valued at Rs. 400. Mr. Keale was awoke by some noise in the room, where he observed a man to whom he gave chase but the thief ran out of the house, scaling the iron railing of Government House where he disappeared. On the night of the 23th he broke into the house of Mr. Mathews in Bentinck Street, and stole his gold watch, chain, gold studs, silver mounted bottles, a Gladstone bag, and some clothes, all valued at Rs. 600. On the 29th he broke into the house of Mr. Prangopaulo, in Gibson's Lane and stole his gold watch chain, set of studs and bracelets, valued at Rs. 500, and on the night of the 30th he broke into the house of Mr. Dickey, Telegraph Master, No. 12, British India Street, stealing therefrom two gold rings and sundries worth Rs. 20. Then early yesterday morning he was found lurking in the house of Mr. Peters, No. 13, British India Street, and arrested shortly afterwards. Before the prisoner was taken to the kotwali, he requested the magistrate to order a suit of his clothes to be sent to him, as he was in a shabby condition. The police informed the court that almost all the clothes found with the prisoner were stolen property. His Worship said that the police could learn from the prisoner what were actually his own clothes, and bring him a suit. The prisoner was then sent to jail, the cases having been adjourned till this day week, when he will be committed to the ensuing Sessions. The prisoner, it is said, is John Pearce Bailey, a Pensite, who recently deserted from the King's Own Borderers at Alexandria.—Englishman, Aug. 2.

Extracts.

THE HOME CHARGES COMMITTEE

The *Madras Mail*.—It is stated that the Committee which is to be appointed, at the instance of Lord Cross, to inquire into the home charges of the Government of India will probably consist of two members of the India Council, with Mr. HENRY WITHERS the Financial Secretary of the India Office and a official from the Treasury. The official element ought to be largely represented on such a Committee but it ought not to be a preponderant of non-official association. The addition of a retired member of a leading mercantile and trading firm of Calcutta, of Madras or Bombay, would assist the Committee to take impartial views, and to form an instructive comparison between customary charges to the India Office, and prices current in the open market. As an example of how Governments pay more for what they buy than is necessary owing to the laxity of their officers, it may be mentioned that in the early part of this year Mr. Pedler, the Comptroller of Stamps, reported to the Board of Inland Revenue at London, that stamps which were costing Her Majesty's Government £30,000 a year could, from competition, be obtained for some £10,500. The Government eventually accepted Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s tender of £19,428, at which cheaper price both employed their heretofore £7,193 represented the saving effected by the cheaper paper, and £7,724 was the profit that the former contractors had made in excess of the sum that the present contractors are to yield will. So, about 20 per cent. of the amount for *merit pad* went to enrich the contractors over and above reasonable trade profits, and 20 per cent. went to pay for a higher quality of paper than was necessary. In 1886-87, the Stores Department of the India Office paid £14,170 for stamps for India. Possibly there was a great room for retrenchment on this amount as Mr. Pedler found there was in the stamp expenditure of H. M's Government 40 per cent. of £14,170 is £17,785 or Rs. 2,66,000, a sum well worth saving for India. The Stores Department has enjoyed for far too long a time immunity from criticism at the hands of men of business. It is allowed to spend a very large sum of money that is drawn from India, and its ways and doings should be periodically subjected to close scrutiny by a Committee formed of chiefs and non officials of reputation and experience. This would be distasteful to vested interests, but it would be favorable to wise economy.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—Here is another instance, illustrating the fact how the Indian judges are quite unfit to try certain classes of cases in this country. Justices Bidwood and Parsons, of the Bombay High Court, have enhanced a sentence passed by Mr. Pagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, Bijapur, for culpable homicide. The accused had for some time suspected his wife of undue intimacy with a man named Bhimappa, and on waking up one night and finding Bhimappa about to enter his wife's room, he seized an axe and killed Bhimappa with four or five severe blows on the head. The Sessions Judge on the ground of sudden and grave provocation, sentenced the prisoner to five years rigorous imprisonment only. The High Court Judges altered the sentence to one of transportation for life. English men, at least a good many of them, need to be indoctrinated with some truths. The first is, that female chastity is a commodity which is considered more valuable than gold or precious gems by the vast majority of men. In a Hindu, generally speaking, it is more valuable than his own life. The second is, that, in an Asiatic, the worth of female chastity is not valued as in Europe, by the measure of silver and gold. In Europe jurors and judges set to decide the value in pounds of the honor of a female. When the price is fixed, the money is paid to the husband and he goes away rejoicing. The third is that such a case must be administered in India in accordance with the notions of the people. And one of the notions is that no provocation is greater to a man than the seducing of his wife. It was thus British statesmen made adultery penal in India, which is not so in England. In the above case Mr. Pagore, he himself being a Hindu, justly took into consideration the grave provocation which the injured husband had received at the hands of the paramour of his faithless wife and passed the more lenient sentence of five years upon the unfortunate man. But two unsympathetic English Judges interfered, enhanced the sentence, and thus caused the English administration of justice stink in the nostrils of the people of this country.

The *Statesman*.—Advices from Indore are, we regret to say, by no means of a reassuring order. The best we can hope seems to be that the newly appointed Dewan will not bring serious misfortune upon the State, by his apparent indifference to reforms that are urgent therein. The appointment (requires we are told, a younger and more energetic man owing to the practical retirement of Bhaiya Khusro Rao Singh from active interference with affairs of State. The attitude of Mr. Harvey is spoken of with high praise, in the difficult position in which he is placed from the ascendency which the 'astrologers' have gained over the young prince, and his marked jealousy of allowing any of his officials to share responsibilities which he cannot possibly discharge himself. Determined to be master in his own house, he works fitfully only, and discards the help he might secure from capable men, by the suspicion with which he treates every effort made by them to promote a wise administration of the State. His extreme sensitiveness to all comments upon his rule in the newspapers is a perpetual source of irritation to him, while he will do nothing to disarm them by acting more considerately and wisely to those who alone can help him. He seems not to be without good points, but is afraid of trusting any one about him with the powers that would enable him to make real reforms in the administration. He has lost a counsellor in Ragoonath Rao whom it will not be easy for him to replace, and will certainly not be able to retain men of character in his service unless he shows more consideration for them, and hope for the advice which they tender from pure good well towards himself and his subjects. Indore should be a centre of healthful influence to the surrounding States, and would be so, but for the delusions to which the Prince surrounds himself. It is reassuring to know that no word of complaint exists against the Political Agent, and that all it is possible for Mr. Harvey to do in circumstances of great difficulty, we may count upon his doing. Were Holkar wise, he would at least take Mr. Harvey into his confidence instead of surrounding himself to the charlatans who make him a slave to the 'astrology' they profess to teach him.

RESULT OF THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION ENQUIRY

The *Madras Mail*.—The mountain has been in labour only to bring forth a ridiculous mouse. The Select Committee of the House of Commons sat day after day, and accumulated a great deal of evidence as to "how it was done," but in the end the members of that tribunal have little to say that will be of service to anybody. The Nizam's Government appointed an Committee, and it probably hoped that all naughty people would be made to disgorge their unlawful gains after having been otherwise punished in proportion to their demerits. But, as was the case in regard to the excommunication of the Jack Daw of Rheims, "no one seems on penalty the worse." The Commission has discovered that $5,000 fully paid-up shares were issued, of which 55,000 were sold to the public. The absolution Lord Lawrence from blame is to the effect of opinion that he acted in perfect good faith. It admits the competency of the Company to transfer the shares to concession-aires, but doubts whether the same was the result contemplated by the Nizam's advisers. It suggests that the British Government might have given to the Nizam more effective advice and assistance. It also considers that no delicacy relative to the remuneration of the concessionaires existed entitling them to the mining concession. The concessionaires, it says, had the concession for the realisation of great gains which were not intended for them, and this was done to the injury of the Nizam's State, with the assistance of Abdul Huk. In conclusion, the Committee deprecates direct communications between Native States and speculators.

The Company created by the concession was a going concern that is very actively engaged in developing these resources of the Nizam's Dominions in coal, gold, and gem which the Nizam's Government has neglected itself about. Under instruction Abdul Huk first set the Railway scheme going, and then put the mining concession on the freedom market. He was allowed to accept an enormous douceur for the former service to the State, and he derived yet great benefit from the latter. He was privately allotted 12,000 shares by the concessionaires and his Government having been somehow induced to invest, he privately sold his own shares to it at a high premium, and was cordially thanked for his exertions in the matter. He has made some restitution by taking the shares back from the Government he had misled, and refunding the sum he had received for them. Of course his services will be dispensed with by the Nizam's Government, and he will turn his attention to pleasanter ways. His operations could not have been successful had ordinary vigilance been exercised by the Nizam's Government, by the British Resident at Hyderabad, by the Government of India, and by the Secretary of State. The thing was not done in a corner. The terms of the concession were published to all the world by the Stock Exchange, and no one in authority was struck by there being anything extraordinary about them until the present Minister of the Nizam entered upon his office, and—probably in self defence—looked closely into things and found how the Nizam's rights had been given away. Mr. Cooper, the British Resident, has injuriously resigned, and thereby brought to a premature close a career that at one time promised very well. Abdul Huk has refunded a large sum in cash to the Government. But the concession remains with the concessionaires, and the Committee fail to show how Hyderabad may obtain redress for the forfeiture of very valuable rights for no consideration. The concessionaires will probably see what it is to their interest to conciliate the Nizam's Government, in view to obtaining a fresh concession of the right that they have acquired, and the Government will probably think it worth while not to be too high-handed as the Company is no bogey affair, but is well prepared to do for the State what the State is unprepared to do for itself. The Committee's disappointment of direct negotiations between speculators and the Governments of Native States is reasonable enough. But it is not quite applicable to the present case, for the negotiations were conducted nominally under the authority of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. Those guardians of the Hyderabad State repose great confidence in the Resident at the Nizam's Court, and he on his part was influenced by unbounded confidence in Abdul Huk. The safeguards proved of little avail notwithstanding the passing to and fro of much correspondence. Everybody whose vigilance has been at fault will be on the alert for the future, and so the wet sponge will be rubbed across the slate.

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THE

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Thursday the 30th August 1888, at 7 30 A. M

I Cash account current and monthly rotaras for the month of July 1888

II Docket No 256, dated 6th August 1888, from the Treasury Officer, Bangalore District, regarding the amount of ½ pens on due to certain Police Sergeants of the Bangalore Police, being debited to Municipal Funds

III Letter No 1831, dated 10th August 1888, from the Superintending Engineer of Mysore, forwarding copy of notes by Major Kensington, R E, on the Sampangi Tank

IV. Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore No 2970—81 S4, dated 14th July 1888, sanctioning Budget estimates of receipts and disbursements of Bangalore City Municipality for the official year 1888—89

A SRINIVASACHARLU, R B
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

The 16th August 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Rome, 14th Aug—According to the official report received from Massowah, 350 auxiliary troops, with all the Italian officers, have been dest royed by the Abyssinians, while attacking Sagamanti The disaster is attributed to the treachery of the native allies joining the enemy during the fighting

London, 14th Aug—Mr Parnell claims £50,000 damages from *The Times*. The trial takes place in October

Mr Thomas O Connor, and Mr. John Redmond will bring similar actions against *The Times* in the Court of the Queen's Bench, London

Pellichherry, 17th Aug—The second case against the Sub Judge and two others commenced to-day The Judge charged the Sub Judge with receiving a bribe of Rs 1,435 between the 20th December 1887 and the 10th January 1888, and the others were charged with abetment, and also themselves receiving the amount to influence a public servant The Sub Judge was also charged with abetting the others in their offences Ten witnesses were examined, including the alleged giver of the bribe, whose cross examination was reserved until to morrow, when the case will probably close The advocate General prosecutes Mr Grant defends the Sub Judge, and the other accused are defended by local pleaders

Bombay, 17th Aug—In Mr Crawford's application, the Sessions Judge of Poona held that "In absence of any precedent I must hold on the general principle that authority which can delegate the power can revoke such power and that the revocation of the sanction was valid I decline to take action under Sections 137 and 138"

In Hanmantrao's case several witnesses were examined The evidence will probably be completed on Monday Mr Branson said that, if so, he would apply for a week's adjournment

Simla 17th Aug—A resolution appears in the *Gazette of India* withdrawing the scheme of 4 per cent stock notes issued in 1882 and offering holders of stock notes either 4 per cent Government securities at a premium of 8 annas, or, in case of small notes, payment in cash at par

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1888

THE ANCHE DEPARTMENT

We would ask why the British Government seems determined to take every thing away from the Maharajah, and his advisers allow this without a protest The railway had to be given up to a private company at the bidding of the paramount power although we believe His Highness was opposed to the transfer When the money was paid the Government quietly appropriated it on account of the debt that accrued during the famine This debt ought to have been wiped off by the supreme Government, for it was through its neglect that it was contracted When the famine burst upon the land there was a sum of forty six lacs of rupees in the treasury, and if properly managed it would have been sufficient to tide over the difficulty This sum was spent and eighty lacs had to be borrowed

The supreme Government, however, is not satisfied with taking away the railway, but it has also doomed the postal department of Mysore In a short time it will be amalgamated with the Imperial system This step has long been in contemplation, but it has only lately been decided upon and before long the Anche of this Province will be a thing of the past The reason given for its destruction is that it has become antiquated, that it has had its day, and now must give place to something else It must be acknowledged that the Postal Department of the Province as it now stands is somewhat behind the age, it did very well in the past and though it is very safe, it is rather slow Instead however, of destroying it, it might be reformed and this would be a far more sensible thing to do For instance, instead of paying for each letter there might be Mysore stamps brought into use and these being put on the letters would do away with the difficulty that is now complained of Money orders might also be sent from every large Post Office and postcards might be introduced If all this was done the Postal department would be brought into line with that of the British and there would be no reason why its destruction should be desired There are other reforms that might be brought about with ease, and then the department would be as good as that in Her Majesty's territory Surely the Mysore Government could bring about the reforms required and this would be far better than sitting still and looking on while the Maharajah is having his rights taken from him The least the Mysore officials could do, would be to protest, but, as far as we know, they have not even done this They have quietly submitted without a protest to the transfer of the department in question

Another reason given for the relinquishment of the Postal Department is that at present it does not pay It is true that the expenditure and the income do not square, but we can show how they might be made to do so The income of the Anche Department during the year 1885 86 was Rs 65,007, in the year 1886 87 the amount was Rs 63,008 The expenditure for the two years was Rs 1,20 755, and Rs 1 29,122 It will thus be seen that the balance is on the wrong side and it is our duty to show how this could be rectified In the first place, the letters of the Mysore Government are carried free of nothing and this forms a portion of the expenditure It is well known that a large number of unnecessary letters are sent, and it is more than suspected that private ones are despatched as well as public If only two lines are written, the paper is put into a large cover and despatched by the post In such a case other Governments would use a post card, and there is no reason why that of Mysore should not do the same In all probability more than half of the letters now sent could be dispensed with, and thus a large saving would be effected It would be well if instead of allowing letters to be franked, stamps were put on them the same as in other parts of the country, and thus a check would be placed on the custom of sending out so many covers That is to say this would be a good plan if the Mysore Government used its own stamps, it would be a very expensive one if it had to use those of the British Government. We fancy that, with care the difference between the income and expenditure would soon vanish or come very near the vanishing point

There is another source of expense connected with the department We refer to the fact that the Mysore Government carries letters for the British Government, and without any remuneration whatever For instance, a letter is posted in Madras to a person in Hassan, and a half anna stamp is sufficient to carry it between the two places But as soon as it enters Mysore territory till it reaches its destination, it has to be carried by the Mysore Postal Department and for nothing But a letter sent from Hassan by the Maharajah's post can only be carried to the borders of his dominions and when it gets beyond these, it has to be paid for afresh It will thus be seen that the arrangement between the two Governments is a very one sided affair, and we need not be surprised at the large sum by which the expenditure exceeds the income It would only be fair for the Imperial Government to pay for the work the Mysore state does for it, and this would be far more just than taking the Department away from it We would recommend that even now a protest should be made against the abolition of the old Anche, and that the Government should be compelled to do its duty and pay up what is due

The Government of Mysore should not sit down quietly and see the spoliation carried out The Dewan should protest against this in the name of his master and he should be backed up by the leading men of the Province There has been too much giving way, too much sitting quiet and looking on while privilege after privilege has been taken away and it is high time it was said and should be made After the Postal Department has been seized some thing else will be required, and there will be no knowing where the matter will end A stop cannot be put to this too soon, or at least an attempt made to stop it

Occasional Notes

Mr Jogin Chunder Mookerjee, Solicitor, Calcutta High Court, committed suicide on Tuesday last

The *Times of India* hears that the Secretary of State has decided that the fifty five years' system under which Government servants are retired be extended to sixty years.

Workmen on the Patiala Bhatinda Railway are said to have come across an enormously rich treasure trove Some thirty six crores of rupees are reported to have been already unearthed, and further discoveries of buried coins are made daily

Sir Syed Ahmed and other leading Mahomedans and Hindus have resolved to found an Indian Patriotic Association the object of which will be to place the views of the section of the native community opposed to the Congress before the English public, and especially before Parliament

A Wolverhampton correspondent states that, during the heavy thunderstorm on the 17th ultimo, a collier, who had lost his sight through an accident, was being led home, when a flash of lightening was reflected on the spectacles he was wearing to conceal his disfigurement After the peal of thunder which followed he complained of pain in his head The next moment, to his surprise, he found that he had regained possession of his eye sight

An interesting experiment was recently made by Dr Durand in reference to the relative power of imagination in the two sexes He gave to 100 of his hospital patients a dose of sweetened water, and shortly afterwards ordered the room, apparently greatly agitated, saying he had by mistakes administered a powerful emetic In a few minutes four-fifths of the subjects were affected by the supposed emetic and were mainly men while all those not affected were women

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are approaching the Jubilee year of their married life. The opportunity will be taken by a circle of personal friends and colleagues in both Houses of Parliament to make an interesting presentation Mrs Gladstone will receive the portrait for which she is now sitting to Mr Herkomer, and Mr Hall's portrait of Mr Gladstone, which forms a feature in the Royal Academy of the present year, has been purchased for presentation to the right hon gentleman

An association is being organized in England by Mr Caine, Mr Samuel Smith and other Members of Parliament, with the object of influencing and informing public opinion in England upon the working of the liquor laws in India, and of setting on foot agencies in the chief Indian cities for disseminating temperance principles, and checking the facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquor in this country. The associations in India will be associations, and open to all communities

Lieut General H R H the Duke of Connaught, c B, &c, Commander in Chief of Bombay, was, on the 18th ultimo, promoted to the grade of Honorary Bailiff and appointed a Knight of Justice of the Order of St John of Jerusalem by H R H the Prince of Wales Grand Prior of the Hospital of St. John in England—more familiarly known as the St John's Ambulance Association The Duchess of Connaught, c I, was appointed a Lady of Justice at the same chapter of the Order

"Truth" hears from Rome that the Pope is much embarrassed as to the disposal of the wines which he received as Jubilee offerings, there being upwards of 100,000 bottles, and a still more puzzling question has arisen as to the embroidered slippers, of which there are no fewer than 30,000 pairs. There are many thousands of chasubles and stoles, which are to be distributed among poor churches in various parts of Europe, and several hundreds of French statues of the Virgin, who is usually represented as a jolly buxom female, and of saints who have anything but an ascetic appearance, which will be given to churches in Central and Southern Italy

The attention of the charitable public is called to a unique undertaking which has been set on foot at Darjeeling, entitled the Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium, "intended for the rehabilitation of the sick amongst the orthodox Hindus, Mohamedans, and other classes of natives, and also Europeans as funds permit." The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has given land worth Rs 50 000 Rajah Govinda Lall Roy Rs 90,000, Rai Bhupuni Singh 5 000, Babu Gour Sunder Chaudhuri Rs. 2 5,000 Further donations are earnestly solicited to bring the amount up to at least 8 lakhs of rupees During April and May 793 patients were kept and attended to 213 of whom belonged to the orthodox Hindu class, and many have recorded their satisfaction at the treatment they received

The *Star*, the new London evening paper, says—"A serious literary charge is brought against Sir Edwin Arnold editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and author of several volumes of poems on Indian subjects by Professor Peter Peterson, of Bombay University Sir Edwin has received high praise from the critical journal for surpassing Tom Moore, in actually 'studying the languages and ransacking the literatures of Eastern races' Mr Peterson, however, now states that eight of the lyrics interspersed in Sir Edwin Arnold's 'In an Indian Temple'—a poem which has been singled out for special praise—are taken without acknowledgement from his English preface to an edition of 'Vidhabhadava's Subhashitavali' published in 1886 This is a grave charge What is Sir Edwin's answer?"

Lady Lawson, the wife of the member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland gave an 'At Home" in honor of Mr Gladstone (following a dinner), at St Wilfrid's London residence on the night of the 18th ultimo, and the Leader of the Opposition delivered a speech which occupies three columns of small print in the *Times* He said incidentally—"I am very sorry to say that in this country there is no way of getting rid of these public speeches without more or less iteration, and even when you have not got anything new to say it is sometimes necessary to say over again the thing you have said five times, sometimes ten or twenty times before. But the idea of utilising the opportunity offered by a lady's "At Home" to indulge

in what the *Times* calls the "painful drudgery" of a political speech is novel, to say the least of it

MADAME de Vilayto, the champion of woman's rights, who (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) wants her sex not only to vote, to sit in Parliament, and to become lawyers, but also to fight duels, and to discard petticoats for pantaloons is once more *before the public*. She has sent a petition to the Chamber asking that women should be allowed to wear what costume they like The petition has been referred to a committee, the members of which, after pondering over it for a while, said that the law did not prevent women from wearing men's attire, but that the police did, and finally advised the chamber to vote the order of the day, this, of course being tantamount to an official refusal to comply with Madame de Vilayto's strange request, which she regularly presents once a year The lady ought certainly to be satisfied with the permission accorded to her several Carnival times, when they may always it libertty to go about the streets resembling men, and even monkeys, or any other monstrosity that they like

Local and Provincial

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL —We are glad to find that this school is getting on very well, and the committee is to be congratulated on the changes it has lately made

THE WEATHER —At the beginning of the week, the weather was very dry and hot, but a few days ago showers fell, and it is very pleasant The place looks at its best, and intending visitors could not do better than come now

NOMINATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS The nomination of Hindu Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station took place on Wednesday morning last There were eight vacancies, and eighteen nominations The elections take place on the 27th of this month

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO KOLAR —His Highness the Maharajah proceeded on a visit to Kolar on the 11th of this month and returned to Bangalore on Saturday He and his suite visited the gold fields, the town of Kolar, Hooksota and spent a very pleasant time The British Resident joined the Maharajah at Kolar

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS —The Bishop of Madras is still in Bangalore, and is very busy visiting the different institutions connected with the Church of England Friday night he delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Recreation Room of the 2nd O L I Several of the clergy addressed the meeting The Bishop will remain till the end of the month

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION —It has been decided by the *High Court of Madras* that the Civil and Military Station is *Mysore Territory not British*, and that it is only let to the latter The question arose out of the case of Mr Hayes, against the *Bangalore Spectator*, and the decision of the High Court sets the matter, at rest for ever The judgment in the case will be found in last Friday's *Daily Post*.

THE REPAIR OF TANKS —We learn, says the *Spectator*, that several instances have come to the notice of the Government of Mysore where private individuals have come forward offering to repair tanks *at their own expense Formerly the* eyes looked to the Government to do the *work for them, and it is satisfactory* to find that a new spirit is beginning to work among the people

Extracts.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN'S INSTALLATION ADDRESS

The *Standard* —The following is the Installation Address by the Maharajah of Cochin —

As I see with much satisfaction almost all the responsible officers of the different Departments of this Government assembled on this auspicious occasion, I think it is nothing but proper to avail myself of this opportunity to speak a few words to express for once my three chief views (leaving the practical part entirely to you as I am a novice in it just now) about the duty each one in his sphere should do towards the welfare of the State By this, no one of you should think that I depreciate in the least the valuable services you all have rendered during the prosperous reign of my beloved brother whose footsteps though difficult, it will be my earnest and utmost endeavour to follow, but I address these words to you as an encouragement and appreciation of the services of such tried and experienced officers as yourselves

First of all I will say a few words to you, Dewan, you being my minister, should know my views I ask you that you should besides doing your best to check corruption and irregularities in the State if there be any occasion which I hope will be rare, bring to my notice the merits and demerits of all the officers to enable me to show my appreciation or displeasure as the case may be.

Next I must ask you Mr Sultanmaya Pillai, that you should as the head of the *Judicial Department*, always be careful to see that all your subordinates render justice as expeditiously as possible without prejudice to the quality of the decisions You should also pay particular attention, by *setting an example in your own Court*, that the parties are not given unnecessary trouble by negligence on the part of the Court authorities, such as repeated postponements and the like Your motto, as also *that of all the other officers of Our State*, must be 'not to put off till to morrow what you can possibly do to day' Besides, the Appellate and Zillah judges having also Criminal powers, it would be needless to *tell you that justice ought to be tempered* with mercy wherever necessary

Now let me turn to you Peishkars, you and your subordinates, possessing magisterial powers in addition to your Revenue duties, can effect such to the public good, if you will probably investigate and throw the charges correctly in cases committed to you by the Police Moreover, the efficient working of the Police depends in a great measure on you, as you can check by passing remarks and hints when ever they go beyond their allowed limits

Now a few words to you Mr Gunther, you being the head of the Police Department—a department which, if properly conducted, cannot but prove a boon to the State as the important duty of protecting the life and property of the subjects rests wholly with it As the system is now in its infancy, I trust you will pay great attention to curb the tendency of your subordinates to try to get credit by improper and unjust means The system ought to command respect and respect from the general public, and not to create dread and horror further it is much more creditable to the Department not to try to detect even a few cases that can be well substantiated in the courts than to bring many which might break down on their committal to the courts

Now a few words to the Officers of the Forest Department You ought to be very careful to suppress, if time, the unnecessary and injurious practice of the unlawful cutting and removing of timber from *Our forests besides the smuggling of* cardamoms and other forest produce you object always being to show a good surplus after the expenses of the Department You should also now and then inspect the boundary demarcation stones, so that there may not arise any complications and disputes

I next turn to you Mr Hudson, you being the head of the Department of Public Works your Department is one that should be very carefully attended to, as a very large amount of money is yearly spent for it from the treasury Though I must confess it is one of the most charitable Departments, as it enables many of the poor classes to earn their livelihood by hard labour, and as it can now and then be rendered equally beneficial to the public and to the State by spending on reproductive works it is needless for me to add that you should think twice before suggesting or undertaking any large work But when once commenced, see that the District Supervisors pay due attention to have the *work done whatever cost*, substantially and satisfactorily as possible, bearing always in mind that *the object of the work* men would generally be to make it superficial with a view to get in to work again

Now, officers of the Medical line, I have a few words to you too. I need not observe that of all the Departments this one is the most charitable, as the almost instantaneous relief and benefit that can be effected, if the officers pay proper devotion and due attention to their duty, will be felt by the patients, which will certainly prove a real song to the rule who has such a usefulness Institution Even in cutting off a limb the officer can be kind to his patients by *shortening the time* and thereby lessening the *duration of the necessary pain Moreover*, this scientific Institution stands alone above *all others in its invaluable services to be* human being, as they commence with the child in the womb and end only when the man breathes his last Let me therefore ask you, Officers, to be very kind and attentive to the patients that seek your help in Our hospitals even at a little sacrifice of your own comforts.

Lastly, I say a few words with reference to another equally important Institution—an Institution whose benefit is felt by all other Departments I have enumerated as all those that have to serve the State are to be perfected in it I therefore ask you, Mr Sealy to pay as Director of Education your utmost attention to your duty, as a body as possible as the State often requires enlightened youths to be supplied from your Department to fill up vacancies arising from pensioning or otherwise.

Now, I have so nothing to speak to you too, Mr Sankara Narayana Chettiar, you being the principal officer of the Police Education Department I am fully conscious with the Royal Family of which I am now the head I cannot but be interested in I concerned in it as a ruler and as a private individual I therefore ask you to bear always in mind that not only *the enlightenment* and good *behaviour* of the Princes rest with you, but also the *education of their character which affects* not the Royal Family alone but the whole *State also, as they in their turn are naturally* expected to govern the country and thereby set an example to their subjects Hence the necessity for your utmost care in selecting suitable books for their study both in class and at home You should also advise them often to choose good companions. It is needless for me to impress on you that the formation of a youth's character rests principally on three points first, what he learns from his tutors, secondly, that which he acquires from his companions, and thirdly, his own inclination If you are careful to inculcate good principles of morality it will greatly assist them to choose proper companions, which will naturally tend to check evil propensities when they attain their majority So, you see much depends on your proper tuition not to mention the example and precept of their elders And so far as I am concerned, I will always be ready to give so and advice whenever sought for

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The *Mahratta* —The following is a statement of the scope of work and system of instruction of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute —

The Institution will at present give instruction in each machine drawing, steam, machine *theoretical and applied*, applications of Electricity as Magnetism, Sound, Light and Heat

The Machine Drawing Classes are applicable to all the important industries of the district where machinery of any kind is employed Students will be taught to draw to scale the constructive details of various machines When thoroughly conversant with these and the principles of theoretical and applied mechanics in which instruction will be given they will be able to design machines as occasions arise in daily practice

The principal features of the instruction as we propose it to be given are (with which end in view the laboratories have been designed) to afford students facilities for the experimental study of the relations which the principles taught in the Lecture Room bear to the problems met with in actual practice The chief object to be aimed at is quite as much to train the pupil in habits of exact *reasoning and to the clear description of phenomena perceived* through their own senses, as to store their minds with information, important both from a scientific and a practical point of view As far as possible pupils will handle the instruments and apparatus employed, and make experiments with them

It will be perceived on going through the list of Books and Instruments that considerable care has been taken in their selection to keep the cost of instruction as low as possible so that a day student inclusive of fees will require during the first Session Rs 86 8 0, during the 2nd Session Rs 101 14 0, and during the 3rd Session Rs 200 3 0 and at the end of this period a student with ordinary intelligence ought to be a fair Mechanical Engineer capable of taking charge of Engines or Machinery

The Institute has applied to Government for power to grant Certificate of Competency under the Boiler Inspection Act and it is believed that Government will accede to this request There are reasons why the examination under the Institute will be as well or *better conducted than at present One of the* main reasons will be that the applicant for a Certificate will not be examined in set questions as at present, but his qualifications can be tested practically in the workshops of the Institute The workshop will be begun sometime in the beginning of next year

The board has aimed to establish a systematic and enduring plan of classes in those Science Subjects which bear directly on the industrial occupations of the locality as well *as provide a complete course of progressive* study the endeavour is to cultivate originality, observation perseverance and energy, so valuable to the employer and employe

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY INDIANS RESIDENT IN ENGLAND

The *Madras Mail*.—The Earl of Northbrook last evening (July 26) entertained the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Viceroy of India, at dinner at his residence, 4, Hamilton place, Piccadilly A number of Indians resident in the United Kingdom presented the new *Viceroy* with an address which was read by Mr. *Dadabhai Naoroji, offering him their sincere* congratulations upon his appointment It pointed out that the India of to day was very different from that of 1883 when the noble Marquis's grandfather was interested in its government for since then the people had made very striking progress, and the more they had progressed the more sincerely loyal had they become to the British supremacy. Not only was this the case with the people of British India itself, but also of the Princes and the people of the Native States owing allegiance to the paramount power On several occasions the first appearance of national peril caused the Rulers of the States in every part of India to place their troops and the resources of the dominions at the Viceroy's command Were a foreign foe to assail the Empire none would be found readier to defend the land from invasion than the princes and people of the Native States The address pointed out that from time to time the statesmen of Great Britain in their generous desire for the good government of India, had given various pledges many of which still remained to be fulfilled It was the earnest hope of the signatories that it might be his lordship's happy privilege, building upon the foundations laid down by his predecessors, to be the means, in the fulness of time, of redeeming those pledges, and thereby linking as in the bonds of triple brass the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress with their fellow subjects in these realms in strong and enduring loyalty to the Monarch and the institutions of Britain The Marquis of Lansdowne who was very cordially greeted in replying said —*Gentlemen, I hope you will allow* me in the first place, to express the great pleasure it gives me to meet you in the house of one whom I am proud to reckon as one of my oldest friends, and whom, I think, you have a right to regard as a firm friend of India (Cheers) I thank you very heartily for the manner in which you have congratulated me upon my selection by her Majesty *for one of the most honourable posts in the* service of the Empire—(Cheers)—and I regard it as a very happy omen that *before my* departure from this country you should have come here this evening in order to give me these assurances of your sympathy and good will (Cheers) Permit me also to say that it is very satisfactory to me to be aware that the gentlemen who are gathered here to night are not representatives of any one class or creed, or association in the British Empire, *but that they may be regarded as typical of*

many classes, of many creeds, and of many associations (Hear, hear) The Empire of the Queen has been administered with a desire to regard no distinctions of that kind, and I hope that I may accept the good wishes which you have been good enough to tender to me as coming not from any one portion of Her Majesty's subjects, but from the whole of the population of that country (Cheers) Sir, you have been good enough to remind me in the address which you have read that considerable interest was manifested by an English statesman whose name I have the honour to bear and whose example I shall be glad to follow at a distance even, in the affairs of your country (Cheers) I am glad that you have mentioned that fact, because I think it shows that the people of India are not unmindful of those who have endeavoured conscientiously to promote the interests of their country, and that they are ready still to give credit to those who desire to work in that cause at the present time You have also reminded me that in your opinion the India of to day is very different from the India of 1883 That is quite true, and I hope we may go a little further and say, if there has been a change in the circumstances of India, that change has been entirely to the advantage of the subjects of the Queen in that part of the Empire (Cheers) During Her Majesty's reign we have seen a great advance in the moral and material welfare of the country We have seen new industries rise, we have seen both old and new industries making an advance that at one time would have appeared almost beyond the scope of possibility, we have seen, above all, education making a rapid progress amongst a people whose history shows to be exceptionally capable of intellectual achievements and of the highest form of literary and artistic culture, and it has resulted from that steady improvement in the circumstances of the country that the supremacy of the British Crown has come to rest more and more upon the sympathy and good will of the people who are committed to its charge and less and less upon the mere exhibition of physical force (Loud cheers) In no respect has that become more remarkable than in respect of the one particular to which you, Sir, have specially referred—I mean the fact that the Princes and people of those States of India who are not incorporated in the British Empire, but who owe allegiance to Her Majesty—that the Princes and peoples of those States are not less ready than the subjects of the Crown to assume their share in the responsibilities which attach to the defence of the Empire and to participation in all that belongs to it (Cheers) Permit me to express the pleasure which it affords me to see here two distinguished statesmen occupying high offices in the service of his Highness the Nizam (Hear, hear) You have been good enough to allude to me that the present was an occasion on which I could not with any advantage enter upon a discussion of the many interesting political questions which will, no doubt, at the proper time engage my attention I concur with you in thinking that any attempt to commence any discussion of the kind would be improper on my part, and I believe if I were to offer a premature opinion on any of those questions you would be the first to complain, and go even further and say in reply to me that you would judge me, not by any professions I make to you this evening but by my performances during the next five years (laughter) But I will venture to say this much in reference to what has fallen from you in the address—I entirely concur with you in the opinion you desire to convey to me that it is the duty of the Government of India to keep pace with the age in which we live—(cheers)—that in India as in this country men and things do not stand still, and that in the great Empire of the Queen there are boundless opportunities for salutary reforms, and those who neglect the opportunities offered to them for effecting improvements of that kind fail in the highest duties of statesmanship. (Renewed cheers) Let me also say I agree with you in believing that the heavy responsibilities which attach to the government of India will never sit more lightly upon the shoulders of those who have that government to control, than when they are sure of the sympathy and cordial cooperation of the natives of that country (Hear, hear) I have to thank you for this reception The occasion is most memorable to me. I may describe it without exaggeration, as my first step on Indian ground, and am very glad to have taken it amidst such unmistakeable symptoms of good will and sympathy as have been shown by the gentlemen who have met me here this evening (Prolonged cheers)

THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Times of India*—At a public meeting of the Mahomedans, called at the instance of Cazee Abdul Latiff Tyeabjee, Mr Mahomed Hossein Hakim Barrister at law, addressing the assembly in Urdu said that they gave the promoters of the Congress had asked the Anjuman i Islam if they wished to send any of their representatives to the Congress, to be held next cold weather at Allahabad There were many who, even to this day, did not know what the Congress was really about. He was blessed by God with some common sense and knowledge, but he could not understand what possible good the movement could do to the Mahomedans, nor could he understand what evil it would be to his Parsee and Hindoo brethren Every man of sense would admit that no rule in India had been so good, so just, and so merciful as that of the English (Applause) The British had given them education, and would it be a reward to them for the blessing of the education they had freely given to his countrymen to say "We have now been educated enough to know how to govern our own country, and therefore we no longer want these foreigners in our midst Let the officers, the Governor-General pack off to England, and let the Governors of the different provinces follow him thither The Civil Servants who have come out from England must also go, and we will rule in their stead"? They always professed that they were very loyal to Government, and were their real well wishers But had they reflected on what the Congress would ultimately come to fifty or hundred years hence? Had they reflected for a moment on its far reaching results? First and foremost, he would confine himself to the question, whether the Mahomedans had reached the stage at which they could take an enlightened part in political affairs He must admit, with the utmost grief, that the educational condition of his co religionists was very far behind that of the Parsees and Hindoos the Anjuman-i-Islam had established a school ten years ago, but they had not yet succeeded in sending a single Mahomedan lad to the Matriculation Examination Their condition was deplorable, and if there were no other reasons, good and strong, for them not joining the Congress, this one was quite sufficient for them to hold aloof from it His Highness Parsee friend (Sawal Parbhu) had for saying that the Congress had no good to the people, nor to the Government either The organization had taken a leap in the dark, little knowing where it would land them (The chairman "True, quite true") He was very sorry that some of his own community had joined the Congress, among them being his friend Mr Badrudin Tyebji, who was deservedly held in very high esteem by everyone Now a son of this same gentleman had entered the Civil Service of India, having come first in the list of the competitors Would such a thing have been possible under any other Government than the British? They had reasons to rest contented and be thankful for what they had already got, and hope that in the good time to come they might get from the same Government more rights, as soon as they were considered deserving of them? Will then, what was the good of their assembling in large numbers at Calcutta Madras, or Allahabad, and joining their voice in the remonstration of Government? The numbers attending these annual assemblages had been steadily increasing Last year 600 persons attended the Congress, and a time might come when 10,000 persons might meet together The Russians, as they were all aware, were approaching nearer and nearer to India, and what would they think of those big assemblages? They would think that there was disunion in the enemy's camp, and that now was the time to take advantage of it Now, did the people wish the Russians to come to India and govern them? They were a proud and somewhat barous race They would demolish their mosques, the temples of the Hindoos, and the fire temple of the Parsees They would further grind their subject down Did they wish such a Power to rule over them? Were not the British a thousand times better than the Russians? That being so, might the British rule of India last for evermore! (Loud cheers) (The chairman Inshala, may God preserve it for ever!) Let them look at the present political aspect of the great Powers of Europe Their relations were in a state of the utmost tension, and a spark might any day set the whole fabric in a flame In such a state of things it was imperatively necessary for their own preservation that the races and communities of India should present a united front to their enemy; and let it be inscribed on their hearts that if they failed to make common cause against a common enemy, and continued to carry on their agitation by means of those congresses, the consequences, fifty or a hundred years hence, might simply be disastrous Natives there were who said, "Look at those *Feroz shahi* (wretched) English They have put a tax on salt and a tax on petroleum, and they have also laid on us the burden of the Income Tax" Tell this to the Russians, and see what they had to say to that Why pester poor Lord Dufferin with these unreasonable complaints? Did not the Income Tax fall on every one alike—on the rulers as well as the ruled? Then there were those who complained that the Government had increased the Indian army by 10,000 men from England But this was quite a necessary precaution in view of the speedy advance of the Russians to the direction of India He would ask once again, what did Mr Hume and other, who were interesting themselves in the Congress, want? Did they want the country to be cleared of the police and the army? Did they obtain any justice under the British Government? Were they looking in political wisdom or in cunning to govern the country wisely and well? No! Then why would they throw away the blessings they enjoyed for the very doubtful benefits of the Congress? It was a most difficult task to govern well a country like India The Government had achieved wonderful success in the performance of that task Bringing peace and security and prosperity into the land Let them see what even now was the case of some of the Native States and contrast the Government there with the British rule In the city in Cambay the Brown sahibs were not allowed to ride on horseback And yet some of the educated natives, instead of being thankful for what they had got, abused the Government and said that they were not doing this that, and the other With these remarks the speaker moved "That it is not desirable either from an educational point of view or, looking to the unsettled condition of Europe and Asia, even a political point of view, that the Mahomedan community should join the Indian National Congress in trying however unseasonably, to force the hands of the British Government in India by an organised demonstration, however seemingly peaceable in character"

At a meeting of the Mahomedan community, called by the Anjuman Islam of Bombay, Mr Badrudin Tyebji said that he was pleased to see such a large gathering of his co-religionists, representing the different sections of the community, assembled to discuss the question whether or not it was desirable for the Mahomedans to join the Indian National Congress to be held at Allahabad next cold season He requested the members present to carefully listen to what he and other speakers had to say in regard to the question, and then having impartially weighed the pros and cons of the arguments advanced by the speakers, they should pronounce their verdict upon the same The committee of the Indian National Congress had written a letter to Anjuman i Islam on the same matter as they had written to other assemblies and public bodies in different parts of the country, asking whether or not they would join the next Congress He had not the least doubt in his mind what the reply of the Anjuman i Islam would be He need not state, because they were all so well aware what the aims and objects and constitution of the Indian National Congress were, and who were the men who joined in it But yesterday when the Congress was held at Madras he was not only there as a member of that body, but he had the rare good fortune of presiding over it He was surprised to hear that an body which represented the best intellect and talent of India, a body in which the representatives of the Hindoo, Parsee, and other communities so readily joined, the Mahomedans should exclude themselves The Congress was a great assembly, low only which were drawn the best intellects from hundreds of miles of this vast continent There came representatives from the farthest parts of the Empire situated hundreds of miles away from the place where the Congress was held They did not congregate there for the mere pleasure or pride of attending a meeting like the Congress They attended there to transact business in a constitutional manner recognised by all civilized countries, they attended there to represent through that body their wants and desires to the Government of the country, who were ever ready and willing to lend their ear to such representations He need hardly say that the representatives from the different parts of India did not assemble at the Congress to conspire against and drive away the British It would be idle and foolish even to suppose such a thing They did not meet there to injure public interest in the least He could not then imagine what possible reason there could be to induce the Mahomedans to keep aloof from a body which was calculated to do good to the public and which did not do any harm and intend no harm to any man or body of men It had been stated by some men that the Congress was an institution which had no good to with the Bengalee Babus Perhaps they did not know who Bengalee Babus were He (Mr Badrooddin) must be a Bengalee Babu himself, because he was one who had taken a part in promoting the cause of the Congress from its very commencement He would explain to his audience how the Congress came about There were several public bodies and associations in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay and other centres which presented memorials and made representations to Government on subjects connected with the conduct of public affairs of this country If one man or a few men combined to make a representation to Government on affairs, public matters and interests, they would not get that weight from Government which a body of men, forming themselves into a constitutional assembly, would receive Instead, the object of having a hundred different associations in a hundred different parts of India it was deemed advisable that they should meet together once a year to represent to Government in a constitutional manner the wants and wishes, which would necessarily receive greater weight than it would be given to each of those associations The first Congress accordingly took place in Bombay, and he was not yet aware that it had done any harm to the Mahomedan community The next Congress took place at Calcutta, when he knew some discussion took place about the Mahomedans joining the Congress The third Congress took place at Madras, when the same discussion was carried on with greater force. If any man could prove to his satisfaction that by joining the Congress the Mahomedans would be prejudicing their own rights, he (Mr Badrooddin) would be the first to ask them to desist from joining that body. He took it to himself that the Mahomedan community had no high confidence in him, and he would tell them that, as one who had not only attended the Congress, but had the honour of once presiding over that body, he had seen nothing in connection with that body that would prejudice the interests of the Mahomedan community For aught he knew that body would tend to advance the best interests of the community (Applause) He assured his audience that the meeting of the Congress was which he had the good fortune to preside was one the like of which he had never witnessed I was mighty assembly, composed of distinguished people, representing all sections of the native community Out of the 700 delegates, there were a considerable proportion of Mahomedans present in the Congress It was true that the number was not sufficient to represent the millions of the Mahomedan population of this country but still it could not be said that there were no Mussulmans present at the Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, who asked the Mahomedans to keep aloof from the Congress, stated that that body was organised by the Bangalee Babus He (Sir Syed) evidently was not aware of the aims and objects of the Congress The Congress was one thing, and the resolutions passed and passed thereat were a different thing altogether The committee of the Congress only invited representatives to join that body, but they did not bind them down to a certain line of action or policy There were resolutions brought forward before the meeting, which they might pass or reject as they liked By way of protecting the interests of the Mahomedan community a provision was made that if the Mahomedans either with absolute or practical unanimity were against any proposal made at the Congress, it could not be discussed by the Congress and must be shut out altogether (loud applause)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Berlin, 16th August—The Emperor William, on the occasion of unveiling the statue erected to the memory of the late Prince Frederick Charles at Frankfort on Oder, made a speech in which he said that forty two millions of Germans are prepared to the sooner than surrender a single stone of the territories conquered by the German arms

Bombay, 20th Aug—The *Bombay Gazette* has received a special telegram from London, dated the 19th instant, in which it is stated that Sir John Gorst denies having subjected himself to the influence of Mr Palmer, who has no interest in the Deccan Company

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it is unfortunate that Sir John Gorst has not given a less qualified denial

Mhow, 16th Aug—Sir Gunpat Rao, President of the Council of the regency of Gwalior died yesterday from fever Mr Henvey has left Indore for Gwalior

Allahabad, 12th Aug—Reports have reached India that Ishak Khan Governor of Afghan Turkistan, has revolted against the Amir

Rome, 20th Aug—Signor Crispi has started for Germany where he will meet Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky

Bombay, 22nd Aug—The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that it is announced that the Nizam's delegate has been officially instructed to review the further conduct of the case from the solicitors hitherto acting on behalf of Government Solicitors more likely to suppress inconvenient evidence

Allahabad, 21st Aug—The Maharajah of Ulwar has applied for the services of a British Officer to assist in placing his army on an efficient state His offer to aid in the defence of the frontier has been accepted by the Government of India

London, 21st Aug—The Honorable Mr P P Hutchins, of the Madras Council, has been appointed to replace Sir Charles Aitchison in the Governor General's Council

Bombay, 24th Aug—The Ameer of Cabul has expressed an earnest wish to the Government of India that some trusted officials should pay a visit to Cabul to fully acquaint him with the views of Government on various questions which from time to time have been under discussion It has therefore been determined to send a small mission Mr Durand, Foreign Secretary, will go in charge, and the Viceroy will probably send one of his Staff to make his personal compliments and farewells to the Ameer A small escort, probably a squadron of Native Cavalry, will accompany the mission, which will only stay at Cabul about ten days.

Allahabad, 24th Aug—Sir Mackenzie Wallace, K C I E, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Lieutenant Colonel Novill Chamberlain, Persian Translator to the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant Manners Smith; Dr Owen, Sardar Afzal Jung, of the Nizam's Army, and an officer from the Punjab Frontier, will accompany Mr Durand, C S I, the Foreign Secretary, to Kabul, on the 18th The Bengal Lancers will furnish an escort, Captain G A Money commanding

Calcutta, 24th Aug—A cyclone storm burst over this city to day, much damage has been done, and business has been suspended The velocity of the wind at Saugor was 72 miles per hour The *Pilot Driver* and *Research* are ready to proceed to the assistance of light ships and vessels in distress.

The *Bombay Gazette* has received a London telegram of the 22nd instant, stating that *Truth* has published some remarkable letters which passed between Mr Tom Palmer, the late Sir Salar Jung, and Sir John Gorst.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888

CRUDE IDEAS ABOUT INDIA

It is strange what crude ideas are put forth about India by people in England Any man thinks he is sufficiently acquainted with the country to advise those who govern it, as well as to sketch a policy that ought to be followed, and which would regenerate society if only it had fair play Although many travellers visit this country during the cold season, few of them profit by what they see and hear There is now and then, we find, an exception, but the is the rule Mr H Gladstone and Mr S Smith did their best to gain a knowledge of India during the short time they were in it It is to be feared that some of the visitors make up their minds with regard to the wants of India before they leave home, and when they arrive here they simply have their opinions confirmed This is all they want, they do not care to be convinced There is in a late number of the *Contemporary Review* a remarkable article headed "Will England retain India?", by Mr Meredith Townsend who for some years resided in the country His article is a strange mixture of sense and nonsense the latter predominating Of course the answer to the question is that England will not be able to retain India, but that she will lose it, not on account of bad Government or oppression, but because she Governs with justice and in the right spirit According to this writer India is longing to be free from the British rule, not that she may go in for self, but that she may break out in disorder and produce a state of things similar to what prevailed when the Mogul Empire was in a state of Hapse Mr Townsend thinks that the people of India are longing to cut each other's throats, and that peace and quiet are irksome to them The following, he thinks, is what they desire—"It would be hard to explain the strange Englishman how interesting Indian life must have been before our advent, how completely open was every career to the bold, the enterprising, or the ambitious The whole Continent was open as a prize to the strong Nothing was settled in fact, or in opinion except that the descendants of Timour the Lame were entitled to any kind of ascendancy they could get and keep Not one of the great Tartar's blood pretended to the universal throne but with that exception, every prize was open to any man who had in himself the needful force Scores of sub thrones were, so to speak, in the market A Bengal, for Sevajee was no better, became a mighty sovereign A Afghan built a monarchy in Baroda A body servant founded the dynasty of Scindia A corporal cut his way to the independent crown of Mysore The first Nizam was only an officer of the Emperor Ranjeet Singh's father was what Europeans would call a peasant There were literally hundreds who founded principalities, thousands of their potential rivals, thousands more who succeeded a little less gloriously, conquered estates, or became high officers under the new princes"

To some such a prospect may be alluring but not the masses of the people While these ambitious men were doing their best to gain power, the people suffered the greatest misery That is to say, one gained and thousands lost Mr Townsend tells us that if a similar state of things should again prevail the population of the country would sink till it was as low, as it was when the English came to the country Surely this is not a pleasant prospect for the people of India to contemplate It probably we know a good deal more what they desire than does Mr Meredith Townsend, and we can assure him that the masses do not desire to be robbed of what they have but to retain and increase it There may be restless characters in the country who would be only too glad to see a state of things prevailing like that described by the writer but these are few in number and not, high in position The educated natives most certainly do not desire a state of confusion to arise in which one might gain while the rest might lose every thing they had They have read the history of the time spoken of by Mr Townsend, and they are aware that it was not always the man of mind and education who came to the front, but the man of the greatest daring and the strongest nerve, and they know also that the same thing would happen again if a similar state of things prevailed They do not desire confusion and bloodshed but peace, quiet and good Government

Mr Meredith Townsend is kind enough to tell us what would happen should the present Government have to give way He says—India, therefore, will fly in pieces, the ancient hostilities of race, and creed and history, none of which we have had time to extinguish, will revive at once, and life will again be made intense things as of old by incessant wars, invasions, and struggles for personal ascendancy. The railways, the only things we have built, will be torn up, the universities will be scouted by military rulers, the population will begin to decline, and in short, for once we'll expressed it all "India will once more be Asiatic" The writer must have a very poor opinion of the people of this land, or he would fancy that they would do their best to carry on the rule of the country even should the present rulers depart The lessons they have learnt would not be lost upon them, and they would try to carry on the Government of the country on much the same lines as they are now being carried on It is generally thought that the people of India are being educated not only in school, but also with regard to Government, and if the British were to leave they would most certainly try to put in practice the lessons that had been taught them

It is not a complete change of rulers that the people want but a change in many influences of the rule itself They require the Government to act up to the Proclamation of the Queen made in 1858, they desire that the people should have a fair share in the control of the affairs of the country, and that many of the anomalies that are now to be seen on all sides should be swept away But they most certainly do not wish for a state of confusion and horror when a native's life would not be safe, and when he could only keep the property he had obtained by grinding it in when one man could grow rich and great by the death or oppression of thousands If Mr Townsend cannot write anything more sensible about India he had better give up writing altogether

Occasional Notes

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke propose to leave England for Kurrachee by the steamer *Lucknow Hall*, on the 10th October.

The net Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first four months of the current financial year was Rs 19,84,000 less against 20,08,000, during the corresponding period of last year

According to Calcutta contemporaries the form of the Dufferin Memorial will not be decided until the Committee have had an opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of Lord and Lady Dufferin after their return to Calcutta

It is confidently expected that the Public Service Commission report will be finally disposed of by the Government of India by the end of the current month, as the opinions of the local Governments have now been fully considered

On Thursday the 16th instant, a peon, in the employ of a native firm, presented a cheque for Rs 15,000 at the Agra Bank, Calcutta There being some delay in cashing it the peon left the office for a few minutes On returning he found another man had personated him received the amount, and vanished

Recent statistics of suicides in France show an alarming prevalence of self destruction The total for the past twelve months is 7,572, one fifth of these being in and around Paris Poverty only caused 183 suicides in all France 1,075 cases are traced to mental alienation, and 1,228 to physical suffering There were 200 cases of disappointed love and 27 of jealousy The dislike of military services gave 25

Piracy in no country are examples of longevity so numerous and so striking as in Russia The latest of these instances is that of a woman who is only thirty years younger than the Patriarch Kriloff when he died This human relic of the past, who celebrated her 110th birthday some weeks ago, lives exclusively on potatoes and milk She was at all times a strict teetotaller. She is still lively, brisk, and cheerful, and even read without spectacles

A few days ago about two thousand villagers broke down a Government embankment of a canal in the suburbs of Calcutta, thinking one village and threatening others with destruction On the report reaching the District Magistrate, he deputed a Native Magistrate, with a strong police force, armed with muskets, etc Seeing matters coming to a crisis the mob retired, and allowed the police to mend the breaches Next morning 1,000 collected, armed with shovels, pickaxes, and other weapons The police went at them, but instead of attacking or dispersing, the mob surrendered unconditionally 700 of them have been charged with rioting, and are being sent up in batches for trial

We take the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—The Railway Conference is going to resemble in the beginning of the next month at Simla, and what strikes one in this connection is the absence of a single question of public interest in the list of subjects matters for discussion It is now well admitted fact, that the present system of Railway administration is far from satisfactory to those who mainly pay for its cost Of its manifold defects, we shall point out here two, from which the Indian suffers the most The war of conquest and annexations for the accommodation of Native foreign allies to carry on, and all classes of the Indian people are put to the greatest inconvenience on this account Indian regard as paid the ease and convenience of the intermediate and third class passengers for they are treated more like cattle than human beings, though it is they who contribute the most to the revenue of the Indian Railways We earnestly hope that Lord Dufferin will give every consideration to this subject He will earn the blessings of millions of people by removing these two crying evils in the Railway management of this country

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah—His Highness the Maharajah and the Dowan will leave for Mysore on the first of next month, so as to be ready for the Dussarah festivities that will come off

The Maharajah's Tour—His Highness was much pleased with the reception he met with during his tour, and expressed the same, we believe to those who had the honour of being served by him, while he was out in the district

The Commander in Chief—The Commander in Chief arrived in Bangalore on Friday morning and turned to Ootacamund the same morning This visit was unofficial, and there were no guns fired either on his arrival or departure

The Sports Ball—The society of Bangalore gave a ball in the Mayo Hall on Friday night The room had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and every thing went off well Dancing was kept up till early on Saturday morning

Mysore Affairs—We understand to see that the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that many members absent themselves from Municipal meetings, and more recently has this been the case in the town of Mysore, and should any thing of this sort happen in the future, the members thus transgressing will be struck off the list This is just the right thing to do

A Lecture—There was a lecture delivered last evening by the Rev G O Newport in the London Mission Lecture Hall, the subject being Kotowna *versus* Cocoanut

The Tanks—Although we have had more than the average quantity of rain this year the tanks have not received their full supply of water The rain has come down in showers and though it has done good to the land it has not helped to fill the tanks. The tyots are falling out for a good downpour, and we trust they will soon have one

Sanskrit Schools—There was a time, says the *Bangalore Spectator*, in the history of the Province when sufficient encouragement was not given to the study of the Sanskrit language, an important classic tongue in India Now-a-days the impetus given to the revival of Sanskrit learning is very praiseworthy It is with pleasure therefore, that we learn of the Sanskrit school at Dharwar having a grant of Rs 10 given to it since the 1st May last The school in the Sadvidya Nilaya Sala at School Mysore, has been raised to Rs. 30 a month from the same date.

General Summary

Administrator General of Madras—Mr H G Wedderburn has been appointed by Government to act as Administrator General of Madras, vice Dr Michael Gould deceased, without prejudice to his duties as Official Assignee and Law Reporter

British Justice—The Sub Judge of Pallichery during his trial is placed in the dock Why was not Mr Ross, Judge of the Morgan Rescue so unduly treated? The same Bench to which gave the Court Justice to convict to have sitting by his side agree In the Pallichery case that no difference should be made between prisoners—*Standard*

A Cruel Caste—Sir A Lee—A native woman residing in a village of Howrah, on Saturday night was by her Indian to light a lamp On returning she found the child missing Soon after she discovered the child but dead every, the foot prints of the brute being distinctly visible in the compound of her house No trace of the child has been found—B

The Hon'ble Mr Master—Mr Master is very much better and promises fair of danger He is able to sit up for a short time daily, and is allowed to receive short visits from his friends He is still very weak, but it is hoped he will be able to move to Ootacamund a change early next month. Dr Dobbs has attended him throughout his illness, and Dr Lingham went down from Coonoor to Ootacamund to see him about once in ten days—*Mail*

Income Tax—The Collector of Tanjore lately asked the Board of Revenue for orders whether in a case where several member of an undivided Hindu family each of whom by his own exertions earns an income—apart from what may be derived from family property, which is liable to be taxed—in each individual to be assessed, or is it sufficient to assess the whole family on the returns of the managing member The Board has replied that whether the income of an individual member of an undivided family is or is not the property of the family is a question of fact, upon the decision of which must depend the answer to the question whether such income should be taxed as the income of the family or not and that the question of fact is for the Collector to decide

New Legislative Councils—In the House of Lords, on the 19th inst Viscount Cross introduced a bill to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861 The bill consists of only three clauses and provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any new province which has been or shall be created for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, section 11, and of the enactments to which the provisions of that Act as then or after extended, may from time to time repeal and amend any laws or regulations made by any authority in India before the constitution of the said province or the extension of the said provisions, as the case may be, so far as those laws or regulations affect that province or those territories It is provided that nothing in the Act shall interfere with the powers of the Governor General of India in Council in meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

An appeal to the high court—Mr Manavadan Raja, B A, nephew of the Zamorin of Calicut, who is the first Statutory Civil Servant on the Malabar Establishment, with eight years' service, has got himself into hot water with the Judges of the High Court It would appear that, a short time ago, while Mr Manavadan Raja was acting as Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, he disposed of a criminal case, and when it came before the Judges of the High Court, in revision, they required explanation on certain points from the Magistrate, who was at the time at Pollachi, as Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore Mr Manavadan Raja replied, stating that he did not recollect the facts by reason of lapse of time, and that his time was occupied with other business Mr Gibson the District Magistrate of Tanjore, through whom the communication passed, forwarded Mr Manavadan's letter to the High Court and, the Judges, we learn, have brought Mr Manavadan Raja's letter to Government conduct to the notice of Government, with a recommendation, we believe, that he be censured

Extracts.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—The position of the Journalist has makes him a reformer and a philanthropist The 250 millions of India are not in touch with their rulers The native newspapers do that important business of bringing the two together—the ruled and the rulers The west myriads are governed by laws and not about laws It is the Journalist alone who can explain their grievances to the rulers In other countries, people have undergone untold sufferings to secure the liberty of the subject In England, one of the most conservative countries in Europe to contend that have been shed to secure that end In Russia, the Nihilists are giving up one life the other their lives without any hope of ever seeing the salvation of their country In Ireland, we see the Dillons and O Brions suffering for their country In India, the task of regenerating their country chiefly rests with native Journalists The Journalists of India ought to imitate the self sacrificing instincts of the Patriots of the Dillons and the Nihilists They ought to sacrifice self for the public good They ought to hide themselves behind the scenes They must never seek for reward or rewards for their labours in the cause of their country They must never take any prominence in any movement, and never show in darbar halls If we can get half a dozen of such men, we can guarantee the regeneration of the country

HOME CHARGES

The *Pioneer Gazette*—It appears that Lord Cross has appointed a Parliamentary committee to overhaul the Home Department at the India Office This is a step in the right direction, though we are entirely opposed to the result which the Parliamentary committee may arrive at When we are asked whether the Calcutta or Westminster, with regard to the extravagance of a big spending department there is always ready at hand the stock answer of what we call "a departmental committee of inquiry," But we have never known the Indian taxpayer to derive any consolation from the fact that such an over ambitious committee has been able to save much on behalf of the taxpayers Look at almost the blank results of the precious Finance Committee which was ushered in with such a loud flourish of trumpets two years ago Beyond retrenching on the handsome surpluses which the Provincial Administrations were enabled to accumulate by their rigid economy, the Committee, to our mind, have done next to nothing towards the chronic embarrassments of the Indian Treasury A saving of seventy five lakhs of rupees in annual gross expenditure of nearly 70 crores (excluding army and home charges which did not form the subject of the Committee's inquiry) is purely nominal It means to 1 pie per cent When the various peoples thought that nothing short of an annual reduction of 25 per cent, would tend to relieve the treasury of its recurring embarrassments, the Finance Committee went round the Empire, collected one-sixteenth of one of the departmental authorities determined on set purpose to justify their own existence, and, members of one of for seven months with the results we have already referred to We repeat, therefore we are wholly sceptical as to any good arising from the investigations of the Committee appointed by Lord Cross to whom however, we are grateful for having had the courage to appoint it It shows how far his Lordship is alive to the necessity of a reorganisation of the Store Department.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS

The *Bombay Samachar*—Those who wish to keep aloof from the Congress will do no harm to any one but their own community The Congress is working for the general good of the country, from which the Mahomedans are not debarred and it is not a little surprising that in spite of the non sectarian principles followed by the Congress the Mahomedans should consider it to their interest to stay away But we do not much wonder at their conduct, when we see that most of them are entirely ignorant of the aims and objects of the Congress and the few who understand them, refuse to join the movement from some private motives of their own But we are sure that the entery raised by interested parties against the Congress will do no harm to it At the first of the two Mahomedan meetings held in Bombay, there was a band to exclude from it those who, it was feared, entertained views favourable to the Congress, while of the some hundred persons who attended it, a goodly proportion consisted of Moguls and Arabs, who, as foreigners, had nothing whatever to do with the Congress On the other hand at the meeting convened by the Anjumane Islam, people were invited to it without any reference to their opinion on the question We think Mr Cutlam Mahomed Munshi, and Mr Hakim ought to be challenged, to show in clear and definite terms, in what way the Congress might, in their opinion, prove dangerous to the interests of their own community

The *Standard*—We take the following from Sir Richard Garth's pamphlet entitled "A few plain Truths about India"—The Congress not only condemn the present system, and desire a discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council, but they ask for an expansion of that Council upon a principle of representative selection instead of nomination by the Viceroy, and they also ask that the right of interpellation by which, as I understand, the same right of asking questions of the Government, which is exercised in Parliament, should be allowed in the Legislative Council It certainly seems difficult to imagine how the views of the Chambers of Commerce can be effectually carried out without some such expansion of the Council, and the aim of its rules as is proposed by the Congress I suppose that no Government in the world requires more of the peculiar knowledge, both for legislative and administrative purposes, than the Government of India The variety of races, religions, interests and customs with which it has to deal renders information of this kind especially necessary to the due discharge of its functions And yet as the Council is now constituted, it is almost entirely devoid of this valuable assistance Now the proposals of the Congress, with a view to improving this state of things, seem sensible enough But if, on the other hand, the Budgets were always open to discussion in Council properly constituted for, if objections could be freely and fearlessly made to this or that mode of taxation, or this or that item of expenditure, if the debates in Council fully represented the arguments on either side, and full report of the proceedings appeared in due course in the *Gazette*, the difficulty would be partially removed The Secretary of State in Council would thus obtain more reliable information as to the state of public opinion in India than he does at his of present and the House of Commons would learn what are the really questionable points in such a thing Budget, and would have the aid, if they so pleased, of keeping a wholesome control over Indian finances

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Bombay Gazette*—The refusal of the Bombay Mahomedans, assembled in two meetings to participate in the Congress at Allahabad in the Christmas week has undoubtedly added to the anxiety with which for some time past the promoters of the Congress have been looking forward to that event An endeavour has been made, not without some show of reason, to show that the assemblies which have refused to be represented at the Congress were not the assemblies particularly representative of the most influential elements in the Mahomedan community of this city. But the anti Congress party had their spiritual leaders on their side, and when the Cazi took so strong a stand as he did at Sunday's meeting of the Anjumane Islam it is not surprising that the resolution arrived at has written some such criticism as that which Pascal passed upon a famous decision of the reverend fathers of the Sorbonne, that there were "more monks than arguments" Some men are swayed by rational preferences, some by authority, and as these latter seemed to abound at the meeting on Sunday the game was up so soon as the Cazi came down with his rescript upon an audience much more likely to follow his guidance than an Irish political meeting would have been to follow the guidance of the Pope The result has caused great disappointment to the promoters of the Congress, whose influence is necessarily weakened by an incident which tends to impress the movement more closely with the sect and character that its enemies have attributed to it They detect in it an unmistakable proof of the success of the propaganda which Sir Syed Ahmed started, just then a year ago, and which has been taken up in various parts of Northern India with an energy which is for some time disquieted Mr. Hurtado and those who are working with him. The Congress will be held all the same, and the Bombay Presidency will all the same send its delegates to Allahabad, and some few of them will be Mahomedans But some unpleasantness would be provoked if in the face of a contested and extensive calling away if the Mahomedans from the movement its claim to be considered a National organization were too promiscuously asserted

THE ADDRESS TO LORD LANSDOWNE

The *Times of India*—The interchange of courtesies between the Viceroy elect and natives of India at present in England was a pleasing and interesting event the proceedings were very properly divested of all political significance, so far as direct reference to controversial questions was concerned The strongest supporters, and the strongest opponents, of the Indian National Congress joined hands in congratulating these future Viceroy on his high appointment, and Lord Lansdowne's reply was, it goes without saying, conceived in terms of measured impartiality. The address fulfilled a double object it paid a high tribute to his Lordship personally, and conveyed warm sentiments of loyalty to Great Britain In the last connection a great reference was made to the fact that the name of Lansdowne had been held in honour and affection by the natives of India so far back as half a century ago This was in the days of the Governor Generalship of Lord William Bentinck, whose seven years' rule (from 1828 to 1835) in the words of Sir W W Hunter, "forms an epoch in administrative reform, and in the slow process by which a subject population is won over to reconcile as well as to dear its alien rulers" The same writer lays stress upon as the era when "the modern history of the British in India, as benevolent administrators, ruling the country with a single eye to the good of the natives, may be said to begin" It was during those quiet but memorable years that the name of the present Lord Lansdowne's grandfather was associated with the Government of India, and the recalling of the fact by the presenters of the address was graceful in itself and grateful to the Viceroy elect, who in his reply said that it showed "that the people of India are not unmindful of those who have endeavoured consistently to promote the interests of their country and that they are ready still to give credit to those who desire to work in that cause at the present time" Altogether this little incident was a happy augury of the success which it is to be hoped, will attend Lord Lansdowne when he takes up his high office, and being in the words of the address, his "experience and sagacity, high character and generous instincts" to bear on the onerous, responsible, and dedicated duties appertaining to the Viceroyalty One and all will cordially concur in the aspiration of the memorialists that the general result will be to link "in bonds o

triple brass the Indian subjects of the Queen Empress with their fellow subjects in these realms in strong and enduring loyalty to the Monarch and the Institutions of Britain."

A HINDU VIEW OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA

The *Hindu*—In his recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* Sir W. W. Hunter sums up the work of Christian Missionaries in this country under two aspects. In the nations of India has accrued the benefit of an intellectual awakening from the presence of the missionaries in their midst, and to the ruling power has accrued the benefit of rendering the administration of an alien race easy from the close contact with that race of the missionaries who have been able to bring home to the people the brighter side of the English character. This positive estimate of the missionary work in India is not over drawn. It is but fair to give credit to the missionaries for an honest endeavour to stir up the dormant intellect of the East, and their exemplary conduct has indeed largely contributed to a smoothening of the intercourse in this country between the conquerors and the conquered. The races of India have till now taken in a kindly spirit to the efforts of the missionaries on behalf of their education, and there have been many instances of a powerful and successful advocacy of the Native cause by these foreign friends. But still there is no doubt that the work of the missionaries is viewed by the Natives with suspicious eyes. They conform in general to the external requisites involved in the receiving of instruction at mission institutions. They care more for the quality of the instruction given than for the ultimate object with which it may be offered to them. They feel strong enough to resist the attempt to convert them to the new religion, and do not feel any objection to the reading out of a prayer to the Common Father Of All at the beginning of the day's work. The Hindus are not prohibited as Hindus from studying the religious books of other nations, and they are under no compulsion to shut their ears against the advocacy of a religion different from their own. Thus the missionaries have been eminently successful in their educational work in consequence of the liberal spirit of Hindu sentiment of the discriminating judgment of the nation. Even where the missionaries have drawn upon themselves the ill will of the native races—for, who can say that this is not the case in parts at least of the country?—they have done so more from the excusable bigotry of their calling, than from the display of any more objectional element of character. The zeal of the soldier of Christ has in some instances outrun the prudence and the moderation of the friend of humanity. But even here the Natives have been able to appreciate the individual bigot from the general institution, and has recognised the benevolent spirit of the nation that puts itself to immense expenditure for its support. But the spirit of the missionaries has been of late showing a tendency to change. The advance in the recognition of the truth of the Christian form of approaching our Creator, and the entry of the Hindus into the ever open fold of Christianity, have not been commensurate with the zealous efforts of the missionaries for the education and conversion of the Heathen. Nor have these results been commensurate with the material and mental progress. Railways and steam navigation have given an impetus to the development of the resources of the country, and Western culture has raised the native intellects from centuries of stagnation. But all this preparation of the soil has not led to the sprouting and growth of the good seed of Christianity. The Hindu youths have, under the guidance of their Christian and other teachers, received an impress of liberal thoughts and sentiments of which all there concerned may well be proud. The noble policy of Lord Macaulay has borne ample fruit, whether worked out by missionary or lay instruments.

But all this is but a barren spectacle to a missionary when not accompanied by corresponding accession of the Natives to the Christian religion. He may in apologetic tones dwell on the moral stimulus of his mission and secure a continuance of the pecuniary aid for the conversion of the Heathen under one claim or another. He may describe to a sympathetic ear the cheerful submission of the Native youths to Christian influences, but he is not and cannot be blind to spirit of antagonism to his cause gradually gaining force in the land. The Hindus are beginning to evince so no concern for their religious creeds. They, at least the prominent among them, have no doubt shaken off many of the external trappings of their creed, but its spirit is still with them and seems to be taking shape and to get itself encentred rather than crumble down into disrepute and decay. The Hindu youths imbibe the love of the West with avidity, they readily adapt themselves to the new conditions of the country. And their religion too seems to have authentic plausibility. To the men imbued with western ideas, the Hindu religion glows with the radiance of high moral worth and presents the prospect of the glorious bliss of beatitude. The language of the goddomested Sciences falls before the eloquence of the Hindu sages describing the Omnipresent Deity and the happy home that awaits the virtuous. Hinduism retains its idols and its Puranas to the uneducated, and can present even this phase of this worship so transformed as to prove that its several stages are adapted to the developing intelligence of its votaries. This feature of the orthodox religion is the strongest obstruction to the spread of the so called religion of civilization, and the missionary finds in consequence the earnest labours of a century blasted in an hour by a sudden upheaval of the national enthusiasm. This has soothed the feelings of many a zealous believer in Christ and has even perverted his estimate of the character of the Hindu to the missionary, the Hindu appear ungrateful when conversion to Christianity does not follow in their moral consumation of their education, and the relation becomes worse when the recipients of missionary aid go the length of encouraging the cherished tenets of their teachers.

The missionaries contributed largely in the past to the welfare of those who chose to seek salvation through the medium of Christ, and their benevolence did not exclude the stubborn from the sphere of its operation. But the times are changed. A new generation has come to the front full of spirit, and impatiently paying into all secrecy, whatever their sincerity. The Christian form of worship is submitted to the same severe ordeal and it does not seem to come off with better laurels than the ancient religion of their forefathers. What, then, of a growing spirit of aggressiveness in the nation which does not promise a fair or friendly intercourse between the Heathen and the missionaries of the foreign religion. The lower strata of Hindu society may gradually submit to a change in the name of their religion to their, but that is not likely to satisfy the spiritual of the advocates of Christianity, and the educated youths of India are more likely to be in position to appreciate the truth of Christ only to the extent of ratifying by conversion the yearnings of the long waiting missionary. Hence all entail on a change coming in their relations with the natives of this country.

THE ARYAN RELIGION

SIR—I read the letter of "Sham Cuique," published in your issue of the 20th ultimo. Let me recapitulate facts to make the issue between me and him clear. Some of my Christian brethren told me some time ago that there were no truths in the Aryan religion. I replied to them that there were truths in Aryanism. To prove my statement I selected portions of the Presbyterian Catechism which contained certain truths of the Aryan religion and with some modifications printed them as a catechism of the Aryan religion. The statements in this catechism of mine are now admitted by Christians to contain truths. But it is stated by 'Sham Cuique' that I have borrowed those truths from Christianity and published them as truths of Aryanism. I say that if there has been any borrowing it must be by Christianity from Aryanism and not the reverse, because Aryanism is, according to the chronology admitted by Christians older than Christianity. Now 'Sham Cuique' tries to make out that truths mentioned in the Aryan Catechism are not to be found in works of Vedic literature of the date previous to the advent of Jesus, that I have therefore borrowed them from the Christian religion, and that, in doing so I am guilty of "pious fraud" which "Sham Cuique," is a faithful followed of Jesus, is prepared to excuse. While thanking him for the charity thus shown me, I must say this Christian brother of mine is not well posted in chronology nor in the contents of the Aryan sacred literature. This Christian brother of mine may be one to whom I have explained my object in copying *verbatim* in the Aryan Catechism from the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism. Out of 107 questions contained in the Christian Catechism I selected sixteen which had been asked and replied to in the Aryan works, the remaining questions mostly relating to Christian doctrine, Church discipline and procedure. The sixteen questions selected were those relating to the fundamental principles of religion, and as such must have been borrowed from the Aryan religion, or must have been also revealed to the people of the West. The answers to those sixteen questions were not all copies of the Christian Catechism. Only nine answers were taken *verbatim*, and the remaining seven answers show difference of belief between the Christian and Aryan religions. These are answers Nos 2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 15 and 16. In the 2nd the words 'Old and New Testaments,' in the 5th, "the living and true God, in the 8th, "in the space of six days and all very good," in the 11th "by a Redeemer, in the 13th, "grace the full," in the 15th "and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ," and in the 16th, "in the name of Christ, have been omitted. It will be noticed that these answers referred to facts and opinions not limited and held by the Aryans. I may as well here remark that the texts with reference to which the questions are propounded in the Christian Catechism are not one and all taken from the Old Testament or the sayings of Jesus, while the Aryan texts from which answers are given, all relate to Smrit, Sruti, and Puranas which existed long before the advent of Jesus. As the Christian era is counted every year one more being added to the number of years up to the end of the last year, so is the Aryan Kali Yug counted. The present year is 1889. The Kali Yug must have commenced 5,000 years before Christ, or 4904 years after the creation of the world, which was created 10004 years before Christ according to the Christian belief, i.e. the Mosaical Bible 1556. The latest Aryan Revelation known as the Gita is dated 5100 years before Christ. In these circumstances, to say that Aryan writers should have borrowed facts and ideas from works written in subsequent years is scarcely possible. It is as useless, if not worse, than to fight as to who is the borrower, when the solution of the difficulty, by acknowledging several revelations in different parts of the world is available. The following extracts from "the Bible in India, by Jacolliot, may afford some information on the point at issue:—

'The Bible is so much *like an abridgment* of ancient sacred books which Moses may have seen at the court of Pharaoh, that it constantly copies passages inexplicable in the involve, but found entire in those books of Manu and the Vedas, which it has forgotten to examine. Thus we constantly meet this prohibition:—'the priest shall not touch any dead thing nor any crawling thing nor anything that has been declared impure, for he shall be defiled.'"

"Where is the special catalogue of impure things, of all that is to be hidden to touch on pain of defilement? It exists not in the Bible. It speaks here and there of certain impurities of the man, of the woman and of certain animals, but all that is flooded right and left, in a confusion of worse than repetitions, from which it is impossible to extricate the ideas that dictated the law. In the Hindoo sacred books, on the contrary, we find a complete and special catalogue of all conditions of defilement, all of the objects that occasion it, with the means of purification as well as numerous explanations of the ideas that suggested such ordinances. Which, then, must be precursor of the other? Is it the detailed doctrine the *raison d'être* of India in those matters? Is it, on the contrary those fragments of the Bible, hurriedly written *without order and without connection*, and which can only be explained by referring to those more ancient societies that afford us the key."

"The Sourya Siddhanta would retrograde many millions of years, and on this subject, Hilkad, the translator of the Shastras, makes the remark that no people possess annals of an authority so incontestable as those transmitted to us by the ancient Brahmins, and, in support of his assertion, mentions a book written more than 1000 years ago, which gives a retrospective history of the human race of many millions of years.

The pure Hindu religion recognises and admits but one God, thus defined by the Veda:—'Him who exists by himself, and who is in all, because all is in him. Manu, annotating the Veda, says:—'Him who exists by himself, whom the spirit alone can perceive, who is imperceptible to the organs of sense, who is without visible parts, eternal, the soul of all beings, and whom none can comprehend." The Maha Barata also gives the following definition:—

"God is one, immutable, without form or parts, infinite, omnipresent, and omnipotent. He made the heavens and the worlds to spring forth from infinite void, and launched them into boundless space. He is the divine mover, the great originating essence, the efficient and material cause of all."

"But I believe in Christus, philosopher and moralist, I admire his lessons, so sublime and so pure, that I for the founder of Christianity in Europe perceived that he could not do better than imitate them."

"Listen to the Catholic Missionary Dubois on the ancient Brahmins: we cannot suspect him of partiality:—'Justice, humanity, good faith, compassion, disinterestedness, in fact all the virtues were common to them and taught by them to others, both by precept and example, hence the Hindoos profess, specially, at least nearly the same principles of morality as ourselves'.

"How glorious the epoch that then presented itself to my study and comprehension! I seemed to hear speak from the temple's recess. I enquired of monuments and ruins, I questioned the Vedas whose pages count thousands of years and whence enquiring youth imbibed the science of life long before the [illegible] gates, Babylon the Great had traced out their foundations. I listened to recitals of those ancient poems which were sung at the feet of Brahmins when the shepherds of Upper Egypt and Ethiopia had not yet been born. I sought to understand those laws of Manu which were administered by Brahmins under the parables of pagodas and ages before the tables of the Hebrew law had descended, amidst thunders and lightnings from the heights of Sinai. And then I felt Indra appear to me in all the living power of his originality. I traced her progress in the operation of her civilisation over the world. I saw her struggle from her customs, her morals and her religion to Egypt, to Persia to Greece and to Rome. I saw Journey and Velayas proceed to Socrates and Plato,—and Christna the son of the Virgin Devanagiry (in Sanscrit by G. D. precede the son of the Virgin of Bethlehem."

"So in returning to the fountain head, do we find in India all the poetic and religious traditions of ancient and modern peoples, the worship of Zoroaster, the symbols of Egypt, the mysteries of Eleusis and the priestesses of Vesta, the Genesis and prophecies of the Bible, the morals of the Sermon on the Mount, the sublime teaching of the philosopher of Bethlehem."

'In all social systems the most important matters of legislation are marriage, filiation, parental authority, heritage, adoption, property, the laws of contract, deposit, loan, sale, partnership, donations and testaments. We shall see on examination, that these divisions have passed, almost without, from Hindoo law in Roman law and French law, and that the greater part of their particular dispositions are to day still in vigour. There can be no comment or possible discussion where there is a text there is no room for discussion. The Hindu laws were codified by Manu more than 3000 years before the Christian era, copied by entire antiquity, and notably by Rome, which almost has left us a written law—the Code of Justinian, which has been adopted as the base of all modern legislations."

"At the epoch of Alexander India had already passed the period of her splendour, and was sinking into decay, her great achievements in philosophy, morals, literature and legislation already counting more than two thousand years of existence, and further, I defy whoever he may be to show in India the faintest trace, the most insignificant vestige, whether in those different idioms, their usages, their literature, their ceremonies, or their religion to indicate the presence of the Greek."

'India is the world's cradle, thence it is that the common mother, in sending forth her children even to the utmost West, has in unfailing testimony of our origin bequeathed as the legacy of her language, her laws, her morals, her literature and her religion."

"Manu inspired Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek and Roman legislation, and his spirit still permeates the whole economy of our European laws'.

6th Aug R. RAGHAVARA ROW.

—*Madras Mail*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

It is curiously reported that the Boers have captured Dinizulu and delivered him over to the British

Simla, 28th Aug—The Sessions Court of Shikarpur has reversed, on appeal, the conviction and sentence recorded by the Magistrate at Larkhana on Pundit Rubchand, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Upper Sind frontier district

Mr Crawford has sent to the Government of India a memorial on his case Pending the consideration of this document, the appointment of a Commission will be deferred

The *Bombay Gazette* has received a special telegram from London, dated the 25th, to the effect that Mr Pollard, Counsel for the Nizam, has given his opinion that the concession given in the Deccan Mining Company was obtained by fraud, and that there are grounds for an action with a view of having it cancelled

London, 27th Aug—The French and Italian fleets are at present manœuvring This has evoked much comment in the European Press, and articles published thereon hint at the continued bitterness which exists in the relations between France and Italy.

Allahabad, 31st Aug—Mr Crawford's petition reached Simla on Wednesday, and will be dealt with as expeditiously as possible with a view to the appointment of the Commission

Coimbatore, 1st Sept—An open air meeting, consisting of 4000 persons, was held in Coimbatore yesterday, to establish a Congress Election Committee Officials, bankers, shopkeepers, weavers, and ryots from adjacent villages attended Mr N Annasawmy Row presided Mr G Subramania Iyer explained the objects and scope of the Congress A Committee of a hundred persons was appointed

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888

THE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION SCHEME

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has lately been elaborating a scheme of education that we feel sure will not be popular with those who have the good of the people at heart. It is a step backwards and consequently cannot be commended The education in this part of India has for years past been expanding, thousands of youths are reading in our schools and hundreds pass the different examinations every year, and therefore it seems a great pity that the present order of things should be disturbed Where the system is wanting it might be improved, but there is no reason, so far as can be seen, why a rival should be set up in opposition to it The system has performed splendid work, it has helped to regenerate the country, and its work will continue till matters India have been placed on a proper footing The scheme that Mr Grigg desires to set up in opposition to this is supposed to be more technical and more practical The present system is not to be abolished but the new scheme is to be ran side by side with it It will thus be seen that in every large school there would be two schemes at work at the same time, and we may be sure that the two would clash More teachers would be required, and more money would have to be forthcoming, and in these hard times it would be difficult to find it The scheme would disorganise education, and would throw it back for a long time to come Instead of a healthy rivalry between the boys reading under the different schemes there would be jealousy generated, and continual disputes would take place much to the injury of the pupils and the schools

It is proposed that boys who undergo the curriculum of the new scheme should be allowed to enter Government employ, and that in time a university certificate should not be required from a young man who desires to enter the service of the State The result would be that the higher education would receive a check and that but a comparatively few might be induced to follow a course prescribed by the university This would be a tremendous evil, and no amount of good that the new scheme might accomplish would compensate for the check that would be given to the present system Boys would be divided in their minds as to what they ought to do, and while they desired to read for a degree they might be compelled to take the lower test in order to obtain Government employ It will thus be seen how far stretching the evil would be, and how it would destroy much of the good that has been accomplished by the present system, and therefore all friends of education should raise their voices against any radical change being brought about If it should be said that the present system is not practical enough, it would be much better to establish technical classes either in connection with or separate from, the present educational establishments where the pupils might learn all that was necessary In other words, the present system of higher education should be supplemented to meet the requirements of government, but it should not be superseded by any other We would recommend that technical education should be encouraged, but not at the expense of the higher education the two should be separate, and should not be carried on in the same institutions, for should this be done there would be clashing confusion and all sorts of evil There are at present, a college for Engineering, a college of Agriculture, a school of Arts in the town of Madras and the Government might add to these at Bangalore technical education in other large towns But we deprecate this being done with a view to destroy the higher education, and this will most certainly be the result should Mr Grigg's scheme be allowed by the Madras Government to be carried out in its entirety It would, as we have said, cause the greatest amount of confusion with the least possible good, and hence we would strongly recommend that it should be rejected, and that if the Madras Government seem inclined to carry it out, that a protest should be made by the people at large, for if they allow the new scheme to be introduced, the present system would be undermined, and in a few years might cease to exist This would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and therefore all should try and work together in order to prevent it It would appear as if the Director of Public Instruction were jealous of what is now being accomplished, that he views with no friendly eye the progress that is being made, and that he would gladly put a drag upon the University coach We do not say that this is the case, that appearances favour such a view, and if Mr Grigg does look upon the matter in this light, we can only say that he is very narrow minded The educational system now prevailing has worked wonders, it has helped to raise the people of India, it has shown them what their rights are, and what they may expect It puts high views and expectations before them and they cannot allow themselves, without a struggle, to give it up One outcome of the higher education is the National Congress, and all that it has accomplished and may accomplish, and we may be sure other developments will show themselves in time It would therefore be in evil of the first magnitude if the fair promise were to be destroyed or in any way impaired, and we trust all those interested will not allow anything of the kind to take place Those most interested should be up and doing far before long it may be too late There is a great deal too much nonsense to talk of about technical education, and it would appear as if some people were inclined to sacrifice every thing to it We are not of this way of thinking

OPENING OF THE ORIENTAL AND MIXED LIBRARY

A very pleasant ceremony took place last Saturday evening in the Pettah This was the opening of the Oriental and Mixed Library in connection with the Srinivasa Mandiram that has been built through the exertions of Mr A Gopalchariar The Mandiram was opened some time ago, and the building for the Library being completed the opening ceremony took place on Saturday night The building is a long and substantial one, and very suitable to the purpose for which it has been built Great praise is due to Mr Gopalchariar for his exertions in raising money to erect the building There were Mr Wedderburn, Assistant to the British Resident Mr B L Rice, Education Secretary, Mr Pigott M A, Assistant Professor, Central College, Marquis of Venour General Fletcher, Rev Mr Vanes, Rev Mr E P Rice, Mr Hayes Advocate Mr Cornor, Mr Goodall Mr Thamba Chettiar, Offg Chief Judge, Mr Sabhapathi Mudaliyar Avl Councillor, Mr Ranganswamy Iyengar B A, B L, Comptroller Mr Nasiruddeen Sahib, Town Magistrate, Mr A Srinivasa Charlu, B A, Vice President, and several other European and Native gentlemen present on the occasion The chair was taken by Mr L E K Wodeyar, Assistant to the British Resident of Mysore, who called on Mr Gopalchariar to read the Report This was a very interesting production It traced the origin of the Mandiram, it showed the object Mr Gopalchariar had in view he wished to restore what was good in Hinduism, to enquire into the philosophy of the great men who lived ages ago, and also to preserve the temples and other buildings that had in too many cases been badly used There had been, the Report said truly, a spirit of vandalism abroad, destruction had been more common than restoration It went to describe what the writer had done for the cause he had at heart, how he had travelled from one end of India to the other to collect funds, and it concluded by giving the names of the princes and other gentlemen who had assisted him in his undertaking We were sorry to find that the names of the Maharajah of Mysore and the Dewan were not in the list, those who assisted him are chiefly gentlemen of other parts of India On the conclusion of the reading of the Report, Mr. Wedderburn made a short speech in which he quite concurred with what the Report said with regard to the preservation of the ancient monuments of this land, and then declared the Library open

The Revd Mr Vanes, in reply to a remark in the Report, assured Mr Gopala Charlu and those present that instead of looking with distrust upon a move out of the kind they had met to celebrate, that Missionaries welcomed such movements They looked upon them as signs of the times, they showed that the people of this land were determined to examine for themselves what was right, and what they ought to believe, and this was just what he and his brother Missionaries desired The Bible told them to "prove all things, and hold fast what was good," and this was the rule to be followed

Mr Bishu Charya next followed with a very eloquent Sanscrit speech, Mr J W Hayes then thanked the chairman for presiding on the occasion, and this brought the meeting to a close Garlands were distributed and the company dispersed, after witnessing, as we have said, a very pleasant ceremony We may add that Mr Gopala Charlu has one object still in view—the establishment of an orphanage, and in order to obtain funds for this purpose, he intends visiting Northern India again

The Band of the Bangalore Volunteers was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with a select programme of music

Occasional Notes.

When the Emperor William goes to Vienna and Rome, he will be accompanied by Count Herbert von Bismarck

Mr S Srinivasa Iyengar, Second Judge of the Chief Court of Travancore, died at Trivandrum on the 25th ultimo from carbuncle

The offices of the Government of India close in Simla on Saturday, the 3rd November, and open in Calcutta on Monday, the 19th idem.

The late Baba Joy Kissen Mukherjee, one of the leading Zemindars of Bengal, contributed to works of public good the sum of five lakhs, but a large portion of this sum was devoted to the support of public institutions in his own village.

Jay Gould, one of the American railroad kings, has just retired from business at the age of forty-seven with a fortune computed at 100, 000,000 dollars, say 2,000 lakhs of rupees He started in life with a suit of clothes, two shillings—and brains

The native Sub Registrar of Bijnour has been convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000 for retaining stolen property (they were currency notes) of the value of Rs 20,000, knowing, or having reason to believe, they had been stolen

About a lakh of rupees is wanted for the proposed new Zenana Hospital in Calcutta, under the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and of this sum Rs 42 000 has been subscribed by six gentlemen Lady Dufferin has expressed a wish to lay the foundation-stone of the building when she is in Calcutta in December

The editor of the *Deccan Times* sued the editor of the *Deccan Herald* for libel, and the Magistrate has just delivered his judgment The Court has found the accused guilty of publishing a libel which constituted a gross outrage on the complainant, and has sentenced him to six months simple imprisonment

Rules are published under which certificates of age and nationality will be issued to natives of India who are candidates for the Indian Civil Service examinations in England Candidates must obtain certificates, before leaving India from the Secretary to the Government of the province or the Collector of the division

It is said in Hyderabad that the late Dowager Nissa Begum, the grandmother of the Nizam has bequeathed her jagirs and a considerable amount of personal property to His Highness's mother, and cash and jewels, aggregating some ten lakhs of rupees, to the wife of the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah, a sister of the Nizam

The memorial, which Mr Arthur Crawford has sent in to the Government of Bombay to be forwarded to the Government of India, expresses a preference—if there is to be any trial—for a trial before the High Court, but if the allegations be inquired into by Commissioners it is asked that they may not be Bombay officers

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* reports that America is pledged to an international settlement of the currency question She is ready to act decisively, but claims the co operation, and not opposition, of Great Britain when the time for a final settlement amongst the nations arrives She would not put up with a further delay by a mere make shift

According to a native paper snakes dare not stir out of their holes when a peacock is in the neighbourhood If a black pepper corn is put into a peacock's egg, and the latter is placed on a *nim* tree, *Melia azadirachta* for some days, that pepper ground and given with little water to any one who has been bitten by a snake, is sure, it is said, to cure him Another remedy is to smoke the bird's feathers with tobacco.

Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, a wealthy Commissariat contractor at Karachee, proposes to establish a spinning and weaving industry in that town and to embark a capital of ten lakhs of rupees in the enterprise He calculates that the enterprise will, at first afford employment to between 1,200 and 1,500 operatives He has asked the Municipality to give him a plot of land in a suitable locality at a nominal rent, to exempt it for ten years from municipal dues and to allow him a supply of a water at a reduced rate for a similar period.

In June, 1879, Messrs De La Rue and Co, the stationers, obtained a contract from Her Majesty's Government for the supply, during seven years, of adhesive penny postage stamps In 1880 the con-

tract was altered to include the supply of all adhesive stamps, postcards, postal wrappers, and envelopes for a fixed period of ten years. The estimate for the supply of those articles for the present year is 200,000 and it is computed by the Controller of Stamps that the same articles might be procured for £62,000. So £17,000 a year is lost to the State, and gained by Messrs De La Rue.

The story has reached Allahabad that recently a rumour was spread in Jeddah that the Amir, Abdur Rahman, was dead, but that his officers were carefully concealing the fact, while making their plans to see to the succession for his son Ibis, the Commander in Chief, Ghulam Hyder Khan had some difficulty in disproving but he swore on the Koran, in open Durbar, that the report was absolutely false, and he then set himself to work to punish those who had circulated the rumour. Two men were arrested, and were blown from guns in the presence of the troops and a great concourse of people.

Local and Provincial

The Bishop of Madras.—The Lord Bishop of Madras left this place on Tuesday last for Ootacamund, after a stay of a month in Bangalore.

A Lecture.—The Revd T. G. Slater delivered another lecture on Dr Martineau's Ethics on Saturday night in the Public Offices. The lecture was very interesting.

The Stanley Company.—This Company is performing every night at the Gubbons Rooms, and drawing large houses. On Thursday the Mikado night and many native gentlemen were present.

The weather.—The weather at present very dry and it looks as if the rain had ceased. The tanks require much more water, and should no more rain fall the crops will cute only ruin.

The Dewan.—The Dewan left for Mysore on Thursday morning. He proceeded His Highness by two days in order to perform some religious ceremonies in connection with a death in his family. His private Secretary accompanied him.

Deaths in Bangalore.—Three deaths of well known residents of Bangalore took place on Friday night. One was that of the Revd J. Adamson, the incumbent of St Pauls, who had only been ill for about ten days. Another death was that of Mr Larmar, an old and highly respected resident of the Cantonment. He had been ailing for some time. Few men were better known in the station than Mr Farmer. The third death was that of Mr W. Garrett, who was for many years the head of the firm of Garrett and Co. Madras. When he retired from business he settled in Bangalore and was for many years the President of the Bangalore Bank, a post from which he retired not long ago. He was noted for his many charities and was much respected.

The Mysore Exhibition.—On the 17th ultimo General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Officiating Resident in Mysore, forwarded for the information of the Government of India a copy of letter dated the 3rd idem from the Mysore Dewan, communicating a letter from Mr L. Ricketts, the Director of Statistics and Agriculture in Mysore, regarding the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Mysore in October, and he invited the Government of India to issue the First Exhibition held in Mysore by circulating the regulations to the Governments and Native States. Mr Ricketts remarked in his letter that "an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition like the one proposed will not only be of local utility, but will also educate and benefit British subjects and subjects of other Native States who may attend the Exhibition and exhibit articles. The interests of trade of the countries taking part in the Exhibition will likewise be furthered, were a large attendance will materially contribute to its success." In forwarding the Resident's letter, and its enclosures to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information and such further action as may be necessary, the Foreign Department of the Government of India stated that it would be glad if all possible encouragement were given to the undertaking.—*Mail*

General Summary.

Poona Exhibition.—The time fixed by the Poona Exhibition Committee, viz., 31st *ultimo* within which *exhibits are to be sent*, being represented as being insufficient, the Committee has extended the time to the 15th instant. It is proposed to open the Exhibition early in October and a fortnight would be necessary to arrange exhibits.—S.

A meeting.—A large meeting of Hindus was held in the Pachoppah's Hall, on Monday evening at 5.30 P.M., when Mr R. Srinivasa Pandya B.A., gave lectures on "Hindu Symbolism." He explained the various reputations in which idols were made and also the marks that are to be seen on the forehead of every native. After the lecture was over, he introduced Mr M. Ramakrishna Pantulu to the audience, who after dwelling at some length on the career of Mr Srinivasa Pandya said that Pandya was a no reformer.

The New Deputy Collectors.—On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue Government has ruled that the new Deputy Collectors should still be considered Personal Assistants to the Collector when not called away for the charge of a tahsil in the absence of a passed Assistant Collector, and that, whenever a passed Assistant Collector is available for the charge of an Assistant's charge, the extra Deputy Collector should surrender the charge to his favour, as the wise Assistant Collectors will give training and will pass all unexpired breaks to one of Head Assistant charge which are ordinarily as onerous as those of a Sub Collector.

Tahsildars in the Madras Presidency.—The proposal which was submitted to the Home Department by the Government of India, at the recommendation of the Government of Madras, to increase the pay of Tahsildars in this Presidency at a cost of Rs 12,660 per annum above the existing scale, has not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, on the ground that the financial circumstances of the present time are such that the Secretary of State is compelled to withhold sanction from every scheme for increased expenditure that can either be avoided or postponed, and that there is not any urgent necessity for the proposed increase of pay of Madras Tahsildars.

Serious Railway accident.—On the night of the 26th instant the goods train from Guntakal Junction arrived at Ramancherla Station, on the Madras Railway, and the engine driver, a native named Ammaiah, lost control of his engine, which passed over the turn table, where he should have turned, smashed the buffers, and ran down an embankment of 7 feet. Two wagons behind it mounted the engine, and both wagons and engine were wrecked. The driver sustained severe injuries in the back, and the guard was slightly hurt about the head. The local staff being insufficient for the purpose, a breakdown gang from Perambore was telegraphed for to rescue the vehicles, &c.

Application to Suspend a Sentence.—During the first criminal sessions of this year a Canara named Piellow, an Inspector of the Salt and Abkari Department, was committed for trial for the offences of criminal breach of trust, and criminal breach of trust by a public servant, but the trial was transferred to the Nellore Court and the Sessions Judge of Kistna sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this sentence Mr Wedderburn, on Wednesday, made an application to Justices Wilkinson and Shephard, to suspend the sentence of imprisonment. He asked that the Sessions Judge be directed, by telegram, to suspend the imprisonment till the appeal was heard in the Court. Their Lordships directed that a telegram be sent at once to the Superintendent of the jail and the Sessions Judge to defer the imprisonment until the appeal was heard.

Embankment of the Kalyanagar Zemindary.—The Zemindar being involved to the extent of 72 lakhs of rupees, applied, in April last, to Government through the Collector of the North Arcot District, and ask Government to take his Zemindary under its management till the debt is liquidated. The debts are rapidly increasing owing to the accumulation of interest. The Collector states that if "the estate, one of the finest in the Presidency, is placed under proper management, it may even yet be saved from inevitable ruin by being sold piecemeal by the several creditors, and the Zemindar, a representative of one of the ancient and loyal families, will likewise be saved from being reduced to beggary. The present Zemindar has contracted no debts, having simply stepped into his father's shoes." The Government has expressed its inability to agree to the proposal.—*Mail*

Tahsildars in the Madras Presidency.—The proposal which was submitted by the Government of India at the request of the local Government for an increase of pay to the Tahsildars serving in the Madras Presidency, at a cost of Rs 12,660 per year above the scale now existing, has not met with approval, on the ground that financial circumstances of the present time are such that the Secretary of State is compelled to withdraw sanction from any scheme for increased expenditure that can either be avoided or postponed, and that he is convinced that there is no urgent necessity for the proposed increase of pay to Madras Tahsildars, although "he agrees to much that has been urged by the Madras Government respecting the importance of a Tahsildar's position, the relatively great size of a Madras tahsil sub division, and the desirability of improving the position and prospects of Madras Tahsildars of the lower grade.

Extracts.

THE MISSION TO CABUL

The *Bombay Gazette*.—The mission of Mr Durand, the Foreign Secretary, to Cabul will excite general interest. The fact that the Ameer has of his own motion asked the Viceroy to depute a trusted official to proceed to Cabul to explain to him the views of the Government of India on questions of importance is striking evidence of the great change which time and events have worked in Afghan opinion in regard to the presence amongst them of a representative of the Indian Government. The Amir himself has invited the presence of a foreign officer to consult with him and to communicate to him personally the views of the Government of India on several matters of importance. The Viceroy without hesitation acts upon the invitation of the Amir, and Mr Durand will proceed in the course of a few weeks to Cabul, where he will devote a couple of weeks to the transaction of business with the ruler of Afghanistan. Lord Dufferin's graceful act is shown in the proposal to send one of his staff with the Foreign Secretary to convey his personal compliments to his Highness, and to bid him farewell. This act of courtesy will revive and perpetuate the feelings of personal friendship which were happily established between Lord Dufferin and the Amir during the long conferences at Rawalpindi, which established on a sound basis the *entente cordiale* subsisting between India and Afghanistan.

SEMADAVA ROW ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Rajah Sir T. Madava Rao writes to us—"It is occasionally hinted, or at least it may be feared or suspected, that costly agricultural colleges and farms, learned lectures, and elaborate reports have hitherto produced little or no practical effect on Indian agriculture. Further study of the subject may well be prevented by a misinterpretation of the results so far. The respectable failure seems to have arisen chiefly from such causes as the following:—

(1) The principles and practice of European agriculture have been supposed to be applicable to Indian soils and climate, whereas they probably are not.

(2) The teachers of agriculture to Indian youths have not at all studied Indian agriculture.

(3) They had brought out only theoretical knowledge without practical experience even in European agriculture.

(4) The Indian youths who go to Agricultural Colleges, &c., do so mostly with a view to obtain some clerical employment, and not to take to an agricultural career.

(5) The students when they leave the Agricultural College with European theories in their heads, are made unfit to pursue even the agricultural operations of their fathers.

(6) I would suggest a simpler, and far more useful plan based on a full recognition of the great value of the empirical knowledge which the Indian cultivators have inherited through untold centuries of the past.

The first step should be to systematically collect and record all the empirical knowledge which at present exists in the country. Such knowledge may be collected for each district, and for each taluk. If small bodies of experienced ryots be interrogated they will yield up their knowledge with great pleasure, as they regard such inquiries as a compliment to themselves, provided they do not get the impression that any increased taxation is the next step. Upon the results thus collected a special manual for each district may be published for the use of all concerned. The manuals may ultimately be used in village vernacular schools. The manuals are sure to furnish a great deal of raw material for scientific agriculturists. What I have in view may perhaps be made clearer by attention to the accompanying small tract on the cultivation of the cocoanut tree in *Travancore, or Malabar*. Acting on the above-mentioned lines of mine, while I was Dewan of Travancore, I received, a number of printed questions and got replies from the most experienced ryots in the districts. The conclusions derived from those replies are embodied in the accompanying tract. A perusal of it will satisfy the reader what a vast amount of practical and special knowledge has accumulated in India as the result of actual cultivation by many successive generations. *If an English Professor of Agriculture were asked to write out a tract on cocoanut cultivation I am sure he would not be able to produce anything like the tract herewith sent.*"—*Mail*

THE ANJUMAN ISLAM OF BOMBAY AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Bombay Gazette*.—At a second meeting of the Anjuman Islam of Bombay, of which a voluminous report has been sent to us, a resolution has been carried in favour of co-operation with the National Congress. At a crowded meeting of the Anjuman convened in order to enable Mussulman opinion outside the *Anjuman* to be heard, a resolution had been carried by a majority against Mussulmans joining the Congress. Mr Badrudin Tyabji, who presided at the second meeting, explained that the Anjuman having received a July a letter from the Committee of the Congress, it was resolved to join the Congress, but before sending a final reply it was considered desirable to ascertain the views of some of the Mussulman community who were not members of the Anjuman. At the meeting so convened the majority, consisting of nativeers, passed a resolution disapproving of the Congress. It was now for the Anjuman to decide what course that body should take. Several speakers spoke strongly in favour of joining the Congress, holding that the majority of the previous meeting did not represent the educated section of the community, and condemned the Congress without knowing what it really meant. On the other hand Mr. M. H. Hakim said that the chief object of the Congress was to force Government to give representative government to the Natives of India. The Chairman stated that there was no such resolution. All that was proposed was to make some change in the Legislative Councils. Mr Hakim retorted that if representative government was not the immediate aim of the Congress, they would ask for it very soon. It was a good thing in itself, but it would be premature for the Mussulmans to join in the movement, for they were not sufficiently educated to profit by it. They could not keep pace with the Hindus and Parsis, and it would be better for them to devote their time and attention to the advancement of education. Amongst the two hundred thousand Mussulmans of Bombay there were, he said, one M. A., four or five B. A.s, two barristers, and about twenty others who had matriculated. What proportion did this bear to the educated representatives of other communities? This speech was strongly resented by Mr Abdoola M. Dharamsey, who said that if Mr Hakim, who was the leader of the opposition had no clear ideas to what the Congress desired, what could the ignorant Mahomedans

who supported him know of the matter? It was affirmed that last year Mr Hakim himself had declared his willingness to be a delegate to the Congress, but this he positively denied On the question of the educational status of the Mussulmans, Khan Bahadur G M Moosah called the attention of the meeting to what he held to be the special significance of the action of the Government in ordering that not more than a thousand students should henceforth be allowed on the rolls of the Elphinstone High School, and that a limit should also be fixed at all the other schools The Mussulmans he stated, would be the greatest sufferers by this Parsis and Hindus have schools of their own, whereas the only school the Mahomedans have is that of the Anjuman, which does not teach up to the Matriculation standard The action of the Government in limiting the number at Government schools was considered by the speaker to be the outcome of the Congress for as the Natives claimed that they had become competent to manage all their affairs, it was naturally assumed that they could establish and manage their own schools and need not rely on Government help He urged that the Mussulmans should give their exclusive attention to education, and let the Congress alone, for the Government had favored Mahomedans with good appointments which they would not have got through the intercession of the Congress The Chairman maintained that joining the Congress would not interfere with the progress of education He read a letter received from Government granting the Anjuman a plot of ground opposite the Victoria Station for their new schools, besides this the Government had given a grant of Rs 38 000 towards the cost of the building This is in addition to the annual grant of Rs 6,000 and irrespective of the Municipal grant of Rs 5,000 towards the maintenance of the Mussulman school He regarded these financial results of the action of the Anjuman as a decisive answer to those who pretend that the Anjuman would not pay sufficient attention to education if it joined the Congress The vote pledging the Anjuman to join the Congress was carried by all present, with two exceptions Some animadversions were passed upon the action of Mr Hakim and others who had called a meeting of the Mussulman community in anticipation of the meeting of the Anjuman Mr. Hakim, however, claimed his right to take part in any movement outside that body

AN INDIAN DEMONSTRATION AT HOME

Mr Lardley Norton and Mr W C Bonnerjee

The Standard—On the afternoon of July 21 a garden party was held in the grounds of Dr R Spence Watson, at Boosham Grove, Gateshead, to which the members of the Newcastle Liberal Association, the Newcastle and Gateshead Women's Liberal Association, and a number of local Radicals of note were invited The subjects alluded to were the woes of Ireland and India under English rule

Mr Lardley Norton, who was the first speaker on behalf of India was heartily received He said the question upon which they had been asked to speak was already a great and burning question in India The great barrier to their object in India was the strong, bureaucratic element there, where they had 250 000 000 of people governed by something like 1,500 Europeans, all of them civil servants, and this was a barrier that they who were non-officials, could not break down They turned in their distress to the English people and asked them to ask their members of Parliament, in their places in Parliament, to give them nothing more nor nothing less than that which they were entitled to ask as British citizens They must have some common platform on which to talk If they believed that because India was won and conquered by the sword India was to be held and governed by the sword, then there was no such common platform But if they accepted the much higher moral responsibility of allowing the natives of India their own independence to work out their own development, and to follow in those lines which had made England the country that she was then there was between them a platform which was common ground for both The population of India was, roughly speaking, something like 250,000,000 and they were absolutely without representation of any sort There was not the simplest, humblest man in England who had not got more direct influence over Indian affairs than he had It was a state of things which they in England ought to rise up in very shame and insist upon an alteration (Cheers) He had said they were governed by 1,500 Europeans These were all of one class and were sent out to India under a system of competitive examination held in London This he quite admitted was perhaps good in the old days, and he alleged nothing against the moral character or understanding, but he did say that the condition of things existing when India first became attached to England was a condition of things that had changed in that year of 1858, and they no longer needed a system of paternal government England was carrying throughout India a very magnificent system of education There were something like 40,000 schools throughout the country whereas few years ago there were only 1,500 But if they educated a people they must at the same time give their legitimate ambitions a legitimate outlet, and if with the proverbial generosity and liberality of the English nation, they were wise in time they could turn to their own benefit and the perpetual well being of the English power in India that enormous amount of Indian loyalty which only needed that for its perpetual consolidation Speaking of the reforms they claimed, he complained that all legitimate avenues of promotion were closed to the natives No Indian barristers for example, could aspire to the dignity of a judgeship He did not want it himself—(laughter)—but they should let those people who had got the greatest interest in the soil see that they were properly governed and let those people govern themselves Not all at once No one asked that all the Englishmen should be swept out of India and the natives be allowed to take over It their wishes because they never aspired to such a thing If there was one thing the natives were proud of and grateful for it was the inestimable good which England as a country had done to India, but among other things the English had taught them was the inestimable value of classing themselves under the category of British citizens, and they only asked to see they had enabled them to qualify themselves for the various pursuits in life, that no legitimate avenue of promotion should be closed to them He believed he was right in saying that between £16,000,000 and £20,000 000 left India for England every year and never came back The country was certainly poor, and this frightful annual drain by England was making India every year more poor But this amount with additional charges made £40,000 000 sterling that annually left the country, and he did not think they could term it an outburst of disloyalty if they asked that some of this money should be circulated in India to relieve the natives in their frightful distress (Hear, hear) Since 1860 there had been thirteen or sixteen famines causing a loss of life amounting to eleven millions of souls, and why? Because there was no provision in the land to meet such contingencies, and why? Because there was no money, and why? Because it was sent to England The money was spent in wicked annexations and wars, as in the case of Burmah, with which they had no concern, and which was done not only against their will but without one single word of reference to them or their wishes He did not care if England conquered all the world—and as an Englishman he should be delighted to see it—laughter—from one point of view, provided they paid for it themselves—(laughter)—and he asked them as honorable men what right had they without consulting them, or without reference to their well being, to declare war against a power who had never done them any harm at all, to waste lots of valuable lives, and set the cost of the expedition against the Indian Exchequer? (Hear, hear) It was the sort of thing that would not be tolerated, if the Indians had representation, and English members of Parliament would uphold their doctrine and explain their wants Speaking of the judiciary, he said it was usual for the judicial officers to be absolutely separated from the executive, but that was not the case in India He would suggest that judges in India should be made as in England from those persons who had devoted time, and intellect, and money to the acquisition of judicial knowledge, but that state of things did not obtain there As he had said, India was not rely governed by a small clique of Europeans The great object of the Civil Service was to collect revenue They were, in fact, the tax gatherers of the English people, and those who collected most money had the highest reputation But if any one proved himself useless in that department what happened to him? He was made a judge (Loud laughter) If they protested against this state of things they were subjected to social ostracism, and he regretted to have to say it but the atmosphere there was surcharged with personal animosity to persons who like himself ventured to stand up in public and denounce, as he had that day, many things they thought ought to be changed He instanced many most scandalous cases of maladministration of Justice, owing to the autocratic power of the governor, and he said that it was to the otter and honour of Lord Ripon that he insisted on the release and restoration to their families of a large number of people who had been transported by Mr Grant Duff for an other offence than that they were present at or did not quell, a riot He alluded to the howl of execration and indignation that the Ilbert Bill evoked from the European residents and said it was simply owing to the caste prejudice and dislike which still existed in India, and which prevented that interchange of courtesies which he was glad to say in England in a man like Mr Bonnerjee received from gentlemen like Dr Watson (Cheers) They must not accept as true the statement that there was any disloyalty in India amongst the natives It was absolutely untrue They had no more loyal subjects than those magnificent natives who constituted the 250 millions of India How could they reconcile the charge of disloyalty with the fact that the Nizam of Hyderabad offered the English Government £600 000 to strengthen the frontiers of Afghanistan? He characterised as shameful the fact that a gentleman like Mr Bonnerjee was not permitted to carry arms without a license from his collector The natives were burning to join the volunteer forces which should in be them a bulwark against Russian invasion, but the English people—no not the English people, but the Government of Madras, said No! to those who were as ready to fight for the English hearths, homes in India as for their own India recognised that no other country in the world would have treated her in the same generous straightforward, statesmanlike manner as England had done, and she also was determined to have at all cost the reforms for which she was pleading, now, the right to govern herself in that limited manner, the right to discuss, to object before her efforts were diverted for warlike purposes and generally those rights and privileges which made England the country that it was (Cheers)

Mr W C Bonnerjee, who had a hearty reception, next addressed the meeting He said that the Government of India was in the position of Mahommed's coffin—somewhere between heaven and earth—(laughter) but no one knew where it was There was no body to whom the Government of India was responsible The Viceroy was responsible to the Secretary for India and his Council and the Secretary of State was supposed to be responsible to the House of Commons, but then he was a member of the Cabinet of the day, who had a majority in the House, so that in point of fact there was no responsibility what over besides, the Secretary of State for India only received such news as was transmitted to him by the Viceroy himself, and they might imagine that as a person in the position of a Viceroy would do nothing which he himself believed to be wrong, the Secretary of State could never interfere with the Viceroy in these statements It was, he contended, absolutely necessary that there should be not only responsibility to somebody but responsibility of a serious character, and what they had urged for a long time was that there ought to be a direct responsibility to the rulers of India to the people of India whom they ruled (Cheers) The Government were wasting vast sums of money raised by taxing the natives on what they designated the second frontier of the North-West They were wasting it, because he was informed by a competent military man that, if Russia really wished to invade India their scientific frontier would fall like a pack of cards And, with regard to Russia, let him tell them that, so far as the people of India were concerned, there was no possibility of the Russians coming, unless they came in over the heads of them because, from one end of the country to the other, an invasion by Russia would be resisted—and resisted with their bare arms, because they could not bear arms of any other description (Loud laughter and cheers) They would present a solid mass of 250,000,000 of people against the advance of Russia into India. One of the reasons why there should be responsibility to the people by the rulers was this —they would remember the great famine in India in 1877 8, and 9 Many lives were lost, and it taxed the utmost efforts of the Government to provide food for the survivors It was then resolved that there should be a famine fund established and a tax was imposed and a large sum collected for the purpose And what had they done with it? Spent it upon the scientific frontier (Laughter) They went on in an unblushing manner, collecting that tax which was granted only for providing against famine, and spending it for the purpose of strengthening that scientific frontier He supposed that now they had acquired Burmah they would have very large sums spent for the purpose of strengthening a frontier to prevent China from taking India (Laughter) All this was intended no doubt, for the benefit of the people of India, but notwithstanding the character his friend, Mr Norton, had given the people of India he was sorry to say they were not yet sufficiently well educated to see the benefit of the large sums of money were being wasted in Burma and where was the money coming from? They had got an income tax, but they dare not raise it because it would be opposed by the bureaucratic gentlemen—because it would fall heavily upon the other class was very powerful, and the Government did not wish to interfere with them, because the many ugly spots in the government of India could be pointed out by these people Therefore they were left alone, but the natives happened to have one article of luxury—namely, salt Ninety per cent of the people had nothing but boiled rice for their food, and the only condiment they could use to make it palatable was salt, and the Government for the purpose of pacifying Burmah and raising a strong frontier against Russia had actually raised the tax on salt But there was no one to speak The other day the Viceroy had a discussion with the Council on the subject, and the native gentlemen who were members chosen by the Viceroy himself got up one by one and praised the proposal to increase the tax saying it was the best tax that an Indian circumstances could have been levied But they were very rich men, and would have told a very different tale if their incomes had been taxed (Cheers) There was not a paper in the country, however, which did not denounce the conduct of these four or five gentlemen He could give many instances of the kind to show that what the natives asked was not unreasonable they had had in India a civilisation of their own for thousands of years England went to India established different order of things, and the civilisation which had existed up to that time came to stand still They gave them their own civilisation and after a hundred years the people had been taught to look upon that civilisation as the only proper one to be followed They had given—and by "they" he meant the Liberal party and not the party—they had given them education, trained them to public life, and they could not go through India without seeing that the people took a vast interest in their municipal affairs, and conducted them to the satisfaction of the ruling authorities and with great advantage to the natives If then these people had conducted their local affairs with success they were capable of watching the action of the Government with regard to imperial affairs (Hear, hear) After all, what were imperial affairs? If they went to any one who had been in office—and he could not exclude from this condemnation the Liberal leaders—they were told in a pompous way—"Oh, but this is an imperial question" What was an imperial question but one that was connected with a still larger number of people than a local one, and if people were able to understand what was good for their country they were able to take an intelligent interest in imperial questions. They could not in any country tell a people that they were wiser than they, and better able to govern them than they were themselves In conclusion he urged on them to induce their Parliamentary representatives to aid them in their efforts If they instructed them to interest themselves now and again in the affairs of India, simply to see that the great principles which they professed to have carried out in England were carried out in India, they would not see their House of Commons so deserted when Indian affairs were being discussed, and they would unite in bonds of indissoluble love and affection the two peoples—they would have done their duty to God and to their own country (Cheers)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 2nd Sept.—*The Times* states that China has refused to ratify the Treaty with the United States Government for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from America.

Paris, 1st Sept.—M. Floquet, the Premier, and M. Krantz, Minister of the Marine, attended the French Naval manœuvres which have just terminated. Speaking at a banquet given to-day M. Krantz said that the manœuvres were not intended to be a warlike demonstration but had fully proved that the French Navy was ready for action at any moment. The Fleet will disperse on Monday.

Jeppore, 1st Sept.—Great rejoicings have taken place on the occasion of the Maharajah being invested on his birthday with the Order of Kaiser-i-Hind, Grand Commander of the Star of India. There was a magnificent durbar in the Albert Hall. An impressive speech was made by Colonel Walter. A grand elephant procession passed through the city, and dinner was given in the evening, at the Residency.

Allahabad, 2nd Sept.—*General Stewart* Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent will probably accompany the Kabul Mission as military representative.

Paris, 3rd Sept.—General Boulanger has left France, but where he has gone is a mystery. It is surmised he is going to Russia.

Allahabad, 3rd Sept.—Some 100 people are reported to have been killed and injured by the falling of houses in the Cawnpore district owing to heavy rains.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1888

THE DUSSARAH ASSEMBLY

In the beginning of next month the eighth Dussarah Assembly will meet in Mysore, and the Government of the province must be congratulated that the institution which came into existence eight years ago, is still maintaining its vigour. The idea was an excellent one; the assembly ought to be to the Mysore province what the National Congress should be to the whole of India. It should be really representative of the whole people of every class, of every creed. The members who go up to Mysore from different parts of the province should know what the wants of the people are, and how those wants should be supplied. They should resemble the members who are sent up to the British Parliament, men entrusted with the dearest interests of those among whom they dwell. When they meet in the Dussarah assembly they should express the ideas, and in some cases the very words, told to them before they left their homes. The members of Parliament in England know exactly what their constituents require and some of them are in daily communication with those who send them to the house. If a member ceases to be in touch with his constituents he feels himself in duty bound to take the Chiltern Hundred and offer himself again to the borough or county that first sent him up to Parliament. Something of this is required with regard to the Dussarah assembly, and till it has been brought into line, to some extent, at least, with the British Parliament it cannot fairly claim to be called representative, and we make bold to say that matters would go on quite as well if the members remained at home to look after their shops or plough their fields. It is well known that many of them are sent up because they make *pujah* to some official who is able to send in their names to the higher authorities. The fitness of the person is little considered, other interests coming in to throw this into the shade. If a man has made himself agreeable to some one in power that is considered to be a far higher recommendation, in most cases, than independency of character, knowledge of the people's wants, and boldness to utter what is thought to be right. In some districts it might be hard to find the proper stamp of men, but in all the large station there ought to be very little difficulty if they were sought for in the proper way; but if they are only nominated by an official it is natural that they should express just as much as that official desires them to express. We ask whether in Assembly in which men do not care to express what they have in their minds can be called an independent Assembly? Most people would be inclined to say that it is not. In fact, we are rather inclined to think—and a good many people are of the same opinion—that the Dussarah meeting as it present constituted is a good deal of a sham. The men who form it have little independence of character, and a good many of them are simply ignorant ryots and know nothing beyond their own fields. When they reach Mysore all they have to say is to little purpose, for their notions are so thoroughly local that what they may propose is not for the general good. From the large towns the best men are not selected as representatives, and if they were, the probability is that they would not care to go as what they might say would not be much attended to.

We have heard it said that very little notice is taken of those who have anything to say, unless it chimes in exactly with the views of the Dewan and those about him. We believe that it is no unusual thing for a conversation to be carried on by the high officials while the meeting is in session, and this is not the way to encourage men of independent character to leave their work and attend it. There must be a complete change of system before the Assembly can be in reality what it is in name—representative. As we have said the National Congress should be taken as a model for the Mysore gathering, and if this were the case we should not find men ashamed to become members of it which we fancy is the case now. Those who live at a distance think more highly of it than those who know it more intimately, and this is due, in a great measure, to its high sounding title, a title, as we have pointed out, which does not represent its real character. We shall watch the coming Assembly very carefully in order to ascertain whether there has been any change for the better, which we trust will be the case. Our only wish is to see the Province well governed and prosperous, and we feel sure that the Dussarah Assembly can contribute towards this end and only a change in the system of working it is required to accomplish this. Much might be done in this direction this year, and the scheme might be revised before the next comes round.

LEPROSY AND LOCAL GRIEVANCES

[COMMUNICATED.]

Some time ago we happened to read some where that, *at one time, India was free from* Leprosy. The manner in which this foul disease was imported into our country, the region from which it came, and the exact period of its plantation here, are matters which we are unable to know at the present moment. But English papers tell us that Leprosy was carried to Europe from the eastern countries by the doctors and the sisters of charity who, as a matter of necessity had to live and move among the infected people. We might therefore hazard a conjecture that it took its origin in some celestial world beyond the Himalayas, from which it spread all over the globe like a fire in a forest. Our object being the discovery of a means for its mitigation in our midst, we do not deem it necessary to go into its origin or its progress much less is it our wish to build a theory of our own. We therefore begin with our grievance at once.

The Bangalore Leper Asylum is situated to the west of the Town or Pettah, and is almost in the midst of a crowded locality. On one side of it are located the Lunatics and on the other the sick of the Police Force. There are besides in the same compound quarters for the apothecary, the dresser, the Government Medical Stores and a Vaccination Depot. The Lunatics and the Lepers have every opportunity to mix together. Cook rooms, wells and the gardens are the common properties of both. On many a public occasion, such as the Dussarah, Moharram, the Horse Race, and the like, those miserable victims of leprosy are allowed to roam about and mix in the crowd. They are seen going from one person to another to beg, and also squatting by the road side in groups. They are found at the entrance of many a holy shrine, the devotees of which very often return home disappointed, being unwilling to witness so distressing a sight. Having become the permanent occupants of the Leper Asylum these creatures have their own friends, neighbours and benefactors outside the wall, and they are allowed to pay visits now and again for the purpose of exchanging conversation and of soliciting alms or pocket money for betel nut and tobacco. It is thus that many lepers are found chatting in the verandahs of many a petty shop. Our readers will assuredly bear us out if they will only take the trouble to go for a while to the local markets some morning or evening; they will there realize for themselves what we have said, the entrances are almost blocked up by these and a host of other miserable creatures such as the blind and the lame.

Admitting that leprosy is a contagious disease it does not require the last stretch of our ingenuity to say that these things should not be allowed to exist in an important place like Bangalore where civilisation and traffic are on a high level. Why should lepers, who are fed and clothed by the state in a properly constituted asylum, be allowed to mix in society and to spread the disease? What necessity is there for them to seek alms? Can it be said that the authorities are indifferent and the patients indefatigable and so nicely clothed owing to laxity of supervision or other cause? The head of the department having the administrative control of this institution is sufficiently well known for his activity and sympathy with the wants of the people. The public are further aware of the thorough changes he has effected in different local public and charitable institutions. Pretty near houses have been whitewashed over and over again by him and yet the infected ones have not even been fumigated. He is probably aware that there are asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the insane, and the lepers, in every important town in the civilized world; that "leprosy" demands colonies for its exclusive use, and that those colonies do exist and are out of the reach of all healthy communities. In Europe, every philanthropic Government has established asylums the inmates of which have their be all and end all in them,—their homes, kith, kin and all,—and the outside world is a blank to them. These asylums are remote from contiguous human habitations and have a thorough system of drainage, conservancy and cleanliness. The patients are not allowed to roam about and mix in society. The high walls, the extensive grounds, with well laid gardens here and there in the compound, and provision for other necessaries of life, are sufficient inducements to keep them within their bounds. They are well fed and clothed and therefore outside charity is not sought. Wayfarers are not importuned, and there is no disturbance or annoyance to people on festive occasions. India is not poor in this respect. The well managed asylums in Bombay and other Indian towns are instances in point. We see no reason why the local asylum should not be managed as well as any of them. Can it be said that the gentleman entrusted with the supervision is unwilling to alter a system which has been in vogue for several decades? His restless activity and improvements in other quarters give a direct lie to this surmise. It cannot be said that the worthy doctor has not to devote to this neglected Home of the decrepit or that he could not force himself into the presence of these miserables. We would therefore beg to hazard a few suggestions which we trust he and our city fathers will take into their worthy consideration.

The Bangalore District Lock up is now vacant, the prisoners confined therein having lately been transferred to the Central Jail. It is situated in the outskirts of the town and is a detached building standing by itself. Though not at a great distance from the town yet it can be said that it is not very near the crowded part of it. If the lepers are located here and the present building can be used for better purposes, a real blessing would be conferred on the people. The patients can be better treated and watched here, and the sanitation of the place decently attended to. The District Lock up has many other advantages over the present Leper Asylum which, apart from the objectionable feature we have adverted to above, has the further disadvantage of an objectionable site. We trust therefore that no endeavours will be spared to secure the use this building for the location of the Lepers.

Occasional Notes.

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According to a London letter Madame Blavatzky's sayings and doings still occupy a share of London attention, and her cult still attracts many devotees.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been selected by the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association as their candidate at the next election for the Central Finsbury Division.

Last Friday Sirdar Diler Jung (Abdul Hak) appeared before Mr. Crawley Boevey at the Fort Police Court, Bombay, and executed a transfer to the Nizam's Government of £10,000 of stock of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, which stood in his name.

The Nizam has asked the Viceroy to be permitted to depute Colonel Neville, one of the Hyderabad service, and also a nobleman of the State to accompany the mission to Kabul in addition to Major Afsar Jung already invited. Asman Jah is thought to be the nobleman in question.

The Consulting Architect, Madras, has obtained the approval of Government to plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 60,000, of the Hospital for Caste and Goshe Women, proposed to be constructed at Chepauk. Mr. Bassington trusts that the buildings will be completed within two months from the date of commencement.

The Government of India proposes to encourage emigration to Burma by grants of land along the Mandalay railway to capitalists willing to cultivate indigo, sugar, or other products, employing labourers, nine per cent of whom must be Indians, and granting reduced passages to the latter under a clause in the contract with the British India S. N. Company.

Education has been made compulsory in Ceylon. It has been laid down that any parent or other guardian, who refuses or fails, without sufficient cause, to send his children between the ages of seven and thirteen to the school within his Division shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for each for every month he or she so refuses or fails.

The expenses of Syed Mahomed Hadi of Sultanpur in Oudh, who has met with great success at the Cirencester Agricultural College, having passed the final examination with honours, standing first on the list, and gaining the gold medal, are being paid by the Rajah of Dhara. He is about to visit America, also at the Rajah's expense, to make further researches in agricultural matters.

The fastest trains now on the American time-tables are two on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which are timed to run the forty miles from Baltimore to Washington in forty five minutes without stops, making the rate of speed 53.3 miles an hour, and the nearest approach to it is a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs from Jersey City to Philadelphia, making one stop, at an average speed of 48.2 miles an hour.

In the area recently surveyed in the Gorakhpur district, a place called Kasia identified as the ancient Kasinagra, where Buddha Gautama died, there is a statue

Buddha, 20 feet long, the pedestal being 24 feet It has in a chamber 30 feet in length by 12 broad, which has been repaired, and the statue itself which was discovered in pieces, has been restored In ruined stupa, are huge square bricks which are said to be older than the period of Asoka Buddha's cremation took place at this mound

The total claims against the late Burmese Government aggregated 93 lakhs There were 393 claimants, including 9 British, 3 American, 15 French, 16 Italian, one Swiss, one German, 3 Lascars, 6 Armenian, 2 Persian and 9 Chinese, the remainder were Burmese and natives of India. The only claims paid in full were the salaries of Europeans who had been employed by the late Burmese Government All claims for goods supplied and money advanced to the ex Queen Soupayalat were rejected The total award was 8½ lakhs

A Parsee paper says that two young ladies, of good birth, well known and highly esteemed in Cannes, fell in love with the same young gentleman They resolved to decide who should be the young man's wife by a duel, which was not to cease till one of them should be killed or mortally wounded The weapons chosen were pistols One of the ladies, only eighteen years old, was wounded in the left arm, the bone of which was shattered while her adversary, four years her senior, was mortally wounded in the breast

A Meeting of the Anjuman Islamia was held on the 20th ultimo in Lahore to support the Indian Patriotic Association The meeting was presided over by Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, c s i, and was numerously attended by the Mahomedan nobility and gentry of Lahore It was resolved — "(1) That the Anjuman Islamia, a National body, should become a member of the Indian Patriotic Association (2) That the aims of the National Congress being diametrically opposite to those of the Anjuman Islamia, any one favouring the cause of the Congress will be considered no longer fit to continue as a member of the aforesaid Anjuman"

Local and Provincial

The Moharram — The Moharram commenced on Saturday and there will be usual all sorts of disguises going about the streets.

The Stanley Company — The Stanley Company is still in Bangalore, and performs every night in the Cubbon Rooms to large houses

Chief Court Sessions — The Chief Court Sessions went on during the whole of last week Mr Justice Ranade presiding The murder cases seem to predominate

The Weather — The Weather is still dry and only a few drops of rain fell last week If we do not get more rain at once the consequences may be very hard, as the crops in many parts of the province are withering

Gold — We are told that Messrs Johnson Matthy and Co sold the gold obtained in the month of June from the Mysore mine for £7,693, from the Nundydroog mine for £2,146, and from the Ooregum mine for £1,212 These mines are looking up

The Performance of the Massed Bands — The bands of the Native Infantry Regiments played in Cubbon Park last Tuesday evening when a large number of people assembled to hear the music Rarely has such a crowd been seen on an occasion of the kind The playing was every thing that could be desired

The Spectator Defamation Case — A notice has been sent by the High Court of Madras to the parties interested in this case to show cause why the Civil and Sessions Judge, Colonel Magrath, should not try the case It appears that this gentleman wrote to the High Court asking that the case might be tried by somebody else, as he has been the President of the Municipality, and might be called upon as a witness The question is to be decided at Madras on the 13th of this month. The case has been a long time on hand, and may not be heard for some time to come. Perhaps it may come on next year.

General Summary.

Mr P M Payannandi Pillay has telegraphed to us to day from Palghaut — "An open air meeting of two thousand people was held on Tuesday the 4th instant to appoint a Congress Electoral Committee Mr Chinnaswamy Pillay presided The objects and aim of the Congress were explained by Mr G Subramania Iyer and others An influential Committee was appointed —*Mail*

British Rule Mad — The following letter has been addressed to a Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly District, by a Brahmin youth for employment — "I beg to bring the few lines to your honor I am a young Vadama Brahmine 15 or 16 years old and I studied as far as Middle School Class get only good conduct certificates and with Bible Books I heard that there is a vacancy in your girl's school at M— wanting two (2) hands I humbly request you to grind me one of it in your girl school reply must be known soon It necessary you can receive —*Stanlered*

The Tellicherry Case — The appeal preferred to the Madras High Court by Rao Bahadur K Kunjan Menon, late Sub Judge of Tellicherry (North Malabar), against the conviction on charges of bribery by Mr Duncan Irvine, Session Judge, will be heard on Wednesday next, Mr Willis Grant and Mr Wedderburn, assisted by Mr Sankaran Menon, appearing on behalf of the prisoner The Hon'ble Mr J H Spring Branson, Advocate General, will appear in support of the conviction, on behalf of Government

Mr Lala Mordhdhar has telegraphed to us from Umballa recently — "There were two meetings at Cantonments and City on the 2nd and 3rd instants, Sardar Mukhi Singh and Pandit Shalagram presiding The audience numbered 500 and 300 respectively, half of whom were Mahomedans, other communities were represented. Mr Bhimji exhaustively explained the aims and objects of the Congress in an Urdu speech, which was much appreciated and applauded Three cheers were given for the Empress, the Viceroy, and the Congress Mr Bhimji is going to Delhi to night.—*Mail*

Prayers for Rain — The public prayers for rain which were put up on Friday, were repeated on Saturday and Sunday Mahomedan schools in the City had holidays given them to enable the children to attend, Mahomedans like Christianity hold the voice of little children in their innocence more welcome on high than those of grown up sinners A congregation of some 1,200 to 1,500 men was collected at the Idgah and the sight was edifying We hope these prayers will be answered, for the want of rain is beginning to tell not only on standing crops and future prospects of the agriculturists, but the wells have gone down alarmingly and a water famine is threatened The Moulvi Sahib, a most worthy man, led the prayers all the three days His Highness' absence was severely commented upon It was such an opportunity—such a cheap way of pleasing the public?—D T.

It is not strange, nor singular, that the Tellicherry Sub Judge should have been placed in the dock by the Judge trying his case and that Mr Ross, recently Registrar of the local High Court, should have had the dock disposed with in his case and allowed to sit by his advocate It is a strange feature in the present Bribery case that Mr Spring Branson was the accused's Prosecutor, while in the Adultery case he was the Defendant of the accused Of course Mr Kunjan Menon is a black man and has no right to expect any such courtesy as the white man's skin makes all the difference even to the blind full eyes of Justice Poor Mr Menon, while we pity his case, we cannot help exclaiming "How many of your supposed and alleged betters in the State Service, white ones, can be said to be guiltless of receiving illegal gratifications —*People Friend*

Under instructions from Government, the Board of Revenue, Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, has invited the following gentlemen to form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of obtaining exhibits of the arts and manufactures of the Madras Presidency to be sent to Poona Mr Havell of the School of Art, has been requested to undertake the duties of Secretary to the Committee —Mr B S Thomas, the Hon'ble Mr W S Wilcocks, General H McLeod, Dr Thurston, Mr Havell, Mr R G Orr, the Hon'ble Mr Humayunjah Bahadur, c i e, the Hon'ble Mr P Chentsal Row, c i e, the Hon'ble Mr Subramania Iyer Avergal, Dewan Bahadur R Raghoonath Row, Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar, Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar, c i e, Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar, c i e, Rangaih Naidu, Thagaraya Chettiar and W S Venkatanarasimha Naidu

The Funeral of the Ex Zemindar of Paleondah — We have clearly stated that Vizianagaram Venkata Narainda Rao Bahadur, the venerable ex Zemindar of Paleondah, died on the 3rd instant Fever was the immediate cause of his death He has left his wife, an adopted son, a few other relations, and a large number of servants to mourn his death His adopted son was at Madras (being a student in the Matriculation class of the Church of Scotland Mission College,) when the ex Zemindar died He reached Vellore on the 3rd instant, only to find the old man dead He is formally recognised by all present, headed by the family priest, Poroohit, and the Mahadevi of the deceased ex Zemindar as the head and representative of the Paleondah house, whereupon all the relations and servants prostrated before him as a token of their obedience He then gave directions for the performance of the funeral A car was decorated, and the body of the late ex Zemindar was placed in it in a sitting attitude The funeral procession commenced at 5 p m, a military guard of honor, consisting of one Havildar, one Naik and thirty sepoys with three rounds of cartridges, attending it under the orders of the Political Officer The funeral pyre was prepared with sandalwood and camphor, and the body was placed on it while certain mantras were pronounced by the Priests. The sacred of honor fired three rounds, and *Agni Samaskara*, or the ceremony of setting fire to the pile, was performed The following morning Mr A J Andrew, c s, the Political Officer, called on the adopted son and the widow of the deceased at their residence in the Fort Mahal to condole with them on the death of the ex Zemindar —*Mail*

Extracts.

THE DIET OF DIFFERENT PEOPLES

The *Philadelphia Medical Register* — The vagaries of the appetite are far beyond the explanatory science of physiology What we call tolerance in medicine is in itself a mystery We cannot tell why this thing agrees with this individual at the same time utterly destroys his brother The trite old saying that one man's meat is another man's poison must be accepted empirically Still less can we account for the variations of taste Why one man's gustatory nerve should respond agreeably to salt, while another's repels it with violence we cannot answer and Doubtless education has much to do with it, and yet the manner in which education operates continues a mystery The preference of the Chinese for food that seems to our appetites absolutely disgusting is well known In Canton, rats sold for fifty cents a dozen, and dogs' head quarters command a higher price than lamb or mutton Fancy, eating birds nests worth 20 dols, a pound! This is what a wonder in novels is The French have begotten us into eating frogs' legs, which were once tabooed in this country, and we have even come to esteem diseased goose liver in the form of *pate de foie gras* The writer has met Brazilians who rave over boa constrictor steaks, and count monkeys and parrots a very good meal In the West Indies baked snake is a common dish as the reptiles abound, and it is a good way of getting rid of them But when it comes to frying palm worms in fat one would think the stomach would rebel It is not so, however, though by a strange inconsistency, stewed rabbit is looked upon with disgust On the Pacific coast the Digger Indians eat dried locusts, and in the Argentine Republic skunk flesh is a dainty Our own favourite bivalve, the oyster, is very disgusting to a Turk, while the Devil fish, eaten in Corsica, is equally so to us We cannot understand either, how the inhabitants of the West Indies and the Pacific coast can eat lizards eggs with a relish, still less how the eggs of the turtle and alligator can become a favourite article of diet The Brazilians eat ants, probably to get rid of them, for they literally infest the country, and are of an enormous size It is easy to pick up a handful of ants almost anywhere, though the wary do not go about it in this way, as the pestiferous insect bites in a most venomous manner A curry of ant's eggs is a great delicacy in Siam, and the Cingalese eat the bees whose honey they have stolen The Chinese, who seem to have stomachs like the ostrich, eat the chrysalis of the silkworm after unwinding the cocoon Spiders are used in New Caledonia as a kind of dessert, while caterpillars are also relished by the African Bushmen

SIR STUART BAYLEY ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The *Madras Mail* — In his reply to the Address presented by the Deccan Municipality, Sir Stuart Bayley said —

The principal topic of your address is local Self Government On the subject I have recently elsewhere said something You speak of it as a boon prized by the people, and you declare your desire to do all that lies in your power to foster its growth and development. Well, the best way to foster its growth and development is to make the Municipal Government of your town an example for other towns to follow Acting with the ambition you would steadily refuse to be led away by the display of party spirit, where no important principles are at stake, you would do nothing to obstruct the work of improvement. You would give your Executive Officers, specially the Chairman elected by you, your full confidence and your united assistance. *You would look to the welfare of the town as* your first object and not to the triumph of this or that party You best know how far this description corresponds with the real state of affairs that has hitherto existed in Dacca, but from a good deal that has come before me, I am led to doubt whether it does so correspond Hereafter, no doubt the clash of opposing principles must lead to the formation of parties but on carrying out those principles, and in this sense the growth of parties is inevitable, and is a legitimate element in all self governing communities, but be sure first that the triumph of principles is at stake and not merely the triumph of individuals or of cliques

Unless Local Self Government is undertaken in this spirit, in a spirit of postponement of selfish and personal aims to the welfare of the public, it will not be the success, I would wish, and will furnish a triumph to your own enemies who will continue to point the finger of scorn at the experiment, and pronounce it a failure If such were the case I may say that it would be to me a bitter disappointment

There is one other point connected with Local Self Government, which I wish to mention to day You allude with satisfaction to my proposal to give a larger scope to the elective element, and to restrict the number of nominations I wish to take this opportunity of letting you know how this experiment stands It was first submitted to the public for criticism and it has obtained a good deal of criticism Some people considered that the appointment of two Government officials, a Magistrate and a Medical officer, would swamp the independence of the Committees Others (and among these were many experienced officials and Native gentlemen) thought that by renouncing the power of nomination we should exclude many gentlemen of wealth and position who would gladly give their services if nominated, but who would be unwilling for obvious reasons to seek election, and that we could not afford to dispense with this class In other towns, important minorities, such as the Mahomedan community, thought that the withdrawal of nominations would leave them unrepresented Well as you know the project could not be carried out without legislation, and in order to initiate this legislation, the consent of the Government of India has to be obtained Looking to the strength and weight of the opinions given against the change, the Government of India has desired that I should not for the present proceed any further with the legislation requisite to carry out my proposal, so for the present it will remain in abeyance The other part of my plan, that of allowing the scheduled Municipalities for the most part to elect their own Chairman will, however, be given effect to

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CONGRESS IN INDIA

The *Central News* sends the following account of an interview with the representative of the Government of the Nizam, now in Brighton, on the subject of the proposed National Congress in India —

The Moulvi Mahdi Ali Mosin Ool Mooluk Bahadur, political and financial secretary of the Nizam's Government, now on a special mission to England, has had his attention called to a letter published on the 13th instant, touching a letter written by the Maharajah of Benares in opposition to the

assembling of an Indian National Congress He was asked whether the recommendation of the National Congress in India originated "It originated," he said, "with the so called Babus, or educated Bengalee The first Congress was presided over by Dadabhai Nowrojee an able man, and I was made up chiefly of Bengalees and Parsees I paid little attention to the subject when first mooted, my time being fully occupied with the affairs of the native State which I have the honour to serve I first seriously considered it when the Congress met last year at Madras For this there were two reasons One was the interest taken in it by a distinguished public servant in India, Mr Allan O Hume, one of my oldest friends and instructors, who took me by the hand as a boy when I first entered the Indian Service, and to whom I owe much gratitude and affection Mr Hume was devoted to the idea of a Congress, and spent four months in Madras The presiding officer of the Congress also was an old personal friend of mine, a highly educated man Badruddeen Tyebjee of Bombay He made a striking address before the Congress, which attracted wide attention and I wrote him a friendly letter, congratulating him on its ability and its success In reply he wrote, asking my opinion as to the role of a Congress itself This was nine months ago, and I have not yet replied to his letter This will show you, perhaps, that I have not enthusiastically adopted the idea of a Congress The question as to whether such a Congress is advisable has, in my judgment, first to be settled I do not wish to be hasty in coming to a decision on that point, for I am also on most intimate terms of friendship with Sir Syed Ahmed, who I have always supported in the great work he is doing for the benefit of my people the Mussulmans and Sir Syed by no means approves of a Congress I am sure both Mr Hume and Sir Syed Ahmed are equally honest and equally devoted to the cause of order and of progress in India, and when two such men differ so widely as to the wisdom and timeliness of the proposed National Congress, I think it right to reserve my final opinion till I can go over the whole matter with them face to face and find out what reason for or against the project each has to give As at present advised, however I will frankly say that my own predisposition is against it I cannot think it a thing to be desired for I do in general or for the Mussulmans of India in particular. I do not believe India is really ready for it Some of the Indian populations are much in advance of others in education and training for public affairs Many of the Bengalees in particular are perhaps advanced enough to deal with the grave matters which would come before a National Congress sagaciously and wisely, but certainly the people of India in general are not in that condition It is not better to await a further development of the education and the capacity of the Indian people before sending them to take no tion in such a Congress on subjects about which they cannot possibly now be well advised or well informed? I have a great respect for the educated Bengalee I believe them, indeed, to be quite loyal to the British Government, but whether their loyalty is according to wisdom in this matter is another question Perhaps they think the masses of the people are as enlightened as themselves, which is hardly the case They are, I fear, in too great a hurry They certainly know next to nothing of the less educated military class among the Mussulmans They are not soldiers themselves, and they do not understand the military class. If they could succeed in impressing the Mussulman population with the belief that there are very great defeats in the British system of governing India, what would be the result? Not to produce an intelligent desire for a reasonable reform of anything that may be wrong in the Government system such a desire as the educated Bengalee themselves would feel Not at all It would only produce a sullen disposition on the part of the military class to distrust the Government, and desire to see it overthrown This would be a bad thing in itself, and though it might do no great harm to day or to morrow, while all is peaceful, who can say what might happen from it were India suddenly exposed to a great war —to attack by a foreign enemy? Where you now have honest, simple loyalty to the Government among the military classes, you would then have a body of a dangerous discontent, all the more dangerous because vague and not intelligent All Mussulmans who know the history of the world and of their own religion know that the Mussulmans of India are better off to day under the British Government than are the Mussulmans of Egypt, of Turkey, of Afghanistan, and they know that this is due to the general honesty, firmness, and justice of the British rule I have frankly stated these views of mine to one of the ablest native friends of this Congress now in England, so I see no objection to stating them to you as you ask me for them If the day of danger ever comes to England in India, upon whom can England rely? Not upon the timid Babuo with his clever pen, but upon the Mussulman Ryoot or Pathan with his loyal sword I don't think it well to be in too great a hurry to disturb the mind of my own people with questions which they are not yet fully prepared to understand"

PORBUNDER

The *Amrit Bazar Patrika*—Lord Reay is so good that it is no pleasure to us to bring any charge, much less a serious charge against his Government But it is better for all parties that the Government should know what the people say about this annexation of Porebunder against treaty rights Find out nothing to complain against the Rana, for he is man of first class talent and of irreproach able morality, the people indulge in guesses about the real causes which led to the deposition of this Prince

One reason alleged for this annexation is the belief of the existence of a crore of Rupees in the possession of the Rana The treasury was however found to contain less than forty lacs The other reason alleged is still more striking The Rana, in order to pay off the debts of the Gaekwar, borrowed Rupees 50,000 from the British Government and mortgaged half the revenue of the Port for that purpose The Government in order to have its dues promptly realized, stationed a Captain and a hundred sepoys at the Port The Port was thus got possession of, to all intents and purposes, by the British Government

The Rana, however found that it was much easier to borrow money than to pay it, and he could not get himself rid of the Captain by all his efforts He however, at last succeeded in getting his port cleared of the military occupation by agreeing to pay a tribute of Rs 15,000 to the British Thus became Porebunder in 1863 a tributary of the British Government The world's history will not show many such investments of Rs 50 000

Well, the most important port in that part of India is that of Dwarka in the Okha Mandal district This holy city and the district belong to the Gaekwar, and the British Government wants the port The Gaekwar refuses to give it up but the Government has promised to pay him a Dustur in Bombay in exchange The question has not as yet been settled and there is no doubt the Government will soon take possession of it

Porebunder is 30 Kos from Dwarka and has a very fine harbour Besides the Porebunder State has other two ports close to Porebunder, viz, Meerumbunder and Navibunder All these ports are wanted by the Government And so the Rana was deposed and the ports secured

The suggestion of foul play owes its origin to more than one cause The question occurs naturally, why was the Rana of Porebunder deposed when he was admittedly one of the best of Princes in Kattywar? And why should he be deposed, and not weighted with a Council or Dewan? Why should he be deposed summarily without giving him an opportunity of explaining the charges brought against him? Why should he be deposed upon such charges as not sending his grandson to the Rajkumar College and not providing Porebunder with a sufficient number of Imps?

And, above all, why is the territory annexed, and placed under a British Administrator when the heir to the gadi the grandson of the Rana, Bhava Singji, is about twenty and quite a young man? And then the Rana has their sons, but they have been all reduced to mere pensioners Why not put the grandson upon the gadi and make his uncles members of Council, and put them all under the leading string of a Political?

The state of affairs is curious in the extreme Porebunder is forty miles from the Railway station, and almost inaccessible to the civilized world The Rana is, we believe, in England, and he has no money. His subjects do not know English, and they write to the newspapers, describing their sorrows, in a language which nobody either here or in Bombay, can understand And, add to this, no correspondent will venture to go to that place for any sum of money But while doors are closed against the public, the *Bombay Gazette* has opened its columns to the friends of Mr Lely, the present Administrator

But how Porebunder is faring under Mr Lely, may be left out of discussion for the present It is quite possible indeed we do believe that Mr Lely must have introduced some improvements in the administration of the State, but that proves nothing It is no justification for a ravisher of another's wife, that her husband was ugly and poor, and he was handsome and rich The question before us is, whether the Rana was guilty or not, and whether the act of the confiscation of Porebunder was morally right and politically expedient The Rana has a story against him That story was told the other day by the *Bombay Gazette* with some embellishments That story has been made to do service more than once, and is being sought to be utilized for a justification of the confiscation Let us, however, examine the story It must be borne in mind, that the truth of the story was never sifted in a court of law, and that it was told by the politicals, who are not, generally speaking, always very exact about what they say about the Princes under their charge and, in this particular instance, it was circulated by those who were determined to procure the deposition of the Rana This is the story told by Major Watson, who it ought to be mentioned, for fairness sake was not the party who had made the original report Major Watson was the President of the Rajasthanee Court, and the Chief Political Officer in Kattywar, so his version must be accepted as final by the opponents of the Rana

So the *Bombay Gazette* only embellished this story when he said that the man was thrown from the window &c &c —

During the absence of the Rana in Hindustan, Kunwar Nathoobhaji conducted the affairs of the State, and during his fathers absence was led by evil associates to drink, and been so much a slave to this habit that his constitution was permanently ruined, and he died in A D 1869 when the Rana was absent at the Bhavnagar Exhibition When the Rana returned to Porebunder in his indignation he caused the nose and ears of the Khawas who had ruined his son to be cut off and the man in his shame at such a disgrace threw himself from the terrace of the place where the punishment was inflicted, and died of the injuries which he received

When this was reported to Government, the first class powers of the Porebunder chief were taken away from him, and he was degraded to the third class by a Notification No 15 of 1869 published in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*

The Rana has, however, never asked that his power should be restored, but he considers that he has been wronged by Government and that he would have been fully justified in putting the Khawas to a shameful death, and considers that in merely mutilating him he showed much lenity, and in the public opinion of both the native official class, the view taken is, that Government have treated the Rana harshly

It is thus a matter of opinion whether the Rana had acted cruelly or leniently If he had acted cruelly, he had at least the justification that he had acted under the gravest of provocations Anyhow, the matter was reported to Government The Government, in its infinite wisdom found it guilty and deprived him of first class powers, and there the matter ended

It was in 1869, but in 1877 during the Delhi Darbar, he obtained an Imperial Banner from the British Government If the Rana was guilty he was punished How often is he to be punished for a fault for which he was adequately punished? And is it not ridiculous that the fact should be again brought against him after a reign of 18 years? The Government of Lord Lytton evidently attached no great importance to the incident, or it would have never honored him in the way he was done The prominence given to this fact is a proof that the officials who seduced the Government to commit this impolitic and immoral act, had no case whatever against the Rana

It was in 1868 that the Royal Proclamation was issued to calm the excited feelings of the nation In that Proclamation, the Princes were secured of the possession of their States The Porebunder case shakes the very foundation of that Proclamation The officials have no business to think over such matters, but the Government has If the ports were wanted for imperial purposes, they could have been secured without creating a distrust and uneasiness in the minds of the Native Princes of India

MAHOMEDAN VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

The following is the translation of an article that appears in the *Hazar Dastan* (of Hyderabad Deccan) —

"The construction of a Railway in Central Asia has obstructed the advance of this country It is said it will soon produce a remarkable effect upon important affairs. Its object is to put a stop to the opposition of England to Russia, and to settle the Central Asian question between Afghanistan, India, England and Russia The opening of the above railway clearly proves the intentions of Russia as regards India however strongly she may deny her intentions Let all be on the *qui vive*, and make up their minds that the completion of the railroad to Samarkand is a fact that bodes great peril to India There is not the least doubt that Russia will carry the railway as far as Herat The present aspect of affairs in Central Asia will, some day or other, result in the misfortune of India Its consequences are not beyond imagination, and it will cause great anxiety, and disturb the peace of the country We can safely assert beforehand that the affairs of this country will not be in a satisfactory state We are afraid that the war between Russia and England, which has been threatening us for so many days, will soon take place It is nonsense to forget the policy of the above Powers Considering their warlike preparations and other proceedings it is evident that war between Europe and Asia is imminent Afghanistan will be the bone of contention between Russia and England Afghanistan cannot content itself by being the cause of strife between the above Powers It should either be divided between them, or fall entirely into the possession of either of them If Russia were to own Afghanistan India would be perpetually in danger It is a well known fact that that Power has always been anxious to snatch it from the hands of England Preparations are being made everywhere for a sudden collision between the above powers A spark may lead to a general conflagration So long as the army of Russia was not properly equipped, the Russian newspapers were silent, but now they bravely emphatically refute the rights and rules of England The opening of the Railway as far as Samarkand has impregnated them with fresh zeal and spirit They say that it is compulsory that Russia and England should fall out with each other on the Central Asian question They unreservedly threaten England, and boldly state that Russia is ready to cope with England This goes to prove the side from which the wind blows The Amir of Cabul, with a view to augment the present apprehension, does not fail to practise his duplicity in political matters, but we cannot say how far this is true We quote a paragraph from the *Morning Post* which tends to show that the Amir has sent an Ambassador to the Russian Government to inform them that Ayub Khan has reached Rawalpindi and was received by the high officials of India with great honor Ahmed Khan who is a refugee with Abdar Rahman Khan in Russian territories, has been selected as agent of Ayub Khan No trust can be placed in any of the Amirs of Cabul under any circumstances Amir Abdur Rahman Khan is one of them It is not likely that he would remain staunch to the terms of the treaty which has been made with the British Government, as fidelity and sincerity are foreign to the Afghans In consideration of this fact it is necessary that the British Agent at Cabul should carefully watch the movements of the Amir It would be a matter of no surprise to see Russia bringing over the Amir to herself by her diplomacy in contravention of the treaty he made with England Although the present circumstances of Afghanistan appear satisfactory, yet the transactions that have recently transpired there cause us great anxiety of mind Complications are always pressing on this account, as the British Government relies so much on the fidelity of the Amir, but they will eventually see their favors abused after exhausting the exchequer of India. We shall then with great regret repent our folly in having supplied the Amir with warlike implements and with money"

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital Road, Pettah

THE

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at their Office premises on Saturday the 29th September 1888, at 7-30 A. M.

I. Cash account current, and mortuary returns for the month of August 1888.

II. Letter No. 906, dated 7th September 1888, from the Military Secretary, Bangalore, regarding the proposed assessment to be charged on the huts in the Barr Lines.

III. Application from C. Puttanna for a piece of land lying near Govardana Chetti's well and the reports of the Municipal Commissioners thereon.

IV. Application from Mr. C. Subba Rao for the grant of pasture land near the Barr Lines.

V. Letter, dated 12th September 1888, from Mr. S. V. Annaiyappa Chetti, Municipal Commissioner, proposing the removal of Bambu Bazars from the present locality.

VI. Proposal by the said Municipal Commissioner to erect a Clock Tower near the Market.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Zanzibar, 7th Sept—The natives of Tanda in the Zanzibar province, having fired upon a landing party from the German gunboat *Meewe, the town was forthwith* bombarded by the Germans The hostility of the natives in this part against Germany is spreading The Sultan of Zanzibar has sent some of his troops to the scene of the disturbance to support the Germans

Rome, 9th Sept—The Italian Government has resolved to form a force of 3 000 natives, officered by Italians, at Massawah, and not to send any fresh expedition from Italy.

Allahabad, 9th, Sept—The Governor General in Council has given consent to the Bombay Municipal Bill

Dowan Buldeo Singh was, last week, in the fort of the Rajah of Manipur, where he was not popular with those about him and during the night some persons entered his room and killed him, and a woman who was with him, with tulwars. The woman is said to have grasped out the names of certain servants of the household who have been arrested

Poona, 10th Sept—Sir Salar Jung visited the Poona Native Institution this evening He was accorded a hearty and enthusiastic welcome, and his reply to the address was full of encouragement and sympathy, and keen appreciation of the good work being done by the Institution

Allahabad, 10th Sept—News, dated Cabul 5th instant, states that the Ameer's troops were advancing from Rumeean Kunjun against Ishak Khan, and had driven back his scouts upon Hoobuck, but no serious fighting has resulted

Allahabad, 13th Sept—The latest reports from Cabul state that the Ameer's troops operating from Khurjun, defeated a party of Ishak Khan's cavalry, south of Gout, on the road to Hoobuck, with a loss of 120 killed and wounded *The Herat province* remains quiet. No sympathy is shown for the rebels

Mhow, 11th Sept—Maharajah Holkar has allotted Rs 50,000 for new buildings to accommodate the Civil and Criminal Courts The foundation stone will be laid during the Dussera festival The construction of public roads in the Rampura and Nimad district has also been sanctioned at a heavy cost.

Simla, 11th Sept—A serious fire took place last night, and the greater portion of the New Club buildings was burnt down The residential quarters and furniture were saved, excepting two billiard tables The loss is estimated at Rs 50,000! of which Rs 40,000 is covered by insurance

Durban, 11th Sept—Dinizulu has surrendered himself to the Transvaal authorities on condition that he is not delivered up to the English

London, 11th Sept—The Prince of Wales has gone to Vienna, and will accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph to the military manœuvres at Belovar

Teheran, 10th Sept—The British Agent at Meshed reports that Ishak Khan is marching on Cabul

The British Agent also reports that the Ameer Abdur Rahman is lying ill

Zanzibar, 13th Sept—The Sultan's troops have succeeded in tranquillising the natives who were hostile to the landing of a party from the German gunboat *Mocaer*, but the German officials have quitted Tanga and Pangani.

Allahabad, 13th Sept—Cabul news of the 9th instant states that the Ameer Fort, some distance beyond Bamian, which was held by 700 of the rebels, has been captured by Nizam ud din with troops from Ghuznee Several officers were taken prisoners with the garrison, and they are being sent to Cabul Ishak Khan is at Khamribad, unable to move

Heavy floods occurred in the Lohra purganna of the Gorakhpur district on Sunday and Monday, when 30 inches of rain fell in 24 hours All protective and irrigation bunds on the Great Lohra estate, owned by Mr Bridgman, have been swept away The failure of these bunds has partially destroyed the North-West Railway bridge over the Gogra river, and has submerged a large area of the country.

Allahabad, 14th Sept—A *genuine case* of suttee has occurred near Rura, on the East Indian Line, in the Cawnpore District A Brahman villager died, and his body was committed to the flames The fire had not burned down, though the mourners had dispersed when his widow crept down to the scene, and throw herself on the pyre beside the remains of her husband By the time the sacrifice was discovered, she was dead No suspicion is attached to her friends or relations of prompting or encouraging the act This is the first case of suttee that has been reported for twenty years

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Nothing more shows the progress that India has made of late years than the establishment of the Indian National Congress. Several forces have been at work to produce the effect we now see, the chief being the education that has been imparted in our schools and colleges for years past. Without this the movement which we now see could not have been brought about The minds of the people would have remained in the same condition they had been in for centuries and would simply have looked after their own personal affairs without thinking of the country or regarding its interests In all parts of the land the higher education has been imparted, and it has produced the same results everywhere Then came the Queen's Proclamation which showed the people that they had rights, and that it was their duty to maintain them The late state of the World has also borne a great part in bringing about the present state of things, the outcome of which is the formation of the Institution of which we have spoken We need not imagine that the progress of India will stop short or that it will be thwarted by any retrogressive measure that may be brought about We are only at the beginning of the development of Indian political life [illegible] that it will go on till the results may astonish the world The eagerness with which people in different parts of the country listen to those who give the objects of the Congress shows plainly enough that it has taken root

We have been led into making these remarks from having perused a pamphlet that has been sent us from Madras It is called the "Indian National Congress Series," and it is the first number of the series The little work is published by Messrs Tawker Sadanand and Co, and contains a lecture by Mr K Sreenivasa Pandiya, B A, B L, the title of which is the "Indian National Congress" The publishers intend bringing out other pamphlets on the same and kindred subjects from time to time, and thus endeavour to spread "a knowledge of good citizenship among the people and to promote loyalty to the British Government" *The object is a very laudable* one, and we wish the publishers every success We are told that if sufficient patronage is accorded to them, they are prepared to publish translations of the series in the different vernacular languages of India This would be an excellent plan, for it would enlighten the masses and make them exactly understand what their rights are

We must now speak of the lecture itself It first takes up the origion of the Indian National Congress, and shows the forces that were at work to bring about, as well as the necessity for its existence This well known that the term Congress, has been objected to, but the lecturer clearly shows it is very suitable He quotes the following words from a speech delivered in another part of India —" It is an organized national movement to secure the welfare and raise the political status of all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects by legal and constitutional means such as are consistent with the supremacy of England in India," It has been held by some—very absurdly, we think—that the term congress ought not to be applied to the body of which we are speaking The lecturer easily disposes of this objection He says —

"As it is a periodical gathering of delegates from various parts of India, it is fitly named a "*Congress*" The objection that it mischievously suggests the name of the republican Congress of the United States of America, is both puerile and flimsy The Berlin Congress which was attended by the most thoroughgoing Tory, Lord Beaconsfield, and the Vienna Congress of Orientalists to which the over cautious Lord Dufferin sent some Indian representatives, must be considered in that case as republicans, because of their name *Congress* These are certainly not so. Therefore the objection to this Indian body is unreasonable The name, moreover, is dignified and honorable as showing that the members of the Congress are men of independent views, men who have the courage of their convictions, and men who value their country's good more than their own comforts This is proved by the expence, self sacrifice, hard-ships, &c, which are every year voluntarily undergone by the members"

This passage shows there can be no harm in using the word congress in connection with this institution We must give the following passage from the lecture before us The object of the congress is to —

"Establish closer bonds of personal friendship amongst all the most earnest and eminent laborers in the work of India's political regeneration, and thus to make them have just and correct views regarding Indian political questions, and thereby to lessen and ultimately to eradicate provincial jealousies, local prejudices sectarian antipathies, and selfish interests To foster, among the people of India the growth of genuine public spirit to habituate them to personal sacrifices for the common good, and to develop habits of self control, moderation and mutual forbearance in their debates and discussions"

It cannot be said that these objects are not good, that they would not tend towards the happiness and the prosperity of the country, and that they would not evoke a spirit that would eventually lead towards the regeneration of the land

It is to be regretted that a portion of the Mahomedan community holds aloof from the movement, and it is to be hoped those who oppose it will soon see the error of their ways Two reasons may be assigned for the exclusiveness they have assumed The first is that they cannot forget the glories of former days, the time when they were supreme in India By joining in this movement a portion of the Mahomedans—probably a small portion—fancies that glory would be lost, their identity, so to speak, would be lost in the mass of the people, and thus they look upon the congress as a great evil In the next place they look with jealousy upon the Bengalis and express a fear that they may become master of every thing The lecturer answers the latter objection very well He says —

"Finally, to call it a *Bangali* Congress, is quite opposed to facts A Mahratta gentleman, well known in India, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, first conceived the idea of forming such a body, and the Bengalis constitute but a small percentage of its members

We may again refer to this subject before long

PROMPT TREATMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS

In consequence of the hardship to which applicants for retirement from the service are put to from the inordinate time taken in verifying their services for the subsequent submission of pension applications, orders have been issued by the Madras Government that measures be at once taken for the accurate maintenance of *service books, and the prompt verification* of applications for pension The Government observes that the "hardship which must be caused by long delay in the grant of the retiring allowances upon which, in the majority of cases, the applicants depend for their means of livelihood, will, perhaps, best be conceived, if heads of offices apply the circumstances to themselves Although the displeasure with which Government views delay in these cases has been frequently expressed, pension applications still continue to be treated as papers which may be dealt with leisurely, instead of their disposal being regarded as a matter of urgency His Excellency the Governor in Council, however cannot permit his orders on this point to be disregarded, and he will in future hold *every head of an office responsible for any* delay that was avoidable" Instructions have now been issued to have an annual verification of the services of Government servants, and a return is to be submitted quarterly by heads of offices showing the progress made in the verification of *services and the maintenance of service registers*—*Mail.*

Occasional Notes

The Russian Reserves of the year 1878 are being called out, but whether for exercise only, the home papers find it impossible to say

The *Deccan Standard* learns that the Nizam has made a further purchase of French Crown jewels for Rs 40,000 Not long ago he invested Rs 40,000 in the same direction

A meeting of representatives of the chief commercial concerns at Cawnpore is shortly to be held for the sake of giving practical effect to the idea of establishing a local Chamber of Commerce

Sanction has been accorded for the transfer of the Military Divisional Command of the Nagpore Division from the Madras *to the Bombay Presidency, with effect* from the 1st October next

The total exports of tea this year from India for the United Kingdom are 30 millions lb up to the week ending the 1st instant, to the Colonies 11 million, and elsewhere ¾ million lb Total 42 millions lb

The *Deccan Times* learns that the Nizam's Government has decided to recall Abdul Huq to Hyderabad, where his presence, it says, is absolutely necessary in connection with the settlement of his share of the concession

The Maharajah of Alwar has requested the Government of India to lend him the services of an experienced English military officer to assist him in regulating the forces of his State, as his offer of service has been favourably considered by the Government

The Amir is said to have patched up some sort of an understanding with the Shinwaris, who have been in revolt some months In consequence Mir Gholam Hyder, the Commander in Chief, is withdrawing his troops and proceeding himself to Kabul

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who recently left Zermatt for St Moritz, has derived great benefit from his visit to Switzerland, and, according to letters recently received, is in excellent health His Highness will in all probability return to Baroda in the course of next month

The Resident of Hyderabad has forwarded six lakhs of rupees, *out of the* Berar Revenue, to the Treasury of the Nizam's Government Eight lakhs were remitted, so that the total Berar surplus for the year amounts to fourteen lakhs—four lakhs less than last year

The Amir has sent reinforcements northwards from Kabul over the Hindu Kush *to Khinjan, while the Deputy Commander* in Chief from Ghazni has reached *Bamian with between 3,000 and 4,000 men* He advances immediately If Ishak's troops fight, the encounter will probably be at Hoobuk

It was prominently announced in *The Times* on the 21st ultimo that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr Philip P Hutchins, C S I, to be a member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India *in succession to Sir Charles Atchison* K C S I, resigned

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, of Bombay, objects to the introduction of the system of honorary magistrates in Bombay, and apprehends that the experiment will not succeed in that city, as the Government will hardly be able to secure fit and proper persons to the duties of honorary magistrates

A native boy in the neighbourhood of Kandy recently picked up a stone which a Sinhalese man obtained from him at a small cost. The man then sold the case

eye, for such it was for Rs 750, and a Sowkaree bought it from him for Rs. 4 500 The latter will probably sell it for double the amount he paid for it

The consultation with the representatives of the several Punjab Native States in regard to measures which should be taken to give real and practical effect to the loyal desire expressed by the chiefs to participate in the frontier defence of the Empire, which was to take place in the last week of August, has now been postponed

It is said to hear that the Industrial School of Arts at Delhi—a city famous for its art in stones and jewels—which has been in existence for five and a half years, has been closed and the stock in hand disposed of by public auction The School has never paid its way and the local Municipality, which has hitherto supported it, has declined to provide further funds for the purpose

About 120 children are lost in London every year of whom notices are discovered, and about 50 children are found which are not identified Between fourteen and fifteen thousand children are lost every year in the metropolis, at least all of whom are taken charge of and restored to their parents by the police Considering the immense floating population of London, and the constant immigration of foreigners from all parts of the world, these numbers do not appear excessive

An up country paper states that Mahatoomiah Bagan grandfather of Tippoo Sultan, has just attended the Calcutta Police Court as a witness in a theft case, and his evidence deposed that that was the first time she, the aforesaid grandfather of Tippoo Sultan, had suffered such an indignity She admitted having borrowed money, whereupon the pleader for the defence enquired "Hey you have property, why do you borrow money? Answer 'What is that to you' Does not the Queen borrow money?"

A London correspondent, writing to a contemporary says—"I have, for years held the view that cholera was not merely curable but preventible I believe that cholera may be combated in India as successfully as it is now in England It is, therefore with much satisfaction I call your attention to a paper by Dr Gamaleia, of Odessa, on vaccination against Asiatic cholera The method he describes seems to establish that to protect those medical men from cholera Dr Gamaleia is ready to undertake a journey into countries where cholera prevails to prove the efficacy of his method"

Local and Provincial

The Nellicotta Criminal Sessions—Those Sessions occupied the greater part of last week and the first case to be tried was that of Ammalee for murder

Cricket—Cricket is in full swing at the present time Schools get up matches and the Gymkhana plays every week on its own ground against some other club

Stanleys Company—This company is still in Bangalore where it will remain till the end of the month, when it will proceed to Madras and perform in the Victoria Hall

Pig Motorcar—From the middle of last week the Motorcar has been kept up Tongas and other vehicles are to be met with in every part of the place, and the noise at times is something fearful

Wesleyan Girls' School—The distribution of prizes at the Wesleyan Girls' school Siddlakatta, took place last Thursday evening Lady Frere guest presided, and gave away the prizes There was a large attendance on the occasion and everything went off well

The Weather—There was rain nearly every day last week On Monday night there was a heavy down pour, and on Tuesday and Wednesday there was also good rain The downpour has relieved the minds of the ryots a little But a good deal more rain is still required, as the tanks have not as yet received sufficient supply of water

Death from Hurt—On Monday last there was a quarrel at Vanarpett between a constable and a dhobie when the former seized the hand of the latter and tried to pull him up The dhobie pulled away his hand and the constable gave him a poke in the stomach with a stick and the man fell down in great pain He was afterwards taken to the Bowring Hospital where he died, after his dying deposition had been taken A post mortem examination was made, and it was discovered that his bowels had been ruptured and that he died in consequence The constable is now in confinement

The Kolar Gold Field—The quantities of ore crushed and of gold obtained at five of the Kolar mines last month were as follows—

Companies	Ore crushed	Gold obtained
Mysore	1,504 tons.	1 150 ozs
Nundydroog	540 "	689 "
Ooregum	255 "	533 "
Consolidated	325 "	200 "
Balaghat	115 "	227 "

(Mysore also obtained 87 ozs of gold from 270 tons of concentrated tailings)

Mysore crushed 71 tons of ore more in August than in July, and obtained 119 ozs more gold, Nundydroog crushed 40 tons of ore more, and obtained 40 ozs of gold less, Ooregum crushed 50 tons of ore more, and obtained 118 ozs more of gold, Indian Consolidated crushed 55 tons of ore less and obtained 12 ozs of gold less, and Balaghat crushed 50 tons of ore more, and obtained 127 ozs of gold less than in July In the eight months ending 31st ultimo, Mysore obtained 13,405 ozs of gold, worth about £50 000, Nundydroog 4,402 ozs of gold worth about £10 000, and Balaghat 1,817 ozs of gold worth about £7,00 Ooregum commenced crushing in May and has in four months obtained 1,100 ozs of gold, worth about £5,000 from 700 tons of ore The South East Mysore will commence crushing on or about the 20th instant and the Mysore Reefs expects soon to be able to do so also—Mail

General Summary.

The Poona Flower Show—The Poona flower show was opened on Thursday last, Lord Reay and party, and the Duke of Connaught and party, were present On the whole, the show was an entire success

A curious reason—A curious reason has been about this week that a member of the Royal family has been converted to the doctrines of the Church of Rome It is understood that the illustrious personage referred to is H R H the Princess Christian, who was born in 1846, and is the third daughter of her Majesty the Queen It is said that Her Royal Highness, who has long identified herself with much benevolent and philanthropic work, is for some time shown a large sympathy with the views and teachings of the Roman Church, and has at last joined her communion

Window Marriage at Bellary—The father of one of the virgin widows who were married in Bellary in 1888, died in the cholera on the 24th ultimo, and there was great difficulty in conveying the corpse to the cremation ground, as none of the local Brahmins would touch the body of an excommunicated man, till at last some Gosai Brahmins and one Bombay Brahmin were provided upon to convey the corpse, while a son in law did the obsequies The Guroo, who is in the town, was applied to for help, but he declined to interfere, as that would virtually amount to an authorization of widow marriage—Madras Times

Customs Duties—The Government of India has, as a matter of courtesy, exempted from customs duties the baggage of all ruling chiefs of Feudatory States in India, who are entitled to be called "His Highness," arriving at or departing by sea from all ports in British India. Under orders issued in 1861 the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajahs Scindiah and Holkar have the privilege of importing, free of customs duties, articles intended for their personal use. This concession has now been extended to other native rulers of equal rank such as the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Mysore and any chief whose permanent salute is not less than 19 guns

A Daring Highway Robbery—A correspondent writes—"Last Wednesday evening, at a little after 8 o clock, as we were standing near Adipatta Pillar Covil, in the Mint Street, we heard cries of 'Stop thief,' and instantly a robust young fellow ran by us, pursued by two or three persons As they got close upon the scoundrel, he let fall a bundle and about Rs 170 tied in cloth were scattered in the street At once hundreds of people joined together encircling the money, in the centre of which they led in a bent down old man beating his breast and crying out curses upon the scoundrels The rupees were all gathered, and found also to only by some Rs 7 or 8 The old man then said that he was carrying to his master, a sowcar, the collections of the day, and as he neared the Adipatta Pillar Covil, he received a blow on the neck from behind, while the bundle was pulled from under his arm" Our correspondent does not mention whether the would be robber was caught or not

Railway Passengers—The way in which third and fourth class passengers are treated in the Indian railways is a constant cause of complaint Now that the Railway Conference is sitting at Simla, may not the members, with advantage all round, pay some attention to the accommodation that is not provided for the humbler class of travellers? Great as has been the development of traffic in the lower class of people, managing by rail, it has by no means reached the possible With better accommodation and attention to the requirements of the country, there is yet far more to be done It is now recognised on the Home lines that it is the 'people who contribute most to the revenue A home paper says—"Railway Companies are beginning to realise in a hazy kind of way that third class passengers are the mainstay of their systems, and are entitled to a little more consideration than they have hitherto received An interesting return is published, from which it appears that, while first class passengers contribute a little two and a half millions sterling to their revenue, and second class passengers rather less than two and a half millions, third class passengers pay nearly 16 millions, out of the total gross earnings of about 22 millions' If Indian experience had not already told the same thing, these facts should be an encouragement in the direction indicated—Indian Daily News

Attempt on the life of a Deputy Magistrate—Our correspondent at Dindigul writes—On the 3rd instant, the Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate of Nellicottah, a place a few miles from Ammianamore, Mr Kalyah Hossain, when going to his Court was waylaid by a Maravan by caste, interested in a case pending enquiry before him, and was cut with a bill hook on both shoulders, slightly on the left, and severely on the right On a constable coming up to the rescue, the Maravan cut at him also and inflicted a wound on one arm and under the chin The Maravan then went for the Tahsildar, whose wife he was in tow with, and who had preferred the complaint pending against him (aforesaid) accusing him of netting stones into his house, but being met by a Vaunian (oil merchant,) and being remonstrated with by him, he cut at and inflicted wounds on him also In this last effort the bill hook flew away from the handle, and a Mahomedan, coming up from behind him, tilted up the fellow by the legs whereupon he fell to the ground and was secured, being dealt with anything but gently, and he was then taken into custody The Joint Magistrate, who was then here, learning what had transpired hurried into Nellacottah and made enquiries into the matter and returned The wounds inflicted on the several individuals above mentioned are not of a dangerous character The wounded men have gone to Madura to be treated in the hospital there

Extracts.

EXPENDITURE OF FRANCE ON HER DEFENCES

The Pioneer—The subjoined extract from the Gaulois, I am informed, does not exaggerate what has been done by France since the conclusion of the war with Germany This paper says—"It will be remembered that the National Assembly after the war of 1870 71 opened in the budget a separate account called the 'Liquidation Account for replenishing the war material, reorganising the army and constructing a new line of defence This liquidation account, which was recently closed, and did not include any regular expenditure of the ordinary war budget, has reached close upon £30 000 000, which sum is divided as follows—Artillery, including small arms, about £12 000,000, engineers, fortifications and buildings, £26,000,000, uniforms and camps, £2 600,000, remounts and harness, £1 100 000, stores for the medical service, £700,000, and war depot £180,000 But when the figures for the first liquidation account were fixed it could not be foreseen that even before the use of this expensive material the Lebel rifle, melinite bombs and the new concrete casings would be invented, which would be able to offer greater resistance to the enemy's guns than ironclad turrets These inventions and improvements rendered necessary the drawing up of a second extraordinary budget which amounts to close on £15 000,000 and is divided as follows—Field guns, £800,000, fortress guns, £1,160,000, guns for coast defence, £360,000, siege guns, £1,760,000, small arms, £1 000 000, ammunition £1,290 000, fortresses on the eastern frontier, £1,640,000, fortifications on the south eastern frontier, £640 000, powder magazines, £1 440,000, military buildings, £1 290,000, works in ports and mouths of rivers £120 000 According to M de Freycinet's declarations this second extraordinary budget, which is distributed over three years, is also only an instalment, and the Government intend presenting in 1890 or 1891 a third war account amounting to nearly £25,000,000 The three liquidation accounts in 20 years will consequently reach the total of close on £154,000,000 As remarked above, this sum does not include the ordinary expenditure annually recurring of the French War Ministry That expenditure has amounted since 1872 on an average to £20 000 000 per annum, and this does not include the outlay for the navy and military pensions To the total given above should be added £400 000,000 From the foregoing it will be seen that by the end of the year 1891 the French will have expended on their army within 20 years close upon £550 000 000 at the rate of about £27,500 000 per annum, without counting the expense of the non-effective list This enormous expenditure has been incurred by the nation without a murmur, and when in addition to this one takes into consideration the indemnity of £200,000,000 paid to the Germans it cannot be denied that Frenchmen have at least reason to be proud of what they have done towards putting themselves in a satisfactory position The French army is probably treble the strength of what it was in 1870, and this not alone in numbers, but the equipment, training and power of mobilisation are incomparably superior now to what they were then

INTERVIEW WITH THE DEWAN

A roving correspondent thus writes to the Mahratta on the 28th ultimo—Before I had left Trivandrum I had an interview with the Dewan Let this be said to his credit that he is more popular than any other former Dewan except Seshia Sastri T Rama Rao has been in the service of the state for the last 32 years, having commenced his official career on 10 rupees only He knows the Country and its resources throughly well He is a proper man in a proper place, but what pains him most is that he is not yet Knighted It is for this reason probably that he is so partial towards the white skin He probably believes that by pleasing Missionaries and white men in general, they will whisper favorably in the ears of the Governor of Madras who then

THE

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Bangalore City Municipality.

The 20th, September 1888.

Additional proposition to be laid before the next meeting to be held on Saturday the 29th September 1888.

1. Nomination of a member to serve on the Girls' School Committee in Room of Mr. M. S. Puttannah resigned.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Washington, 18th Sept.—In the Senate to-day, the Vice-President, Mr. John Sherman, advocated the union of Canada with the United States, at the same time preserving the local autonomy of both.

London, 20th Sept.—Lord and Lady Lansdowne will embark for India in the P. and O Steamer *Ganges* at Brindisi on the 19th November.

A report has reached Tashkend of the sudden death of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

All preparations have been completed for the departure of the Cabul Mission on the 1st October.

Allahabad, 19th Sept.—The high level Railway through the Bolan Pass is finished, so Quetta has now broad gauge communi-

cation by two routes with the Indus Valley system.

Major Melles returned to Simla yesterday, having inspected the Durbar troops at Jummoo, Srinagar, in connection with a general scheme for the defence of India.

Paris, 20th Sept.—The French Government has decided that it is not necessary to reduce the corn duties.

The French flag has been hoisted at the Marquesas, after a conflict in which 200 French Marines and some thousands of natives are reported to have been killed.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1888.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The two meetings lately held in Bangalore to advocate the claims of the Indian National Congress show that the place is taking an interest in the matter, and that it is trying to become like other towns in the country. Hitherto it has shown a coolness that did it little credit, consequently the town may be congratulated on the change that has been brought about. The lectures by Mr. Gantz were very interesting and very exhaustive; those present went away with the feeling that the Congress had attained a great success and that it was destined in the future to attain something still greater. Of course, the institution will have to live down many prejudices, but this has been the case with all great undertakings from the beginning of the world, and there is no reason why the Congress should be an exception to the general rule. The great objection to it is that it is called "National;" those who object to the movement declare that there is no Nation in India, but that the population is made up of a number of nations, having different interests and different ideas. But Mr. Gantz's lecture fully disproved this assertion. He showed very plainly that India was a nation, for the Congress brought together men from all parts, even from the borders of Afghanistan, as he told his audience in the Mayo Hall. The 700 delegates who met in Madras last December were the representatives of a nation, and were drawn from all classes of the community and from all creeds. The official and the non-official sat side by side, and most of them travelled to the Capital of the Southern Presidency entirely at their own expense. This fact shows there is vitality in the movement, and that instead of dying out it will go on increasing till it becomes a mighty power in the land. In the next place Mr. Gantz showed that the Congress was a reality by the character of the men who were at the head of the movement, men of great influence and of large means.

Those who object to the Indian National Congress cannot say that such an Institution is not required. There is nothing like representation in the country; the Government is absolute, and everything is done for the people and not by them. Take the Budget as an instance. It is not even brought into the Council of the Governor-General, but is inserted in the *Gazette* as if it were a document that had not the slightest interest for the public at large. Millions of pounds are put down and spent, and however much the people may object to any particular item they have no voice whatever in the matter. They cannot suggest a change, neither can they prevent a waste of money. They have to pay the taxes which the authorities deal so lightly with, and it is only right that they should have a voice with regard to the spending department; it is very hard that they should simply see their money voted away without being allowed to make a suggestion however trifling. It is this state of things that the Congress seeks to rectify, and in this respect it is strongly backed up by the different chambers of commerce, which have strongly spoken out on the subject. It cannot be denied that the taxation of India is increasing at a fearful rate. The income tax was lately re-imposed, and more people have to pay it than on the previous occasion. It goes as low as Rs. 500, while no one who receives less than a thousand ought to contribute towards this wretched tax. It is the very worst that could be imposed upon the people of this land, for it is contrary to all their preconceived ideas of the way taxation should be put upon the people. Surely the work of the National Congress will not be in vain if it can bring about a change with regard to this odious impost. In the next place the Municipal and other taxes are becoming very heavy, and still the members who compose these bodies are looking out for something else to tax. Like Alexander the Great they will not rest in peace till they have brought all they can under their power; as he wished to conquer the world, so they wish to lay their taxing hand upon everything. It is high time that the Congress took their doings in hand, for they are placing burdens and very heavy ones, on the people. We should like to know what portion of a man's income now has to be paid to the Government and to the Municipality, and we know that it is a very large one. The subject of taxation should be taken up by the National Congress, and should not be allowed to go out of sight till a change has been brought about. Too much money is being taken from the people, and the question of reducing the amount should be the consideration of every one who has the welfare of the country at heart.

We do not wish to say that this should be the only consideration of the Indian National Congress, but it should be the first and the highest. Representation in some form or other should be insisted on, and we feel sure that it will be granted sooner or later. It is highly satisfactory that the matter has been taken up in England, and we feel certain that when the public of that country understand the matter thoroughly they will demand that justice should be done to India. Up to this time the people of England have not understood what India's wants really are, but they will understand now, and if they do not, the fault will be their own. It is the intention of those who have taken the matter in hand to go throughout the country and preach the principles of the Congress, and thus India and England will, so to speak, be attached at one and the same time. The institution of which we are speaking has a glorious future before it; it will accomplish much good for the people and millions will be thankful that it was established. Objections may be raised against it for a time, but these will vanish, and all opposed to it will be compelled to acknowledge that they were in the wrong.

WORD COMPETITION.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the "Great National Word Competition," in four languages, and we are told that there will be a distribution of prizes to the amount of Rs. 35,000. This competition is different from many that have come off lately. There is no chance about it, but it is simply a trial or stilt. The best competitor must carry off the prize. The competition is open to all English, Marathi, Gujarathi, and Hindi speaking people. The plan of this competition is the following:—If any one writes to compete he must register his name as a subscriber to the "Siddhanda-Chandrika" a work of rare merit to be published in Marathi, Gujarathi, and Hindi. It is a work which teaches morality and religion, and which no Hindu ought to be without. The competition has been established in order that this book may be spread among the people. We will give the object of the undertaking in the words of a circular that we have received:—

"The object of this Competition is to give this work of unrivalled merit and utility a wide and universal publication among the people for whose benefit it was first written and intended. In order that all people North of the Krishna to the Himalayas may be induced to purchase and read this work, it is to be published in three different Languages, viz., Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi! That it may have the desired publicity, the Publishers have arranged that non-competing ones, get Prizes. The Price of each Copy to Subscribers in any language is Rupees Two only, On payment of which the Subscriber receives a Coupon, entitling him to enter the Competition in the Language of the Copy subscribed for."

We are told that those subscribing for three copies in the three different languages of the work will be entitled to compete in the English language. The price of three books so purchased is fixed at five rupees only. We are also told that this special concession of competing in the English language is in addition to the privilege which the purchaser of such three copies has of competing in the languages of the other copies. A special coupon is issued to each subscriber to the three copies. To the English word competition, we are told 10,000 prizes of the value of Rs. 2,000 are allotted, and these are divided into four classes. The classification is based on the number of coupons issued, and each class has its own text for forming words. Other information will be found in the advertisement in another column. We strongly recommend the competition to the attention of our readers.

Occasional Notes.

Mr. Justice Cunningham has resigned his seat as High Court Judge of Calcutta.

The Crawford Commission Commences its sitting on the 17th proximo at the Council Hall at Poona.

The reports from the local Governments regarding the material condition of the people of India are being duly collated at Simla.

According to present arrangements the Earl of Dufferin and family will leave Bombay for Europe per P. and O. steamer on the 14th December.

A Simla telegram to a Bombay paper states that with regard to the Ameer's health His Highness has of late more than once suffered from gout, but he has written to say that his illness was not serious, and that he has now recovered.

The judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge, Tellicherry, in the second case against Kunjen Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, has been upheld by the High Court, and the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10,000, in default nine months' further imprisonment, has been confirmed.

The report of the sudden death of Abdul Rahman, which has reached London from Tashkend, and been telegraphed to day to India, is most probably, says the *Mail*, an invention of the Ameer's enemies. The Government of India is now within seven days' communication of Cabul, and nothing was known at Simla yesterday of anything having happened to the Ameer.

Several remarkable inventions are being critically examined in England just now. An electrical carriage was recently tried in the West-end of London, and proved a complete success, running up and down the road as rapidly as though pulled by a team of horses, and absolutely under control. Rowing boats constructed wholly of aluminium are promised, and there is talk of a chemical substitute for silk.

The Mayon, a volcano in the island of Albay, the Phillpines, has latterly been in active eruption with destructive results. Showers of ashes fell continuously, accompanied by a copious out-flow of lava, which overwhelmed several villages on the mountain slopes. The loss of life exceeds one hundred persons, many of whom perished in the lava while others, stupefied, fell and were burned to death by showers of red hot stones.

The *Bombay Gazette* understands that the Government of India has finally set at rest the vexed question whether a servant of Government can take furlough and then accept service under another employer in India. The decision is that this cannot be done without the special sanction of the Government of India in each particular case, and that if for special reasons such sanction should be accorded, the officer in question must resign all claims to any leave or furlough allowances as long as his private employment lasts."

With reference to the omnivorous habits of the Chinese, a correspondent writes to a Tientsin paper:—"It is the Cantonese and Fukienese only who are believed to indulge in such delicacies as dogs, mice, snakes, etc., and a favourite dish *par excellence* at a great banquet is one going by the name of Mi Chi. Two baby mice, blind and unable to crawl, are placed before each guest alive on his plate. In the middle is a dish of honey into which each of the guests dips the unfortunate victim enveloping it in a sugary shroud before consigning it to his rapacious maw."

One of the Parsee papers in its issue of Monday last, the Parsee New Year's Day, speaks with pardonable pride of Parsee charities during last year having exceeded sixteen lakhs of rupees. The greater portion was contributed by Mr. Nussorvanjee Manockjee and other members of the Petit family, in connection with the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit. In the four years preceding the last, the public charities of the Parsees amounted to over thirteen-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, so that the total amount of their charities during the last five years comes to about thirty lakhs of rupees.

France is resolved to found a truly agronomical University, where agricultural education, in its widest sense and deepest meaning, will be given, and degrees bestowed—as in other Universities. Classics are no longer a necessity in France to graduate for degree; a candidate can select modern languages and the natural sciences for the Middle Ages programmes. So will it to be for Agricultural Science. The Government has demanded the sum of one million of francs to fit up a special building for the Agronomical College. French Agriculture represents twenty millions, one-half the total population, directly engaged in land cultivation, and the value of the landed property in France is estimated at 95 milliards of francs, or 19 times the war indemnity paid to Germany.

Four of the five little sons of the German Emperor are so imbued with the military element that even their games are martial. They are spending their holidays at Castle Oberhof, in Thuringia, and in a corner of the grounds is a miniature fort with two cannons and a bivouac. In the morning the three eldest Princes appear in soldier garb, the Crown Prince—aged six—playing the drum whilst his brothers march by, gun on shoulder. Three soldiers accompany them and show the children how to storm the fort, to go through military exercises, and the routine of camp life. The youngest of the quartette looks on from his governess's side, and wears a tiny helmet with his white frock.

The *Deccan Gazette* writes:—The complaint is that our students are generally ill-bred and not amenable to discipline. We do not say that the complaint is unjust and untrue. Far be it from our mind. But has any one cared to ascertain the cause of this state of things? One need not go far to seek for it. Here is one. Once on a day, a punkha-puller of the Presedency College happened to be dozing as is their wont, while engaged in pulling the Punkha. One of the Professors of the College observed this. Well, the sight was too much for him and forthwith he came down upon the poor man with closed fists. We are told the professor did treat the man in this way on several occasions. At last the poor cooly became exasperated, and when on another occasion the professor came to enjoy in his usual pastime, the cooly thought he owed him much and it was the time to pay off old debts in the creditor's

own coin Accordingly he gave a few smart slaps on the cheek of the Saheb on which the latter took to his heels to hide his shame

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While at Mylapore, says the *Dacca Gazette*, Sir Stewart Bayley's audience was sought by some milk women of the town, but they were of course repulsed by the Police underlings who thought, with their Dacca compatriot, that His Honor for the time being at least was in their keeping, and that it was improper for milk women to approach the august presence of the mighty ruler of Bengal! According to them it was simply insulting to His Honor and so they dismissed those poor women most unceremoniously But as fate would have it, Sir Stewart saw them from a distance—for they were kept at a good distance—and having learnt on enquiry what they were about and what they wanted, he readily ordered them to be brought into his presence When brought before His Honor they handed over to him certain papers which His Honor was kind enough to accept and assure them, he would look into them at his leisure and pass such orders on them as he thinks best It is acts of such condescension alone that will break down the icy reserve of the Indians and make them embrace their rulers with feelings of genuine warmth

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Mr R D Rus lon, of Manchester, writes to the *Mahratta* as follows —We never and then see a notice in our papers something like the following —

"The public are hereby cautioned against a man who is collecting money said to be for the charitable purpose of &c &c This impostor is respectably dressed in black with a white cravat in imitation of the clergy He is well known to the police"

Some such notice as this ought to be widely spread in India respecting the journey of Sir Somers Vine The following is from Mr T P O'Connor's successful London paper the "*Star*" —

"We referred the other day to the dunning tour of Sir Somers Vine It now appears that he is not only to stump the colonies for his subscriptions to the Institute, but is "desired to go to India" It is to be hoped that the attention of Parliament will be directed to this matter The colonists are quite able to take care of themselves, but in India Sir Somers Vine will be in a very different position The Prince of Wales's canvasser he will be able to rely upon active official support, and that means pressure upon the native Princes to make further donations to the Institute It is high time to stop this official fleecing of the Indian Princes Under the Company's rule it would not have been permitted, and it ought not to be allowed"

This will speak for itself to your readers All this contemptible cadging of the Prince of Wales and his so-called Imperial Institute is looked upon with no favour in this country outside the little circle of people who find it profitable or pleasant to act as toadies to Royalty The difficulty of raising the money is sufficient proof of this For any worthy or truly national object we can find money to any extent in England The Princes and wealthy men of India should be encouraged to resist the indecent pressure that has been, and is again, to be applied to them

When it is a matter of honour the direst little German Prince in all the Queen's train of relations is preferred to the most powerful and loyal Indian Prince. When it is a matter of getting money they prefer the Indian Prince

Let Holkar ask Sir S Vine how much the German who was put before him at that precious Jubilee business has subscribed and offer to double It will cost him nothing you may be sure

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Local and Provincial

THE NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS—The Sessions came to a close on Wednesday last, with the acquittal of Amin Beg who was charged with murder

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HAVES *vs* The *Spectator*—We learn that this case has been transferred to the Assistant to the British Resident, Mr F G K Weddeburn, and that he will shortly try it

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THE LITERARY UNION—The fortnightly lectures are still continued at the Literary Union The last was delivered on Saturday night by the Rev T B Slater

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THE WEATHER—We have had scarcely any rain during the past week except a few showers yesterday, and the ground is beginning to look dry again We require a good deal more rain, and it is to be hoped it will soon come down

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THE RIFLE MEETING—The Rifle Meeting began this morning, at Hebbal, at eight o'clock, and will last for seventeen days A good number of trains have come in, and it is expected that the meeting will be a very good one

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OUR ROADS—The roads in the Pettah during the late rains were very bad In some parts they were almost impassable, the mire being many inches deep Repairs are being carried out in several places, and the consequence is that when carts pass over the repaired parts the wheels cut up, and is worse than before The Municipality ought to know that roads should be repaired in the dry season

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MYSORE is to have its first Agricultural Exhibition on the 15th October next, and we wish it will be a success. Neither time nor expense is spared to make it as attractive as possible to the public The Exhibition will be supported by other Governments, and we trust the Native States in India will vie with each other to carry off the prizes in natural products, live stock, implements ploughing competition, Fine Arts exhibits and so on There is a great deal of handy work to show in India, such as furniture, carpets basketware, silk and country lace and the like, and these should make good exhibits at the Exhibition Women's and men's clothes will make fine exhibits surely, and turbans, sheets and towels The grand total of prizes is not large, viz., Rs 8,000 and a little above The exhibition opens at 8 a m, on the day mentioned and for four subsequent days. A fee of a rupee for adults and eight annas for children will be charged on the first day and two annas uniformly after that The forenoon of the second day will be set apart for the Native Ladies exclusively, though to those class who cannot come forth in public view and who must be contented to be admitted in their seclusion by their Governors and not unveil their attractions to appreciative gazers—*Peoples' Friend.*

Extracts.

THE COW QUESTION.

The *Bombay Gazette*—For some time past the great cow question has been occupying a good deal of attention in Calcutta and in Northern India. In Bengal it has become a mark of piety for Hindu to intercept Mahomedan butchers returning with their purchases from field or market and ask them what they are going to do with those cows If the answer be not reassuring they are roughly instructed with, and the cows are conveyed away out of reach of the butchers. It was proved in a recent case that the sellers and the purchasers of cows in Calcutta are so much in fear that they transact their business at night In the case in question a cattle clerk and others detained a butcher going to the slaughterhouse at night of a cow for which he had paid Rs 11 It was contended that the object was not theft but the prevention of an irreligious act. The magistrate said these cases are of frequent occurrence, but they have hitherto been settled amicably between the parties He inflicted a fine of Rs 100, with an alternative of two months imprisonment, and said that in future cases there would be no option of a fine This decision will give the cow crusade the zest of martyrdom It is stated that one hundred and fifty societies for the protection of the have been called into existence in Upper India It is claimed that the Punjabis are as much against the slaughter as the Hindus, and that the Parsis as a body never to the cow It is admitted that the present movement would have been not merely impossible sixteen years back, but inconceivable It was thought until recently that the evil was to some extent a necessary sacrifice to the prejudices and the appetites of the beef-eating portion of the population of India Nay more, the Hindus themselves were from contact with their European rulers becoming "more civilised and less and less superstitious," which being translated be comes "a syllogism" the meaning of which is that "some Hindus indulged on the sly in beef joints and veal cutlets, and washed them down with libations deer to Bacchus and the satyrs" It is instructive to note that there is no idea of bringing this burning question in which all India is interested and which the Government dare not ignore before the National Congress for consideration and report Was it with a provident eye to the cow question that Mr Bulrudin Tyabjee pledged the Congress not to entertain any proposal on which the Mahomedan might purchase be out voted by the Hindus?

The *Peoples' Friend*—The Hon'ble Mr S Subramaniya Aiyer, Rao Bahadur, by the last official Gazette, has been appointed to act as Government Pleader during the absence of Mr L B Powell on leave The appointment is not only an honor to the Hindu community as a recognition from a high circle of the legal qualifications of the selected gentleman but reflects the highest honor on our esteemed Governor who is giving proofs that he is no respecter of class but finds the fittest for posts of responsibility under his rule This is the first Native gentleman of Madras who has been appointed Government Pleader, and we heartily congratulate him on his nomination His many distinguished merits in the legal profession are a guarantee that he will do credit to his selection Our new Government Pleader is respected and esteemed by both the Bench and Bar, and he will not be looked upon by Europeans as an intruder on their domains Some, doubtless will feel disappointment, but even they, we believe, cannot be dissatisfied with Lord Connemara's choice A Governor like ours, unfluenced by race prejudice and ready to give encouragement to indigenous talent must gain the confidence of the people. There are some drawbacks in his administration, but these are nowhere when weighed in the balance of his generous and noble consideration in promptly recognizing and rewarding Native talent which otherwise would be concealed in a napkin It may be here stated that the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr Subramaniya to the post in question is no reflection on the body of European and Eurasian Members of the Bar As a Native it could have been nominated we mean that the selection is the best and will meet with the approval of all classes We do not want any partiality to be shown to any particular community, and what we aleged to find is that the principle of fair play and no favor is established in the selection of our Governor

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SCANDAL

The *World*—There is a timidity—a sort of half heartedness—in the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into this subject which is decidedly disappointing, sufficiently so, indeed, to provoke the feeling that as soon as it was discovered that the inquiry could not be turned into a vehicle for mud throwing between English politicians, it was abruptly closed with the determination to get the thing through as quickly as possible and in a somewhat perfunctory manner. The not resolution of the inquiry is to demonstrate the patent fact that, in the matter of the Deccan concession, the Nizam and the shareholders of the company have been most shamefully and deliberately defrauded, and to make things as pleasant as possible for the Indian officials, who, in the discharge of their duty of guiding and protecting the Nizam, have, to say the least, shown an incapacity and childlike simplicity suspiciously approaching imbecility All the Calcutta machinery of safeguards and official routine set up for the purpose of guarding the folds of native Princes from the outside wolves appears to have broken down or to have proved incapable of protecting the Nizams' Government from the single wolf in sheep's clothing, Abdul Huq, who ravaged in its midst It is not even due to the vigilance of Calcutta, the Resident at Hyderabad, nor to the India Office but to the unswerving loyalty, integrity and singlemindedness of the Nizam's Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung, that Abdul Huq has at last been run to earth, and his rascality exposed For some years past this rapacious prayer on his country's interests has reveled in profitable corruption secure from interference, since, by his incessant intrigues, he had set master and man—Nizam and Minister—at variance On the appointment of Sir Salar Jah, who is the brother in law of the Nizam, Huq again did his utmost to effect an estrangement, and he so far succeeded as to set Colonel Marshall, the Nizam's secretary, in open and violent hostility to the Minister Happily, however, the good relations between the Nizam and his Minister withstood the strain, and they worked together determinedly to free the State from Huq and his gang of unscrupulous confederates—and succeeded The political aspect of this question appears to us to be this In the past, the Residency influence has been thrown into the scale of men like Abdul Huq, the weaker the feudatory State, the better for the paramount Power The result of this Machiavellian policy is what we now see disclosed by this Deccan scandal, a State abandoned to corruption from within and without. Certain it is that the Nizam, disgusted with such interference and pretence of "government," retired, so to speak, into private life but since the exposure of the system and the downfall of Abdul Huq he has become, as it were a new man, and now moves freely with his people The moral of all this seems to be that wisdom—to say nothing of honesty—is not always the outcome of a multitude of counsellors, and that the Nizam and Sir Salar Jah should be allowed as free a hand as possible with as little official interference as may be from Calcutta.

The *Madras Mail*—At the conclusion of a lecture delivered by Rev Mr Slater at the Evangelistic Hall, Madras, the President Dewan Bahadoor R Raghunatha Row, addressed the audience as follows —

Ladies and Brethren,—Our friend the Rev Mr Slater has enlightened you on Christianity in the most impartial manner that a Christian Missionary gentleman can over do He has told you that Christianity is another name for civilisation, or rather, that the present civilisation of the world is mostly, if not solely, due to Christianity He was so impartial as to admit that this civilisation may be due partially to other causes than Christianity He assured you that he had arrived at this conclusion, not upon any predilection of his own but on the evidence of history. He exhorted you to go over the same evidence yourselves and verify his statements You may therefore read the histories of Buckle, Hallam, Russell, Gibbon, and the Testaments themselves, and draw your own conclusion It is thus an open question and the mode of its solution suggested by our Revd friend is exactly the same which I have been urging you for the past few years to adopt The lay friend Dr Duncan, who addressed you a few kind words last evening, encouraged you to follow the pursuit you have been making in ascertaining truth or religion, and referred to me as a preacher of religion As a friend of you and me, he conceived two dangers in my preachings and warned you against them. Such warnings are very useful and the warners are not tied to our sincere thanks After offering our thanks it becomes us to examine whether the dangers conceived or seen are real dangers and, if so, whether they are really existing One of these dangers was that great stress is being laid on dogmas, or beliefs in my preachings It must be admitted by all that beliefs from a component part of every religion, but they are nevertheless not more imports it than the duties therein prescribed which form the real life of religion In my address to the students of a Triplicane school, some days ago, I said that religion consists of Beliefs and Duties, and that they should discharge the duties In some of my addresses, delivered two years ago I have pointed out that moral and religious duties prescribed by a religion show the true character of that religion, and that the truly religious man should care more for the discharge of these duties than the entertainment of its beliefs I can therefore safely say that this danger above alluded to, does not exist in my preachings The other danger pointed out was that I submit the aid of patriotism to religion In July last the Editor of a Christian Journal interviewed me on this point I shall now read to you what his question and my answer were

The Interviewer "Do you think patriotism has anything at all to do with religion?"

My reply —"In religious belief, each soul should be in direct communion with God Nothing but conviction should be his guide. Patriotism is a poetical virtue and has, or at least ought to have no deterring influence in religion Atheists may be patriots Non-patriots may be religious men Whether unpatriotic or otherwise, an adult both in age and mental calibre is bound to embrace that religion which he is convinced is best, or superior to the one he has been attached to If he finds that no religion is superior to the one he is attached to, he should continue where he is

This will, I hope, show you that the other danger pointed out in my preachings also does not exist. On the mode of detecting the character of any religion there appears to be no difference of opinion between me and my Christian brethren It is therefore easy for an enquirer to apply the principle to facts ascertained from history and to arrive at his own conclusion, which I exhort you to do Our Revd friend compared Christianity to a seed In doing that he apparently had in

view the parable of Jesus of the sower and the seed It is a very appropriate simile The Parable runs thus —" Behold, a sower went forth to sow, and as he sowed some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth, and forthwith sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth And when the sun was up, they were scorched , and because they had no root, they withered away And some fell among thorns ; and the thorns sprung up, and choked them But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold " It will be seen that the goodness of the seed alone is not enough, according to Jesus, to secure a plentiful harvest The ground also must be good Aryanism was a good seed and flourished and brought on unprecedented civilisation *in grounds so long* as they were good The grounds having been vitiated, it has begun to wither Yet the civilisation it brought forth when sown in the good ground of India was so strong that its gangrened part even has been found in some instances to possess immense vitality Despite the floods and droughts brought over the ground by the corrupted clergy, the Pagan Alexander, the iconoclast Mahomedans, the old Aryan civilisation has survived them like a sound piece of teak timber amidst the ruins of a building many centuries old In the south of the Mogul Empire in India, the Minister of Akbar wrote as follows —" Every sect becomes infatuated with its particular doctrines , animosity and discussion prevail, and each man, deeming the tenets of his sect to be the dictates of truth itself, aims at the destruction of all others, vilifies reputation, stains the earth with blood and has the vanity to imagine that he is performing meritorious actions. Where the voice of reason attended to, mankind would be sensible of their error, and lament the weakness which led them to interfere in the religious concerns of each other Persecution, after all, defeats own ends , it obliges men to conceal their opinions but produces no change in them Summarily, the Hindoos are religious, affable, courteous to strangers, prone to inflict austerities on themselves, lovers of Justice, given to retirement, able in business, grateful, admirers of truth, and of unbounded fidelity, in all their doings This character shines brightest in adversity Their soldiers know not what it is to fly from the field of battle , when the success of the combat becomes doubtful, they dismount from their horses and throw away their lives in payment of the debt of valour They have great respect for their tutors , and *make no account of their lives when they can* devote them to the service of God '

What I have read just now to you shows the opinion of a Mahomedan four centuries ago The ground became still more corrupted until very lately This has brought on more catastrophies to India Thank God ! India's evil star, having attained its zenith, *has been on its decline India has come under* the benign Government of a people who have become thoroughly great and good, only about two centuries ago whose aim is to raise up nations with whom they come in contact to their level They have given India perfect neutrality in the matter of religion, secured peace from one end of it to the other, educated the people and given them an opportunity, while enjoying the blessings of the western civilisation, to regain their ancient civilisation by gathering together first the tares and bind them in bundles to burn them, but gather the harvest of the wheat, the fruit of the Aryan Religion, into our barn In conclusion, I must tell you that we must feel thankful to the West for having allowed us opportunities to recover our position, and to thank our Revd Brother Mr Slater as one of that nation to whom we are indebted. Brethren, do not lose this golden season for re sowing your religion, study your Shastras, note the foundamental principles of the Aryan religion Never mind the dogmas, not of the religion but of its well intentioned yet short sighted *followers, if these dogmas make you intolerant* of others' views, never forget the great principle taught in the Gita, viz —Look upon others evenly and equally as you would do upon yourself This cultivate universal Brotherhood preached by Jesus also, and firmly believe in the Fatherhood of the Almighty Brahma as proclaimed in the Veda Before I sit down I ask *your permission to declare* the pleasant duty of proposing a cheer for the British Sovereign, a cheer for the British nation, a cheer for our lecturer.

"INDIAN GRIEVANCES AND ENGLISH REMEDIES"

The *Times of India* —Mr Dadabhai Naroji was called upon to address the meeting, but before he rose Mr Bradlaugh mentioned that Mr Naoroji had been selected as candidate for Central Finsbury by the Liberal and Radical Union of that district Mr Naoroji, having thanked the meeting and Mr Bradlaugh for the interest they had evinced in the subject, said of course it was true that foreign rule was averse to any country, but in the case of India and England there were circumstances which changed the whole aspects of the case What England had done for India in the present century would naturally command their gratitude, and consequently their loyalty British rule had created a new life amongst them mentally, morally, intellectually, and socially There were formerly customs of female infanticide and the burning of widows with their deceased husbands, and did they not think that by tact and fairness, and without interfering with the religious convictions of the people, England had abolished those customs without earning the gratitude of hundreds of thousands of females? ('hears) The British had taught them to understand their position and he was sure that if they knew what the Indian people wanted they would not hesitate a moment in redressing their grievances The Indians were naturally grateful for what had been done for them, and though a foreign rule was necessarily a curse under ordinary circumstances, the peculiar combination of the relations between India and England made it incumbent upon the Indian people to be grateful and loyal to British rule Without entering in detail upon the English policy towards *India, he would quote the* words of their gracious Sovereign, who in 1858 declared the State was bound to India by the same obligation of duty as bound it to all British subjects, and those obligations it would honestly and faithfully fulfil That pledge was enough to give them every encouragement that India would be governed for the good of India, and *not merely for the good of England* As to Indian grievances, the speaker said the question of poverty was a great one in England, but it was ten times more intense in India, there the wealth of the country was immense, and they produced about £40 per head per annum In England it was not a question of production but of fair distribution, but in India it was far worse While England was paying about 50s per head for Government purposes, they produced in India altogether only between 30s and 40s a head There must be something wrong and Englishmen should find the cause of the evil What the Indian National Congress asked for was, as an M P had said, " ridiculously moderate,' and was something quite different to government by their own Parliament In the Legislative Councils in the different Presidencies there were certain non official members who were nominated by the Government, and the result was they had no responsibility to the people themselves He had been one of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, but no man could *have asked him to give an account* of his stewardship They asked that instead of nominated members the membership should be extended and the non official became representative members, leaving to the Government the constitution of a fair electorate They asked for such representation as would make the members responsible for what they did The remedy, he concluded was in the fulfilment of English pledges, which would bless India and benefit England (Applause)

Mr W C Bannerjee, in the course of his address, said they complained that there was no responsible government of India at all, for the Secretary of State, he maintained, was not properly acquainted with the Indian Administration The supreme rule was in the hands of the Viceroy and his Councillors, who acted upon the information they received from the district officers, and if any appeal were made the reply generally received was that the Viceroy saw no reason to interfere (Laughter) The Indian Councils seemed favourite places for English gentlemen to carry out the reforms which had been scouted in England From 1861 to 1872 they had a Criminal Procedure Code, founded on eminent authority, which allowed trial by jury in districts considered fit to have it, the verdicts to be final In 1870 Sir James Fitz James Stephens, to their misfortune, took in hand the amendment of the Code, did away with the finality of verdicts, and gave Judges the power of enhancing sentences on appeal, making the Code the severest of any in the civilised world. Having given instances in which, he stated, sentences had been increased on appeal, the speaker alluded to Mr Justice Stephen's Evidence Act in India, allowing any former conviction of the prisoner to be given in evidence at any stage of the trial He concluded by saying representative institutions only existed for the happiness and welfare of a nation, and England must depend for its good government of India upon the advice it received from the people themselves (Hear, hear) Having carried India so far, England could not let it go adrift, and some method should be devised to make the people more contented and to enable them to discharge the duties of citizenship (Applause)

Mr Bradlaugh explained that he was about to ask his constituents to permit him in the House of Commons year by year to bring the grievances of India before that House until he gained what he wanted—remedies for India's grievances It was no party question, and that man was the most wicked *enemy* of the natives of India who tried to make it into a party question He proposed, as early next year as the ballot would afford him opportunity, to move in the House of Commons that a commission be appointed consisting of natives of India as well as of British subjects with power to inquire into the grievances of India with a view to their redress, and with power to take evidence alike in England and in India The reason he would make the appeal on behalf of 200 millions of fellow-subjects in India was this If the English could not hold India by love they must hold it by force, and if they held it by force they must pay for it out of their hard earned wages, out of their sweat their muscle, and their snow If, on the other hand, they held it by love, love cost nothing either to those who gave it or those who received it (Cheers) Quoting from Sir W W Hunter, Mr Bradlaugh showed that of 200 million inhabitants of India 40 millions were always on the verge of starvation—(Shame)—while Mr Robertson, the agricultural reporter to the Government of Madras, said that in the best *season* the gross income—that was, total income—of the agricultural labourer, and his family did not exceed 3 1 per day—(Shame')—not the income of the mandarins, but of his whole family, and that in the best of seasons (' Shame) Forty millions were always on the verge of starvation, and often they went over the verge In 18 years as he told the House of Commons the other night, between 1860 and 1878, 12 millions of people in India had died of starvation (" Shame') Could it be wondered at that Indian gentlemen like Mr Naoroji the candidate for Central Finsbury, and Mr Bannerjee spoke of the poverty of India ? (Cheers) It might be that that poverty was unavoidable It might be that there could be no cure for it, but there must be some cure What had England done this very year ? Why Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons made a boast the other night of the increased revenue in India by the imposition of an extra salt tax (' Shame') paid by those people, who got 3 1 per day per family, and who paid salt tax to enable England to steal Burmah and Tibet, *and to take the Viceroy to Simla*, where he might live in greater grandeur (Cheers) The men of India were loyal They desired to be loyal, but there were hundreds of men in India who, if England would not listen to them, would preach disloyalty and discontent, and could men wonder ? It was not good to die or to see others die (Cheers) What did India ask ? India *asked by national congresses* held in Calcutta in Bombay and in Madras, congresses attended by the *elite* of India that there should be some kind of representation of the Indian people in the Government It was denied in the House of Commons that those congresses were attended by the *elite* of country, but Chief Justice Garth, Sir Richard Garth, said that these congresses were attended by 600 or 700 delegates, representing the talent, influence and education of the native population collected from all parts of India He said, too, that it was undoubtedly the fact that the gentlemen attending these conferences were for the most part in high social positions and recognized leaders of native thought and opinion Sir Richard Garth asked that those men should be listened to when they pleaded for justice He had long been persuaded, he wrote, that many of the abuses complained of were real and serious, and that some of the proposed reforms would not only be an advantage to India, but would materially strengthen the hands of the Government Now it was asked that the India Council in London should be abolished Why was that ? If Lord Randolph Churchill were present, his lordship would say that the Indian Council in London were a set of fossils (Laughter) Unfortunately they were not dead fossils but were salary receiving fossils, and fossils who acted as non conductors of all that was good and rapid conductors of everything that was mischievous The Council was absolutely ignorant of what was passing in India Mr. Bradlaugh was able to tell the Under Secretary of State for India that last year Mr Bradlaugh's information was more correct than that which the Government gave to the House, and this year it was the same again. There could be no doubt upon that, because *matters which* the Secretary at first denied, the Secretary afterwards admitted It was not a question of his allegation against the Government of India , it was the allegation of the Government of India against itself Mr Bradlaugh complained that the Secretary of State for India was not subject to the control of Parliament, his salary not being voted by Parliament *but being taken out of* the Indian Budget In India there was no control over expenditure, heavy as it was, and that in itself was monstrous Some seemed to think Mr Bradlaugh wanted to make for India a representative Parliament with household suffrage. He did not ask for that neither did the Indians, although Mr Bradlaugh did not know why they did not (Hear hear) He could understand, however, looking at India that the [illegible] might say, and say truly, " There are scores of millions of our brethren who have yet to be taught, and we are content to creep rather than to jump , we are content to walk slowly towards liberty if you will only hold out the gleam of possibility in the distance to which we may glide " If the people of India were content with that, he was content to ask the people of Northampton and the people of England to help them to it They asked for a Legislative Council they asked for councils for the government of provinces, for the North-West Provinces and Oude, and that at least half the non-official members on those councils *should be elected by same process* of election They were content to leave the method of election to be settled They desired discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council they asked for an extension of that Council on the principle of a representative congress , and they asked for the right of interpellation which Mr Bradlaugh understood to mean the right of asking questions of the Government Sir Richard Garth said, after much care and consideration of the matter, that he could not help thinking that there should be provided in this extended Council fair representation of the three great sects in India—Christians Hindoos, and Mahomedans—and that officials as well as non official members should be selected from different provinces so as to represent, as far as possible, the feelings and opinions of every portion of the Empire (Cheers) Mr Bradlaugh asked that England should support this demand of India, and that Indian representatives in England should go back to their home and be able to say that, at any rate so far as one constituency was concerned, they would try to make England stand between the people of India and the grave if good legislation could do it They could not bring the starved twelve millions to life again, but they could help for the better government of the country in future. (Cheers) England had written her name in India in the past with fire and blood , England had trampled into the hearths and homes of the Indian people , let England now write her name in union with India knitting together the men of England and the men of India for their common redemption (Loud cheers)

Ald Garney moved the following resolution ' That this meeting of the inhabitants of Northampton and its neighbourhood, having heard the grievances of the Indian people stated by representative Indians and by others, and having had laid before it the reforms put forward by the Indian National Congress, declares that in its opinion the grievances from which our Indian fellow subjects are suffering should be removed, and believes that the reforms advocated by the Congress will be greatly helpful to this end , this meeting, therefore, expresses its most cordial sympathy with the efforts which, by constitutional means, the Indian people are making to obtain the redress of their grievances through the good will and help of the British people , and the persons present pledge themselves, by every means in their power, to move the British Parliament to grant the reforms so temperately and so forcibly asked for ! "

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 41, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Constantinople, 22nd Sept.—The Greek Government has sent a sharp note to Turkey on account of the seizure of a Greek vessel at Chios, which was engaged in sponge fishing.

Allahabad, 24th Sept.—Relief works have been started in Ahmednugger Collectorate. The Governor proceeded there on Sunday. Hanmantrao has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on the first charge, and to the same imprisonment and fine on the second charge.

Zanzibar, 25th Sept.—Conflicts between the Germans and the natives along the Zanzibar coast continue. Some Germans at *Lindi* have been murdered, and all the Europeans are in imminent danger. The British are leaving the German concession.

Allahabad, 25th Sept.—Cabul news shows a greater state of confidence during the last few days. The Bamian and Khinjan columns were expected to combine at Haibak on the 20th.

Simla, 25th Sept.—A telegram from General Graham states that he had commenced to advance on Rinchigoong, in the Chumbi Valley. Major Brombead has lost his right hand. The enemy's loss is probably 400.

Berlin, 26th Sept—The German Government has prohibited any further issue of the late Emperor Frederick's diary

Allahabad, 26th Sept—The column which moved upon Eatchi to secure the Sikkim Rajah found after a hard night's march that he had fled a few minutes before to join the Tibetans in company with a Catsuperi monk

London, 27th Sept—The British Government has proposed that the Cape should annex Bechuanaland The Cape Government is considering the matter

The latest news from Suakim states that at midnight on Tuesday the rebels attacked the fort, but were repulsed by its guns In the afternoon the enemy made an attempt to throw up an entrenchment before Fort Foolab, but were dispersed by shells from the gunboat *Gannet* Reinforcements have reached the enemy's camp

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1888

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE

On Saturday the 22nd of last month, the distribution of prizes in the Central College took place, when the Principal, Mr J Cook, read a very interesting report of the institution This document showed that the College had made good progress, and that it had taken a very fair place in the educational world From a small beginnings it has reached very good dimensions, and now it can count fifty one graduates among those whom it has sent forth Its course has been a smooth one, there have been no great ups and downs, and not many changes in those who conducted it, and there has been a continuity of system pursued The result is what we see to day The College has a handsome building, plenty of apparatus, and a good staff of professors and teachers. With all these advantages it is not to be wondered at that it should get on well, and the report showed that those in charge of the College had not neglected their opportunities It must be acknowledged that this institution, whatever the cause may be, has flourished more than many others in this province and there is no reason to suppose that its development has attained its full dimensions. Education is valued more than it ever was before, the people are aware of its advantages, and they are not likely to let the Central College suffer for want of support.

The report read at the distribution of prizes was critical as well as explanatory. Mr Cook is not a blind follower of the present system of education He points out where it is faulty, and is anxious that the shortcomings should be supplied For instance, he shows the absurdity of the system by which marks are awarded at the University examinations In the F A. examination of the Bangalore Centre there was a great falling off, thirty appeared and of those only four passed, that is 13 per cent Mr Cook thinks it very remarkable that so many should have failed to get through, and he sets this down as a geographical puzzle In the next place he presents to us what may be called an alphabetical puzzle, for half of the candidates' names were included in the letters A to P, and of these ten passed, of the other half whose name initials followed P only three passed Mr. Cook may well look upon this as being a very remarkable phenomenon It might have happened that the fifteen boys did very badly, but it might also have happened that the examiners did not perform their duties properly or that some blunder was perpetrated in the office of the Registrar of the University In the next place—and this seems to be the most important point—there was an arithmetical peculiarity connected with the subject. We are told that one candidate failed by one mark, four failed by two marks, and three failed by three marks, out of 600 In other words, eight failed to pass because their general educational attainments in six different subjects fell short of the University F. A. standard by less than 005 of that standard We look upon this as a complete absurdity Those who failed by so few marks might have been the best students who went up, they might have done excellently in most of their subjects, but because they failed by a few marks they were rejected and their work, so far as the University was concerned, was useless. Surely such a system requires to be changed, it is opposed to common sense and it can only encourage cram, and that of the worst kind It would be well if the candidates for University honours had to gain a minimum of marks in certain subjects and then be allowed to make up the whole number how they liked, that is to say, they might do badly in one subject, but by doing well in another they might be able to make up the deficiency and thus be able to get through In this way a youth who had a particular liking for any one branch of study might follow the bent of his mind without fear that he would fail at the examination Now he has to repress any inclination of the kind, for he knows that it may lead him to devote more time to that particular subject than he ought to give and so may cause him to fail when he is examined The system thus prevents a candidate doing very well at an examination and brings about a mediocrity of mind that is painful to contemplate It is something like trying to make all boys grow to the same height no one must be tall, no one must be short It is to be hoped that the necessary changes will be made in the University system, for they are required As a whole the system is sound and good, it is producing a great effect upon the people of this land, it is taking a leading part in the regeneration of India. It is a great pity then that it should be loaded with the defects we have pointed out

Mr Cook is of opinion that the High School Examination is not required, and moreover that it will not work He thinks and rightly that there are quite enough examinations without this being added to the number Then again, he points out that it will entail extra work upon the different institutions, and the teachers and professors have quite as much as they are able to get through Mr Cook also thinks that the minds of the youths attending school will be distracted, and they will not know to which branch to turn their attention In every school there will be two systems growing up side by side, and those conducting the education of the youths will be called upon to serve two masters—the University course and the new scheme, with the result that they will fail But we have before criticised this scheme and consequently need not say more about it here The more it is looked at the less promising and pleasing does it appear to be, and few would regret if it were consigned to oblivion never to be brought forth again We have only to say in conclusion that the Central College is doing good work, and giving satisfaction to the public of Mysore It is yearly turning out a fair number of young men who have passed the different tests, and there is no reason to suppose that it will do less in the future than it has done in the past We wish that every institution in Mysore was in a similar thriving condition

Occasional Notes

EARTHQUAKES recently caused a great deal of damage to village huts, around Abbottabad and over one hundred lives were lost.

THE Viceroy has presented a medal as a souvenir to Babu Pratipa Chandra Roy, the publisher of the English translation of "The Mahabharata."

THE Government of India has offered a thousand rupees prize for the best text-book on domestic economy and sanitary science suitable for the use of schools

THE *Calcutta Gazette* states that 150 square miles of country has been flooded in the Burdwan district, and that much damage has also been done from a similar cause in the Midnapore district

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR, says the *Pioneer*, has proposed to maintain in a state of efficiency for Imperial defence 25,000 men, to be quartered at Jummu, and to be instructed at Sialkot with our garrison there

THE British Indian Association has decided to take measures to ascertain the extent of the distress resulting from floods and drought in Bengal and Orissa, and to assist the Government in relief measures by raising subscriptions if found necessary

IT is rumoured that, on the return of Mr Barbour from England, Mr Westland will be offered the Chief Commissionership of Burma, and Mr Mackenzie will go as Resident to Hyderabad, there being still some doubt if Sir Lepel Griffin will go there after all

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred at Prairie Centre, Ottawa, Illinois, on the 19th ultimo, resulting in the death of eight young men A ball was being held in a house at Prairie Centre when, at midnight, two young men fought about a partner These present took sides Knives were freely used, and eight persons were stabbed to death

THE Commander in Chief makes an extended tour over Northern India and the frontier during the first half of the cold weather He leaves Simla on the 17th proximo, and will not rejoin Government at Calcutta till the 12th January His Excellency's longest halt will be at Meerut, where he stops from the 11th December until the end of the month

THE Empress Dowager of China has promulgated the following decree:—"Having received a memorial from the Imperial Board of Astronomy electing an auspicious day for the occasion, we hereby command that the assumption of Government by the Emperor in person should take place on the third day of the second month of next year (4th March, 1889)"

THE system of allowing land revenue payments to be made by postal money orders in the North West Provinces was introduced in Bengal on the 1st April 1887, there were 17,200 of these orders paid in during the year to the value of two lakhs Government and the Board are resolved to do what they can to extend the system Government has now under consideration the question of utilising the Post Office for collecting rents under the Tenancy Act

The Nizam's proposal to depute a nobleman of rank together with Colonel Neville, Commandant of the Hyderabad Regular Force to accompany the Kabul Mission, though, of course very graciously acknowledged by the Viceroy, could not as we surmised at the time be suitably accepted The claim of courtesy to the first Native State in India to be represented on an occasion had already been acknowledged in the selection of Major Afsar Jung to join the party but it has been found necessary to restrict its numbers to the utmost.

DR ALICE VICKERY has compiled some statistics as to the relative proportions of the male and female population In the United Kingdom women are 750,000, in excess of men in Germany they are one million France in 1881 had only 92,000 surplus women, and, as a result, marriages are more prevalent in proportion to population there than elsewhere, while this country has also the lowest percentage of illegitimate births Dr Vickery finds that between 1825 and 1887 the averages of these ran thus:—France 7 2, Prussia 8 2 Sweden 10, Austria 11, and Bavaria 22

SAYS the *Madras Mail*—Mr Pierce, the Postmaster General of Madras, is at present engaged in the investigation of an alleged attempt to commit an extensive fraud upon the Post office A native Government Official recently despatched an insured parcel from Srivilliputtur, in the Tinnevelly District, to a relative of his at Conjeveram The parcel was alleged to have contained 4,500 diamonds and 400 rubies, valued at Rs 65,000 and it was insured for that amount The addressee declined to take delivery of the parcel, and it was thereupon returned to the sender On the return of the parcel to Srivilliputtur, the sender was informed of the fact, and was requested to take delivery of it. He went to the Post Office, and on seeing the parcel he declared that it had been tampered with, as one of the seals was broken and he declined to take delivery of it It was thereupon opened by the Sub Postmaster, and found to contain copper coins The sender of the parcel then made a complaint to the Police, and the matter was reported to the Postmaster General, who immediately proceeded to Tinnevelly to conduct enquiries

Local and Provincial

COLONEL Sir Oliver St John, who has been appointed Resident in Mysore, takes three months' privilege leave, and proceeds home immediately

THE RIFLE MEETING—The Rifle meeting commenced on the twenty fifth of last month and will continue till the 6th instant when the prizes will be distributed

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—His Excellency the Commander-in Chief arrived in Bangalore last Thursday morning, and will remain here during the Rifle Meeting. He is residing at the Residency

THE COORG MURDER CASE—A petition has been sent to the Government of India against the judgment of the Resident in the Coorg murder case, and till an answer comes the sentence will be held in abeyance.

THE Mysore Government has authorised the opening of a pony breeding establishment on a small scale, at Tumkur The operations will be carried on under the orders of Colonel A C Hay, the Amrut Mahal officer

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY—Mr Abdul Rahaman Saib, Second Magistrate, will commence taking over charge of the Resident's Treasury from to day and will establish himself as the officer in charge and Sub Registrar from this day.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES—Eight Honorary Magistrates have been appointed in the Civil and Military Station to assist the Magistrates in their duties It would be well if the Mysore Government would appoint similar officials for the city

OUR ROADS—The rain has turned many of our roads into nothing less than quagmires and mud is to be seen everywhere It would be well if the Municipal Commissioners were to bestir themselves and do something to put our roads in a better state of repair.

COLONEL A C HAY—It is stated that Colonel Hay proceeds on leave to Europe after the Dussera meetings, and that probably Major Macintosh, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, may act for him as the Military Secretary and Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal establishment

THE WEATHER.—It rained nearly every night during the past week, and on the night of Wednesday last one inch and forty eight cents fell in the pettah while only fifty six cents fell in the Civil and Military Station The tanks have received a supply but they are far from being full

SALT MANUFACTURE—Mysore derives a salt revenue from fees levied on earth salt pans. But no salt can be manufactured within five miles of the adjoining British territory Lately the Durbar's attention was directed to cases of infringement of this rule, and orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioners to look into the matter.

THE STANLEY COMPANY—This Company after a successful season extending over a month, left Bangalore for Madras on Friday night The Company is a remarkably good one and the public of Bangalore appreciated the efforts made by it to entertain them The Company performed in the Victoria Hall, Madras, on Saturday night

CASTE IN THE MYSORE POLICE FORCE—Out of a total strength of 456 Officers and 4,200 men in the Provincial Police force, the proportion of the different castes is as follows Brahmans 125 officers, 511 men, other Hindus 193 officers, 2,082 men, Mussulmans 138 officers and 1,697 men The Mussulman element in the grade of officers was just what is prescribed in

standing orders, but the number of Brahmin officers was larger, and that of the other Hindu officers smaller than the fixed proportion

On Dit —With reference to the rumoured appointment of Mr C Meenakshiyt Iyer as an Additional Judge in the Chief Court of Mysore, it is said that the Sub Judge's Court in Bangalore will be abolished, and that Mr Cross will proceed to Mysore and relieve the Sub Judge Mr Srinivasa Iyengar, who is to be appointed as Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue Department An additional Munsiff's Court, it is said, will be established in Bangalore, and all original suits that are now triable by the Sub Judge will be heard by one of the Judges of the Chief Court

SUITS AGAINST THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT

The following Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, (Judicial) —Dated 14th September 1888 will be interesting to official and legal circles, in Mysore and elsewhere —

Extract from Dewan's Memo, dated 11th August 1888

* * * * *

7 The suit is brought against the "Deputy Commissioner of Hassan *ex officio* on behalf of the Government" I take objection to the form of the suit, and deny that the Government of Mysore can be sued in this from Section 417, Civil Procedure Code as in force in Mysore, refers to "persons being *ex officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government" This refers to appearances in Court, &c as is provided in Section 36

Chapter XXVII, as introduced into Mysore, contains no provision for a suit against the *Government of Mysore* "Government of Mysore" is nowhere declared to be a person or body of persons who can be sued Suits may, of course be brought against individual officers of Government for wrongful acts done by them, and whether the Government will bear the cost of their defence of such suits is a question the decision of which rests entirely with the Government after consideration of the merits of each individual case In the present case I cannot justly authorize the Deputy Commissioner to defend the suit at the Government expense

* * * * *

From the Officiating Government Advocate To the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No 903, dated Bangalore, 23rd August 1888

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No 101 104 dated the 11th instant, forwarding copy of a Memorandum by the Dewan, regarding the defence of a Civil suit filed by one Muddumalle Gowda against the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan and another and requesting me to give my opinion on para 7 thereof and also to frame a proper defence in terms of para 9

2 It appears to me that the Dewan's contention that the suit, as brought, cannot be maintained, is sound The existing law does not, in my opinion admit of a suit being filed in a Civil Court against the Mysore State The fundamental principle of law, generally, is, that "the crown, the Government, or State cannot be sued in its own Courts Neither can any of the officers or servants of the Government be made liable for anything *bona fide* done by them on the part of, and as the agents of, Government In the event of any person being aggrieved or injured by the acts or omissions of a Government servant or department, the remedy if any there be, can only be sought by petition of right, unless the Government servant to whose fault the grievance is attributable, so conducted himself in the matter as to render himself personally liable' *Vide* Nobinchunder Dey, *vs* the Secretary of State for India, I L R I, Calcutta, 11 It is by virtue of 21 and 22 Vict, C 106 S 65 that certain suits can be taken cognizance of by the Civil Courts It is only in those cases where a right to sue the Government is *expressly* given by Legislative Enactment that a suit will lie

3 The Code of Civil Procedure, as extended to the Province of Mysore, does not provide for the frame of a suit *against* Government, thus negativing, by implication, such suits, and there is no law which permits, generally, of the Civil Courts taking cognizance of such suits It seems to me doubtful whether a suit, as the one now in question, would lie against the Deputy Commissioner, as it does not seek to make him *personally* liable I think that the several provisions of the *Code relating to suits against* "Public Officers" were intended for such suits in which they are sought to be made *personally* liable for an act done in their official capacity, and the object of the provision is to enable them to obtain sanction to defend such suits at the expense of Government Section 417 of the Code simply provides for *appearances* in Courts on behalf of Government in suits in which they may be interested and is an extension of Section 36 of the Code

Legal Intelligence

SESSIONS COURT OF BELLARY

(Before Mr R Sewell Sessions Judge)

MALPRACTICES AT THE LOWER MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

A case of considerable importance to the student going population in India was recently tried before the Sessions Court of Bellary A young Hindu named N Appanamy son of N Raja Mudaliar, and aged 21 years,—described as a resident of Chingleput, and a teacher by profession—was charged on the 1st instant before the District Magistrate of Bellary (1) with having committed forgery by writing as his own name the name Vellore, Absolom David, or A V David, and the number 1582, upon certain Examination papers and (2) with cheating by personation by appearing at the Matriculation Examination hall at Bellary in December last, under the name of Vellore Absolom David, thereby causing damage to the public—offences punishable under Section 465 and 419 of the Indian Penal Code The Magistrate being of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the prisoner, committed him for trial before the Sessions Court of Bellary The case came on for hearing on Thursday last, before Mr R Sewell, the Sessions Judge of Bellary Mr Willie Grant, Barrister-at Law, appeared on behalf of the University, and he was assisted in the prosecution by Mr Ananda Charlu, the Public Prosecutor The defence was conducted by a local pleader The prisoner pleaded not guilty The Judge found the prisoner guilty on both counts and in sentencing him said,—"There has been no than one instance of late of examination frauds Recently there was a case in Bellary, which was prosecuted, but the accused was acquitted There can be no doubt that a great fraud was committed in this case If I let you off lightly it will be an encouragement to other people You have been found guilty of a gross fraud—a deliberate and intentional fraud —which you committed for days together It was not done in the hurry of the moment but you persisted in it for days Day after day you wrote papers, every word of which was fraudulent, and you forged somebody else's name If I fine you, the fine, no doubt, will be paid by your relations and you will not feel it I therefore sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for one year"

Extracts.

MR GLADSTONE ON INDIAN AND TURKISH POLITICS

The *Bombay Gazette* has received the following special telegram from London — "The *Times* reports at length an interview which the Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk has had with Mr Gladstone at Hawarden Castle In the course of their conversation Mr Gladstone spoke in high terms of the Nizam's generous offer of assistance to the British Government for the defence of the frontier He expressed friendly and sympathetic sentiments towards the natives of India in general and the Mahomedans in particular, and said that all English politicians recognized the necessity of a strict adherence to the principle that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable so far as it tended to the good of the country. All the recent measures of the Government of India, he considered, had been directed towards the fulfilment of that policy Mr Gladstone declined to discuss the question of a possible repetition of the policy of the Crimean War as tending to retain the sympathy of the Indian Mussulmans, and as assisting to retard the Russian advance, though he had *no hesitation in saying that personally he* entertained very friendly feelings towards Turkey The bombardment of Alexandria, he always considered, would pave the way to the entrance of Turkish influence in Egypt, and he had told the Turkish ambassador this the night before the firing began The Sultan however, would not accept this view No doubt the British troops would retire to Egypt as soon as possible Reverting to Indian questions Mr Gladstone cited as a proof of his friendly feelings towards India the appointment of Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty during his term of office Lord Ripon had done great things He was convinced that Lord Dufferin does not move in the same direction, but he had not enjoyed the same opportunities Mr Gladstone further said that he considered the offers made by the Nizam and Sir Asman Jah were most praiseworthy, and he regarded them as amongst the most remarkable incident over under his cognizance The remembrance of these genuine tokens of allegiance would never die out

The question of the National Congress was mooted in the conversation, but Mr Gladstone said that upon this he only had imperfect information The Nawab thereupon explained that the Mussulmans had not joined in the movement preferring to allow the Government to proceed with reforms without interference so as to preserve the country from the danger of political agitation The masses of the Indian population were uneducated and unable to comprehend administrative questions, and they would regard public annundersions on the Government as an evidence of inefficiency and weakness Mr Gladstone guarded himself against a definite expression of opinion on the point, but said that the legitimate and reasonable efforts of the people to represent their requirements to Government and to improve their condition commanded the warmest sympathy He acknowledged that he had noticed with much satisfaction the intellectual progress which the Indian Mussulmans had made, and of which the presence of a large and increasing number of Mussulmans at the universities was a proof

THE ARYAN AND OTHER RELIGIONS

The *Madras Mail* — Sanna Cuppo' appears to be an impressable gentleman possessing much leisure and the true English character of not knowing when beaten I have repeatedly proved that the Aryan religion is purely monotheistic and unitarian, and it admits none to be equal or superior to the one only God Yet he persists in stating that it is not monotheistic and, as a very valuable piece of evidence quotes Dewan Peishkar Shankariah's statement that it is not Whether Shankariah meant it or not I do not care to know The Aryan religion 'must stand or fall on its own merits, on its intrinsic value,' which is capable of being ascertained by every impartial student The Vedic creed is neither polytheistic, atheistic, nor pantheistic but it is solely monotheistic The word 'Devatas' used in the Vedas denotes persons created by God or similar to the 'sons of God' mentioned in the 6th Chapter of Genesis, and not God their creator According to the Vedic religion the developed matter forming the universe is not eternal but ephemeral It is true that the Vedas do not teach that everything was created by God out of nothing but out of the crude matter found existing within him and the existence of which was dependent on His Grace The Vedas do not say that every living creature is a little God According to them it is an immortal spirit permitted to exist with God and destined to enjoy his company, when rendered competent to do so after several transmigrations 'Immortality of soul is the peculiar teaching of the Vedas preached authoritatively for the first time by Jesus 1500 years ago The Vedic Religion holds caste as a civil and ritualistic institution not essential for salvation or for a higher sphere of religion Caste is not inconsistent with universal brotherhood Both can exist with great harmony, as indeed they did for many centuries Image worship in its literal sense is prohibited by the Vedas The aforesaid principles were those that were advocated by Vyasa Kapila son of Devahooti, Shankara, Madhwa and others It is on those lines that it is intended to purify the popular Hinduism of the day Such periodical purifications are necessary, not only for Aryanism but for *Christianity and Mahomedanism also Look* at the Mohurram, different sects of churches for several denominations of Christianity, and several Hindu festivals—all those require to be weeded out from the pure parts of the respective religions

9th Sept R Raghunath Rao

HINTS TO BRAHMANS

Country men and Friends,—I must begin by assuring you that I am one of your sincerest well wishers As such I regret to observe a gradual decadence of the influence which you have, for ages, possessed in India It behoves you to carefully consider your position in the present circumstances of the country, with a view to arrest that decadence and to determine that line of conduct which will best promote your interests

Whatever other people may do it is incumbent upon you to pursue a well considered plan

This is an age of great activity, and the present question is what lines are best for your activity to follow Do not indiscriminately follow the lines chosen by other classes. Your lines of activity must be determined specially with reference to the peculiarities you have inherited from the long past These may be here briefly noticed

You form a distinct class, and probably a distinct race It must be admitted that you are not one of the stronger races of India. Whatever merit you possess is of the intellectual sort

Now the influence of any class of people greatly depends upon its capacity to inspire fear or love As you are little endowed with physical strength, it is obvious you cannot inspire much of *fear* It follows you must prefer to inspire *love* Love, you are preeminently qualified to inspire This qualification mainly arises from your physical inoffensiveness, from your poverty, from your genuine love of peace from your singular sobriety, from your long-cultivated habits of self-control, of humility and conciliations of contentment, toleration and general benevolence In short you may claim some distinction for intellectual and moral qualities

It is with special reference to these qualities that your lines of activity should be settled You must select those lines of action in which your intellectual and moral qualities will specially favour your success I repeat that you should not attempt to be feared, you should rather make every attempt to be loved In this respect you can hope to be more successful than others

Be most eager and active in acquiring knowledge, wisdom, and the highest goodness This is undoubtedly the best sphere for your activity In short, let it be your life-work to prove yourselves the most perfect of men in all India Become the best lawyers, the best healers of disease the best sanitarians, the best engineers, the best men of science in general, the best teachers, the best counsellors, the best authors, the best editors of newspapers the best priests, the best social and religious reformers, the best statesmen, the best accountants, the best poets the best public servants the best judges or magistrates, the best heads of departments or their assistants, the best detectives, the best landlords, the best bankers, in a word, the best in every career in which intellectual and moral excellence combined with a peaceful disposition, achieve success

Be sure that, amidst the enormous competition that has arisen you will succeed best on the lines above indicated

You cannot excel as soldiers, as sailors, as merchants, as cultivators of land, as physical labourers in general, or even as political agitators

Remember that, of all Governments on earth, the British Government most desires to protect the weak against the strong, and most respects intellectual and moral excellence That Government must, therefore, be the most acceptable to you It is under it *you will most prosper, and be most valued* You must, therefore, love and support that Government in the highest degree

Do not, therefore take any large part in any movement calculated to weaken or unnecessarily embarrass, or thereafter Prefer to be a good and peaceful citizen, rather than a overzealous and restless reformer

In all thoughts, words, and deeds avoid all extremes, as the truth often lies between them

Rather endure the known minor or necessary evils of existing institutions, than incur the unknown evils of any great or sudden change Real evil may, indeed, be temporarely pointed out, and moderate improvement suggested

In conclusion, I exhort you to do your best to be loved by all people and by all corporate bodies which have been benefical

These hints are in accord with your long and noble antecedents under successive dominations

Mark well this one truth, namely, that you have much to gain by observing the aforesaid hints, while on the other hand, you have much to lose by contravening them

Think over them, and make them known to all Brahmans in general

Madras Times A NATIVE THINKER

THE SPOLIATION OF PORBUNDER

Says the Bombay Gazette —It was in December 5, 1869, that the then Rana borrowed Rs 50,000 from the British Government to pay off his debt to the Gaekwar For this he mortgaged half of the proceeds of the Port to the Government For the transaction of the dues, a captain and hundred men were stationed at the Port by the British Government The Rana finding this military occupation irksome tried to get rid of the captain, and this was effected by herculean efforts by his grandson, the present Rana, forty four years after the completion of the above transaction By the treaty of 1853, Porebunder agreed to pay a tribute of Rs 10,000 to the British Government Then he got the usual sanad of Lord Canning, by which the native Princes of India were assured of their rights and possession

Now, is there any misstatement in the above? If there is any, let us have it If not, was not the deposition of Rana an act of violence and bad faith, which undermines the very foundation of the Royal Proclamation? The British Government did it, because it was strong enough to be able to do it

The first time that the Rana came in conflict with the Politicals was, when they reported about the mutilation of the servant We gave the version of the Political in a late issue Major Watson said that the public opinion was that the Rana had dealt leniently with the servant To quote Major Watson, late Chief Political in Kattywar —

"This opinion, that the Raja treated the servant leniently than otherwise, is the more widely held because the private character of the Rana is spotless He is not addicted to intoxicating drugs, and his general morality is irreproachable"

Major Watson however omits to mention the real reason why the servant was punished This is known to the public, but the reason is a secret

Now this was in 1883 The account is that of his accusers and, therefore, it must be considered to contain the worst that can be said of the Rana The *Bombay Gazette* distorts the account, and then calls the Bengalee press dishonest! Well, we can't afford to be so For this supposed offence the Rana was punished once Why is it brought forward again to justify the annexation? For the supposed offence he was deprived of first class power (which was restored to him, though he did not exercise it) and he got an imperial banner after the Delhi Durbar in January 1887

So the Rana was sinner in his *pada*, under what law or treaty rights was he deposed? The enemies of the Rana will not venture to give a direct answer to that question, but complain that the Rana oppressed his subjects

Let us then examine *this* point Mr Bowman visited Porebunder in 1885, and submitted a long report and upon the strength of that *exparte* report the Rana was deposed Now here is a statement Will the enemies of the Rana venture to deny it? Or will they answer the question by dilating upon the dishonesty of the Bengalee press? Is it not unjust to deprive a man of his rights, on the strength of *exparte* reports? If this were permitted to be done in India, society would cease to exist And why should the Rana of Porebunder be deprived of a right which is not denied to a murderer caught red-handed? That the Rana was not given an opportunity of replying to the charges creates a strong suspicion that his accusers had no case against him But this suspicion is converted into certainty when we come to examine the nature of the charges brought against him He was convicted, in his absence, of eight charges, the Bombay Foreign office brought secretly against him In our issue of the 19th July, we discussed these charges one by one

Now, will the *Bombay Gazette* condescend to say whether or not this part of our statement is correct? He cannot deny it, for we wrote with the papers before us and we defy the world to find one grain of exaggeration in what we say Well, these charges were that the Rana did not send his grandson to the Rajkumar College, that he did not provide the Town of Porebunder with a sufficient number of lights, that he did not dismiss the Magistrate of Barda, &c &c!

Even if the Government had the power of deposing the Rana, and even if the charges were true, was it a case where the severe punishment of annexation would be justified?

But the deposition was not warranted by treaty rights The charges that were brought were frivolous and ludicrous, and the Rana has in his appeal proved that they are utterly without foundation We now take leave of the *Bombay Gazette* but we have a few words to those of our contemporaries who were misled by that journal, to support the violent action of the Government in regard to Porebunder We shall lay down certain principles and commend them to their attention

(1) None should be punished unheard, for if that principle were once allowed, society would cease to exist

(2) No annexation of a native state should be allowed, because, if allowed, it would convert the Royal Proclamation into a waste paper If the Proclamation is allowed to be stifled, we shall cease to have *any* rights whatever in India

(3) It is better that millions of people should suffer than that one letter of the Proclamation be allowed to be mutilated

(4) If the report of an official, that a Prince was oppressive to his subjects, gave the Government the right to depose a native Prince, no native Prince in India would be safe, and no zamindar, or landholder of any class

As for Porebunder, they admit that his character is above praise, and when they had to depose him in such a heartless manner that he did not provide the Town with sufficient number of lamps, &c &c, they admit that they had no charge whatever against him

The rumour in Kattywar is, that the belief that the Rana had a crore of Rupees in his treasury, and the necessity of the Prince in that State for strategical purposes, were the real causes of the deposition of the Rana The last question that we shall ask is—why is Mr Lely there—Mr Lely of the Peacock shooting case? Why is not the young Prince raised, to the *gaddi*? Why are at the bottom of the Rana allowed to hand in the administration? And why a British Resident at all there?

MR J COOKE'S ON THE PROPOSED NEW HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

Managers of High Schools are being much exercised at present by the threatened advent of yet another Examination, which if it will not altogether replace, will certainly displace the Matriculation Examination from its time honoured position, and which will consequently exert a considerable influence not only on all High Schools but also on our Colleges It is proposed to call it the High School Examination, and its control is to be centralized in the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, or rather in him as Commissioner of the U C S Examinations

It is proposed that this Examination replace the University Examinations as a qualifying test for entering the Government service, or the service of Local and Municipal Boards

The principal features, as given in the draft Notification are three —(1) There will be a compulsory part, which is little more than an enlarged edition of the Middle School Examination

( ) There will be a *viva voce* examination to consist of (*a*) rapid writing from dictation of a business letter (*b*) reading aloud, and (*c*) conversing with the examiner

(3) There will be a choice of no less than 28 optional subjects, one or any number of which may be taken up by candidates A pass in certain of these optional branches will qualify for admission to certain Departments of the Public Service, and a pass in certain others will exempt from the Lower Grade of the Special Test in certain other Departments For example, a pass in Surveying and Levelling will qualify, and will be necessary, for admission to the Forest Department, a pass in Mathematics, Plan drawing, Surveying, or Book-keeping, will qualify, and will be necessary, for admission to the Public Works Department, a pass in Mensuration, Plan drawing, or Surveying for the Salt Department, and so on

Now, the aim of this proposed Examination seems at first sight a most laudable one That our youths should be prepared in the High School to stop at once into the various walks of Industry and Commerce, with some practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the work they are to do, were, we must all admit, a consummation of school education devoutly to be wished Only since this new education scheme is advertised as pre eminently practical in its object, one has a right to require that it shall have as its basis practical experience of what has been found possible elsewhere and not a mere vague idea that our teachers and teaching can't to accomplish much more than they do We look in vain for any such support of the scheme Even in Great Britain, with all its commercial and industrial demands, and with all its wealth of educational agents and appliances, no such system of High School Education has been found practicable Yet it is proposed that all South India shall reconstruct its educational machinery after a mere paper plan without any attempt on the part of the proposers to exhibit a working model

Now I should be more sanguine of the success of this Examination if it were less pretentious in its aims and less complex in its details So far as the first part or compulsory general test goes, I see not the slightest reason why the Matriculation Examination should not be accepted as amply sufficient It may be, and perhaps should be modified so as to lay additional value on handwriting spelling, and elementary composition That can be easily done The omission of an elementary knowledge of Physics and Chemistry —which are at the foundation of all Nature-knowledge—would be a serious retrograde step in our High Schools, as I am sure every teacher with any knowledge of science will allow Yet this is proposed in the new High School Examination, which profess to have a specially technical bearing

As for the second part of the test *viva voce*, I have no hesitation in saying that, with the masses of candidates we have in our High Schools, any such test will be utterly unworkable Some of the best boys would fail from simple nervousness The candidates would be at the mercy of the humour and caprice of the examiner in his few minutes' conversation with him, and there would be no record of the candidate's performance Perhaps the High School Committee have conceived, though concealed, the bright idea of employing the newly perfected phonograph as the unerring and passionless *viva voce* examiner of the future Pothis, of course, there could be no objection, since the whole would be conducted by clockwork To speak seriously English conversation is not much needed in Government offices, and a *viva voce* test should be unnecessary after the Dictation test or the Middle School Notwithstanding all that we hear and read about native English, I think the average Matriculate will stand comparison with the average Frenchman or German after he has been many years in England

As for the third or optional part of the Examination, I am sure that every one who has had experience of the teaching and examining in science subjects of the Matriculation standard, will agree with me that half of the subjects are quite beyond the mental grasp of boys of average Pre matriculation age, and that any practically useful teaching of the remaining half should begin not before but after passing a general Education test of the Matriculation Standard

Of all the 28 optional subjects named in the draft notification, the only ones adapted to tuition in ordinary High Schools and Colleges are, in my opinion, the following — 1 [illegible] 2 Practical Geometry, 3 Mensuration, 4 Surveying and Levelling, 5. Inorganic Chemistry, (6 Physics), 7 Physiography (which is a popular modern mixture of Physics Chemistry and Physical Geography) 8 Drawing and Modelling, 9 Book-keeping, 10 Phonography

The other subjects are all either too advanced for boys of this age or they are part and parcel of the usual training of the Workshop, of the Counting house, and of Engineering or other technical institutions, which the ordinary School or College has no business to undertake High Schools have no more call to teach Bridge-work, Bridge-making, Veterinary, Surgery, Forestry Elementary, Practical Anatomy (whatever that may mean) and Banking, than they have to teach Watchmaking, Tailoring, Carpentry, or Smithery As the combinations in different ways of a few letters give rise to all the volumes of a library so the combinations of a limited number of Educational Elements go to form the mental stock in trade of all the different professions But it is the business of one's life to put together the Educational Elements they have acquired at School and College, and it is sufficient work for us in our Schools and Colleges to equip our pupils with those Educational Elements that have the largest number of combinations in the after-life of the great majority

The optional subjects named above are those that have the largest number of applications in this way, and they are, up to a certain Standard, within the mental grip of boys who have passed Matriculation Hence I should hail [illegible] so much as trifurcation or trifurcation of our teaching—after Matriculation—along some of these lines as well as along the present more or less literary line of University Education Special tests in these might fairly be demanded to qualify for the different departments of Government or other service, and Colleges might be encouraged to teach for the Special tests, each Institution electing to teach those subjects best suited to the needs of its locality This would be a great addition to the educative value of our Colleges, which at present leave students to prepare as best they can in private for the U C S Special Tests But to lay more on the shoulders of our High Schools than they at present have, will burden them with a load they are unable to carry

I am not of course objecting to the provision in technical institutions at large centres of industry and population for any or all of the optional subjects named in the new High School scheme Every encouragement given by Government to the practical and systematic and not merely bookish and desultory teaching of such subjects must be for the industrial and commercial benefit of the country All I maintain is that it is impossible to associate more than a mere smattering of a few of these subjects with ordinary High School Education Any teaching of them which will be of practical value can only be subsequent and supplementary to the work of our High Schools

There are two other objections to this new education scheme, either of which alone ought to be fatal to its establishment by Government One is, that it assumes that boys, or their parents and guardians, can decide, on the result of the Middle School Examination, whether they should proceed to the University course or turn aside and set themselves to qualify for the Public Service We all know that many promise well at an early age, but fail in their after career to justify expectations which many come to the front later on and their future course is determined by their University success

The other serious objection is that, if we read to details of the scheme as given in the Notification, we find that the requirements of Government Service overshadow it everywhere The only result can be that it will make High School education point more directly to the U C S Examination and to the entry into Government Service than it does even now, and of that we have certainly no need.

I should not have taken up so much time with this matter, but for the conviction that it will most seriously interfere with all the College and Education in South India The Madras Government has done wisely to refer the proposed scheme to the University for report, and the University, at the Senate meeting last week, has done well to appoint a large and representative Committee to consider the same, for there are many who, with long practical experience of the education of this country, are convinced that the High School Examination instituted on the lines now proposed is likely to bring the University not only discredit but disaster

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Zanzibar, 29th Sept.—The Germans have abandoned all their stations along the coast except two, and have fled to Zanzibar. The natives repudiate the Sultan's authority.

London, 30th Sept.—In a speech at Manchester, Sir James Fergusson said that foreign affairs look more peaceful at the present time than they have done within the last three years.

Hyderabad, 30th Sept.—The Viceroy has decided that as the special work for which Colonel Marshall was deputed to Hyderabad at the beginning of last year has been accomplished successfully, and as the Nizam and his present Minister are on very cordial terms, there is no reason for continuing the appointment beyond the specified two years, as Colonel Marshall has applied for furlough from the Middle of November. The appointment of an English official Private Secretary at the Nizam's Court will be abolished on Colonel Marshall's departure. The Viceroy has expressed his full appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Marshall, and the advantage that has accrued to the Nizam and the Hyderabad State from the Colonel's deputation to the Nizam's Court, when the relations were strained between His Highness and Salar Jung. The coming Resident, Sir Lepel Griffin, has written out d precating the continuation of

he appointment of a British official to the Nizam's Court as anomalous and unnecessary. This is an additional reason for abolishing the post. His Highness and the Minister, while accepting the Viceroy's views, regret the loss of Colonel Marshall's services.

Calicut, 1st Oct—Churia Kuchi Kannan, the Deputy Collector of Calicut, and Churia Anandan, Vakil, his elder brother, stood charged to-day before Mr. Twigg, the Joint Magistrate, the former with receiving an illegal gratification of Rs. 1,000 from Trikalur Ashtamoorthy Nambudripad, the 6th accused in an elephant theft case on his file, as Deputy Magistrate, on the 5th November last, and also with extorting the said amount for forbearing to remand the Nambudripad to jail, and the latter was charged with abetment. Mr. Rozario, Vakil, the local Government Pleader, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Mellish, Solicitor appeared for the first accused, and Koreth Kannan and two other pleaders for the second accused. Two witnesses, Tahsildar Gwynne and the Nambudripad were examined. The accused have been admitted to bail, the first in Rs 10,000 each, and the second in Rs, 2,000 himself, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000. The Court was crowded.

President Carnot has issued a decree stating that owing to increasing foreign immigration all foreigners proposing to settle in France must declare within a fortnight their names, age, birthplace and occupation, and produce vouchers in substantiation of the same. Actual settlers are granted one month to procure the necessary documents.

Calicut, 2nd Oct—The case against the Deputy Collector, Kuchi Kannan, and his elder brother proceeded to-day before Mr. Twigg, in the District Court, a large number of spectators being present. Nine witnesses were examined for the prosecution All cross-examination has been reserved, because it is believed that Mr Twigg will commit the case to the Sessions next month. The prosecution probably closes to morrow, when the order of commitment will be made.

3rd Oct.—Several more witnesses were examined today, and the case for the prosecution closed. Mr. Twigg announced that he did not choose to dispose of the case himself, but he would commit the case to the Sessions. Both accused, in answer to a question by the Magistrate, said that the charge was utterly false. and reserved their defence for the Sessions.

Simla, 2nd Oct.—All the troops of the Hazara Field Force have concentrated at Oghi and Darbund The answers received from the tribes show that some will remain neutral while others evidently intend to fight. 200 Hindustani fanatics are reported to have crossed the Indus to assist the Hassanzais. Several flags have been seen on the crest of the Black Mountain, and it is reported that sungars are constructed on the summit.

Rawul Pindi, 2nd Oct.—The Khan of Agror has just been deported to Jullunder under a police escort. He was at Murree, but was suspected of intriguing with the Hazaras.

Vienna, 4th Oct—At a grand barquet given last night, the Emperor Francis Joseph, in proposing the toast of the Emperor William, dwelt upon the firm alliance and friendship which existed between Austria and Germany. The Emperor William, in reply, warmly reciprocated the remarks made by His Imperial host.

Allahabad, 4th Oct.—The Raja of Sikkim has expressed a desire to see the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal at Darjeeling.

Oghi, 4th Oct.—The working parties high up on the Sambalbuti were again fired upon yesterday near Silla. The fire was returned, and one of the enemy was killed. The enemy are few but defiant. Two guns of 3-4 South Irish Division R. A, with 100 Sikhs advanced up the Allar spur to-day between Barolar and Maukadam to co operate with number 1 column. This column has reached the ridge. The guns are now in action. The several columns advanced to day. General McQueen accompanied the 3rd Column.

Simla, 5th Oct.—A telegram from the 4th Column reports that severe fighting occurred to-day, and that Captain Boloy was killed, and Captain Redford, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Cleeve, R. A., were wounded. The column has occupied Kotkai.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

The future historian of India will marvel when he records the movements that are taking place in the present day. A great change has come over the country, a change that no one would have dreamed of twenty years ago. Many circumstances have helped to bring about the change which we see taking place all around us, and which we may be sure will acquire greater momentum as it goes on. The chief factor in the movement has been the spread of English education which has produced wonderful effects. We must also reckon the increased means of communication with the West and with distant parts of the earth, when we consider the movement that is now going on before our eyes. The most conspicuous outcome of the circumstances to which we have referred is the Indian National Congress which has, as it were, focussed all the smaller movements that went before it. But other associations have also helped forward the good work, and have helped to bring about what we see to-day. Among these may be reckoned the Indian Association which was established in Calcutta twelve years ago, and which holds its annual meeting in that city in the month of August. We have been led into making these remarks from reading a small pamphlet styled "The present political situation," being an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Association just mentioned by Mr Surendranath Banerjia, the Secretary. The words this gentleman uttered are not only eloquent but thoroughly practical. They present the situation exactly as it exists without colouring of any kind He speaks of the great men of his nation who had on former occasions presided at the annual meeting, some of whom have now passed away, and he said nothing more than the truth when he told those present that they were "about to enter into the rich possession of that splendid legacy of high ideals and lofty aspirations which they have bequeathed to us and which it will be for us to transmit unfurnished to after generations." These words are true of all great men, as Carlyle has so ably told us in more than one of his works, and it does not signify in what part of the world those men may live, for they will spread an influence around them that can never die.

Mr. Banerji strikes the right note when he tells us that the East has been galvanized by the West. It is the learning that the young of this land have been imbibing during the past thirty years that has produced such wonderful results. The writer follows out the idea of the vivifying effects of the West in the following passage which, we feel sure, our readers will thank us for giving :—

"The Promethean spark of life has been communicated into the dead bones of Eastern Society, and we stand forth, regenerated, disenthralled, emancipated by the genius of liberty and learning. It seems to me inconceivable that any section of the English community in India or any one bearing the honoured name of Englishman can view with aught but feelings of deep gratification and intense pleasure the wonderful event that is transpiring before our eyes; for it constitutes in my humble judgment the noblest monument of British rule, its most enduring title to glory and fame. I can conceive nothing more honourable to England, nothing more glorious, even in the matchless record of her fame, than that under the protection of England and through influences of her creation a great and ancient nation should be restored to life and liberty.

This passage reminds us of the famous outburst of eloquence by Curran when he described the liberty a slave gained when landing on British soil.

The writer tells us truly that the concessions which the National Congress desires will benefit Hindus, Mohamedans, and Christians alike—all sections and all classes of the different communities existing in India. Mr. Banerjea then enumerates the different measures that the National Congress demands; we need not go through the list, and therefore shall not follow the writer with regard to every particular. We do not however quite agree with him when he says that "in respect of one matter—and only one—can I perceive the possibility of any difference of opinion" There may be a difference of opinion about the extent to which concessions should be made with regard to several of the measures, some demanding that they should be very wide and others that something more narrow would be sufficient Mr. Banerjea refers to the change required in the Legislative Councils, namely, that while the Government should be allowed to nominate half the members, the other half should be elected by the different local bodies. He tells us that it has been said that the Hindus being in the majority might swamp the Mohamedans. He combats such an idea, and we think completely annihilates it. He shows that the two classes of the community have at different periods worked harmoniously together, and he asks why they should not do so in the present and future. He gives the names of several great men, of Hindu parentage who took service under Mohamedan sovereigns. But he is also able to mention a case that happened lately which shows the harmony which exists between the members of the two communities. We cannot do better than give the passage in full :—

"I am about to submit for your consideration what occurred less than a year ago and at Murshedabad, the centre of Mohamedan power and influence in Bengal. There was a dispute between the Sunnis and the Feraziis about religious matters. Their differences became strong, and it was difficult to perceive in any way to the settlement of the points at issue. At length it was resolved to call a meeting. A meeting was called, attended by the representatives of the two sects and by a few Hindu gentlemen and Christian missionaries. The discussions were long and protracted. But the prospects of a settlement were as distant as ever. At length it was resolved to refer the matter to arbitration. And will you believe it that the judges who were selected to settle matters vitally affecting the religious concerns of the Mohamedan community of Murshidabad were all Hindoos?"

We think Mr. Banerjea may dismiss the idea of any objection being taken to the enlargement of the powers of the Legislative Councils The demand is very moderate, and there cannot possibly be any danger attending it. We feel sure that the Congress will gain this point and probably before long. There can be no doubt about the next concession desired; it should be granted as soon as the Councils have been extended. It is that the Budget should be allowed to be discussed, and that the members should have the right of interpellation, and this would not only be good for the people, but would also be of great benefit to the Government. But we cannot follow the programme of the National Congress further; we feel sure, however, that it will produce a wonderful effect upon this land. The institution has found a powerful advocate in England in the person of Sir. W. W. Hunter, and his article in the *Contemporary Review* is a very able and a very sympathetic production. With such powerful aid the objects for which the Congress pleads are certain to be obtained sooner or later.

Occasional Notes.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who went to Europe for the benefit of his health, is expected to return to Bombay on the 7th instant.

A fearful catastrophe is said to have occurred near Peking Twenty villages were swept away by floods and more than 10,000 people drowned.

A stranger has been arrested at Rawal pindi on suspicion of being a Russian spy, and has been detained in custody in order that inquiries may be made.

The Nizam has written to Sir Syed Ahmed approving of the objects and aims of the Patriotic Association, and has given a donation of Rs. 4,000 towards its fund.

The latest idea is an electric rifle. It will fire, it is said, 35,000 times without recharging, and is described as constructed with dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil.

The views of all local Governments on the Public Service Commission's report have been received, and a despatch on the subject will very shortly be sent home by the Government of India.

The proposal of the Agent, Madras Railway, to open from this day a Trial Station at Davangeeri between 199/5 and 199/7 miles on the Bangalore Branch, has been approved by Government

Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the American Navy, will, it is reported, resign shortly. He says:—"I have no political ambition. Public office is not profitable, and has no attractions for me. I am tired of it."

It is intended to present a farewell address from the Bombay Corporation to Lord Dufferin on his departure from Bombay. An address of welcome will be presented to his successor, Lord Lansdowne, during the first week of December.

The will of the late Emperor Frederick will shortly be published. It is reported that in one passage of his last testament his Majesty declares the extension of popular rights to be the strongest bond of union between the nation and the Monarchy.

A Committee composed of the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member of Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is now considering the best means for giving practical effect to the offers made by Punjab Chiefs to assist in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

A rumour is current that Colonel Marshall, the Nizam's Private Secretary, intends retiring, and seeking a seat in the House of Commons. At Hyderabad surprise is felt at the non arrival of the gallant officer from Simla. Perhaps he will not return to the Nizam's capital—at all events in an official capacity.

By the last census the population of St. Petersburg on the June 27th was 842,883 persons, of whom 488,990 were males Of these above sixteen years of age 404,330 were men, and 277,397 were women. As compared with the returns of 1881 the population of the Russian capital had fallen off by 85,133 souls.

Mr. W. S Caine, M. P, starts for India next month Though such a stout opponent of Home Rule for Ireland, he is strongly in favour of something like Home Rule for India He has arranged to attend the sittings of the National Congress at Allahabad. His travelling companion and interpreter will be Mr. Evans, of Moughyr, a retired missionary.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh has entirely dropped out of notice since the death of his patron, M Katkoff. He is still in Russia, but living in obscurity and neglect. He has drawn none of his pension since he left England, but his family are being well cared for by Her Majesty's Government.

The Hyderabad delegate, Nawab Mehdi Ali, has, by direction of Nizam's Government, postponed his departure from England until the questions relating to the Deccan mining concession are in a fair way of settlement. The Nawab Mehdi Hassan, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, has also received a telegram from India instructing him to remain in England in order to assist the State delegate in the pending negotiations.

The other day the Collector of the 24 Pergunnas, who is also Superintendent of Political Pensions, invited several educated princes of Oudh to his residence, and told them that the Government of India will be glad to give them employment suited to their position in Upper Burma if they would accept them. Two of them, Prince Mirza Mahomed Jalal Bahadur and Prince Ali Mirza Bahadur accepted the offer and will proceed to Burma shortly.

A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper :—"Throughout India the old class of servants is fast dying out, and their place is being rapidly taken by crafty

rogues, who are ashamed to beg too lazy to work, and too knavish or foolish to be any thing but indolent thieves But the Simla servants, for impudence, dishonesty, and general bad conduct, out Herod Herod. How people put up with them passes all comprehension' It is may, says the *Madras Mail*, be the case up north, but in Madras we are more fortunate

A Pittsburg physician is said to have discovered an entirely new and original manner of disposing of our departed relatives It is to supersede the crematory and embalming process it is cheaper than either and more satisfactory The doctor proposes to deal with the deceased by means of hydraulic pressure, and in a very short time to reduce him to a cube of twelve inches a solid block of handsome material, tasteful, noiseless, odorless, and apparently imperishable The doctor has on exhibition the body of a late infant, which has been converted into a capital cross, suitable for a lady's dressing room If the doctor's invention is widely accepted, it will open up infinite possibilities in domestic art

There is now a very interesting case before Mr Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court A Parsee by name Pestonjee Hormusjee Dastoor pleads that "the marriage ceremony between him and the defendant may be declared to have not created the *status* of husband and wife and also that he is not her husband and that the marriage is null and void The case is a curious one, and it is to be seen how our Parsee friends comment upon it We do not know the special provisions of the Parsee Matrimonial Law applicable to this case, and must refrain therefore from giving opinion any way Let the Parsee papers enlighten us as to which under their law marriage can be repudiated, and whether a wife thus repudiated can legally marry another husband, and also if any social stigma attaches to such a wife Until these points are cleared outsiders like ourselves cannot give an opinion.

On July 27th, at the Supreme Court of the Bahamas, Chief Justice Austin sentenced a man named Thomas Taylor to seven years penal servitude As soon as the sentence was uttered, the prisoner darted from the prisoner's dock, rushed at the bench, and struck the Chief Justice heavily twice with a large stick, of which he had somehow become possessed He was overcome by the officers of the Court after a considerable struggle Three days after the occurrence the Chief Justice had recovered sufficiently to pass judgment on his assailant The judgment recited that "the prisoner made a murderous assault on the Chief Justice while sitting on the bench in open Court and did beat and strike the said Chief Justice on his body with a weapon, drawing blood, and did then and there strike other blows aimed at the head and body of the said Chief Justice, these acts, blows, and striking, done or attempted, constituted contempts and a contempt of Court," Accordingly Taylor was sentenced to thirty lashes the following afternoon, and to be kept in penal servitude for the rest of his life

THE *Mahratta* says —It is sad to think that the present generation of the Hindus shows a woful want of those high qualities of generosity and public spirit which our ancestors once possessed and the evidences of which meet us everywhere in the numerous charitable institutions as *Chattrams*, &c., and in the gigantic public works constructed at private expense Has modern education made us of the world worldly? Wherever you go the cry is the same The people are not ready to pay even when they know that their best interests are at stake Look at the miserable condition of many of the Memorial Funds The immediate relatives and the personal friends of the man whose memorial is to be raised —pray, then there are some rich people who are obliged to give some thing for their credit's sake The others approve the idea but are altogether undisposed to put their hands into their pockets and draw out some money there from We do not know how to account for this indifference that is growing upon us A very recent instance of this kind is afforded by the fund started at Madras for the purpose of establishing a National College We now learn that this fund has reached the splendid sum of Rs 31,000! What a glorious achievement surely! A National College was to be established in order that the minds of young Hindu students should not be warped by Christian influences to which they are at present subjected at the Madras Christian College It was a noble object truly There seemed to be genuine interest created in the subject Popular enthusiasm seemed to run high Meetings were held and resolutions were passed But it is one thing to pass resolutions and another to carry them into effect Up to this time, that is, after the work of 7 or 8 months nearly, Rs 31,000 only have been collected, and out of this sum Rs 20,000 have been given by one individual Is that the way in which our friends in Madras are going to prove their earnestness? Shame to them we say Look at the Anglo Indian press. It is already laughing at you Show yourselves to be men who are willing to make some sacrifice for the objects you have so much at heart

Local and Provincial.

Increase of Salary —We are glad to hear from a reliable source that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to raise the salary of his present Dewan from Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000 a month.

The Fort —The Fort was delivered up to the Government of Mysore, and a Change has already been made with regard to the police

The Accident at the Cubbon Rooms —Captain Bethum who met with a bad accident a short time ago at the Cubbon Room is improving rapidly The others, who were injured have quite recovered

A Murder —On Saturday morning a native woman was found on the railway line about three miles from the Cantonment Station The train did not run over the body, an inquest was held on the same day

The Weather —There has been rain every day during the past week, and the sky looks as if there was a good deal more to come down The tanks are beginning to fill, and good accounts have come in from the districts about the crops

The Rifle Meeting —The Rifle Meeting came to a close on Friday last when the prizes were distributed by H E the Commander in Chief The meeting has been a very successful one, and the chief expressed himself much pleased with it

To Mysore —The trains have for some time past been crowded with people proceeding to Mysore to be present at the Dussarah festivities, and this will continue till the exhibition has been closed A good sum of money must now be realised by the company

Mr J W Hayes *versus* the *Spectator* —It is said that the Assistant Resident does not wish to try this case, as he is not a Justice of the Peace for Bangalore He also says he has no court, and no seal The case has been hanging fire for a long time, and nobody seems inclined to take it up

The Mysore Exhibition —The Exhibition at Mysore will be opened for judging on the 15th of the month, but the public will not be allowed in till the next day According to present arrangements the exhibit on will be open for a week. If required, it may be kept open longer. The exhibits are being sent in

Roads in the Cantonment.—Last week we had to point out that the roads in the Pettah were very bad, but they are not made worse than those in the Cantonment. Great pools of water stand about, and in some parts the roads are almost impassable It is time our Municipalities roused themselves, and did something to improve matters

Extracts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Mail —The Hon'ble Mr Hutchins, C S I Acting Senior Member of Council, left Ootacamund yesterday for Madras, and will go to Calcutta by the first steamer next month, to take his seat as a Member of the Viceregal Executive Council Mr J H Garstin, C S I, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, arrived at Bombay last Monday from England, and went to Poona to attend the Race Meeting at that station In obedience, however, to a telegram that he then received from Lord Connemara, he left Poona, and proceeded to Ootacamund, to see His Excellency He arrived at Madras from Ootacamund this morning Mr Sturrock, who has been acting as Fourth Member of the Board and Commissioner of Salt and Abkari during the employment of Mr C A Galton, has been ousted by Mr Garstin's return, as Mr Wilson, who has been acting for Mr Garstin, now reverts to his appointment of Third Member, and Mr Whiteside acting as Fourth Member It is generally supposed that Mr Garstin will become Junior Member of Council on the retirement of Mr Master in January, and that Mr Price will be confirmed as Chief Secretary, and Mr Garstin as Revenue Secretary on the departure next month of Mr Hutchins, when Mr Stokes will be confirmed as Member of Council It is expected that Mr. Wilson will succeed Mr Garstin as Second Member of the Board Some sympathy is felt for this gentleman, for it was his fate to act as Chief Secretary in the Grant Duff Administration during the development of several of its grave blunders, and comparative failure was attributed to him rather than to circumstances which neither he nor any other man, thrust into Mr Forster Webster's place for a few months, could have controlled Mr Wilson is probably destined to preside at the Board when Mr Thomas resigns.

THE DROUGHT IN KATHIAWAR

The *Bombay Gazette* —The drought in Gujerat and Kathiawar is showing serious result over an increasingly wide area The cotton crops are withered, and the kharif crops generally are a failure In the Baroda territories, both in Gujerat and in Kathiawar, widespread mischief has been done, and already the Gaekwar's Government have received, chiefly from the outlying mahals in Kathiawar, and from the Northern Division, requests for a remission of revenue demands on account of the failure of the crops In the Nyasari Division, where the rainfall has been less scanty, the prospects are much less unfavourable The scarcity in the Gaekwar's territory in Kathiawar will the more seriously tax the skill and judgment of the Administration inasmuch as in these districts the old bighwa tal system of revenue payments, mainly in kind, has given place to a system of cash payments The new rates, which are fixed for fifteen years, have been based upon an estimate of the average crop proceeds of the collection for several years past that Mr Elliot, the Settlement Commissioner, has endeavoured to pay regard to the interest of the cultivators is evident from the fact that the new bighoti rates will yield less by eight and a half per cent than the proceeds of the payments in kind collected during the years previous to the introduction of the new settlement But it was felt at the time the change was made that, though in the long run it would be an immense improvement upon that which it superseded it might be seriously tested during the first year of deficient rainfall Under a regular settlement on the cash system the Government share is invariable, while that of the cultivator varies, under the bighwatai system the Government, in theory at all events, suffered pari passu with their subjects, and the loss was divided between prince and peasant, instead of being borne by the latter alone In practice, of course, the cultivator is met by the Government, who come in with remissions more or less timely The risks attending the newer system in times of scarcity were carefully pointed out to the Gaekwar's Government at the time, and the Baroda authorities have now an opportunity of imparting to their revenue system a little of that adaptability to variety of conditions and circumstances which is sometimes pointed to as one of the special merits of revenue administration in Native States

TRAVANCORE STATE

A correspondent from Travancore thus writes to the *Madras Standard* —

The Maharajah —The Maharajah leaves this for Madras on the 23rd November His Highness agents have engaged a bungalow belonging to Messrs Branson and Branson for Rs 3,500 for eight days. Saravanai and Sanku will accompany the Maharajah

The Elia Rajah —The Elia Rajah has arrived here after a protracted tour of four months He visited Ootacamund, Vencatagiri, Tirpati, Hyderabad, Poona, Bombay, Madras and several other places

The Second Prince —The Second Prince who is only sixteen years old is a candidate for the B A Examination this year His application for exemption to produce attendance certificate was first refused by the Syndicate But subsequently, the Syndicate were persuaded to grant the necessary permission One of the Princes of Cochin appears for the Matriculation Examination this year

The Dewan —The Dewan is on circuit and is expected here in a week

Appointment of a Zilla Judge —Consequent on the death of Mr Srinivasa Iyengar, (who according to the *Madras Mail*, is a High Court Judge) Mr Ramalinga Iyer, B A and B L has been appointed Zillah Judge This appointment is a piece of gross injustice to Mr Krishna Pillai who has several times acted as Judge, and who, till recently, was a member of the Jenmi Commission He is to succeed Mr Ramalingam Iyer as Munsif at Trivandrum

Appointment of a Sub Magistrate —The Dewan's orders and Regulations are meant only to satisfy the Madras Government They are perfectly useless in Travancore One Kunka sabapatiy Pillai was appointed Sub Magistrate of Colachel the day after he learnt the news of his failure in the Magistrates' Examination The object of this examination was to obtain qualified persons for Magistrates Yet Saravanai managed to appoint his own man

Travancore Legislative Council —The first meeting of the Council was held at the close of the last Malabar month It was resolved *first* that Mr Sankara Subbier should prepare a draft regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, *secondly* that Mr Rajaram Row should frame a new Code of Criminal Procedure, *thirdly* that Mr Watts should draw up a Rent Recovery Act, and *fourthly*, that Mr Tiruna Pillai should frame a Jenmi and Tenant Regulation The Civil Procedure Code now in force is the old one of 1859, which has already been considerably amended and altered in 1877, 1882, and 1883 in British India the Criminal Procedure Code in force here is the one of 1872 which was adopted just when it was being replaced in British India by the Code of 1882 A Rent Recovery Act was drawn up years ago, and it is hanging fire in the Dewan's Office These Codes and Regulations which have been adopted, with a few alterations from those in force in British India, do not require any originality on the part of Dewan Peishcars and Secretaries, and certainly not the labours of a Legislative Council met in solemn conclave The Proceedings of the Council will be conducted in Malayalam as the two non-official members do not know English

FARWELL BALL TO THE VICEROY

SIMLA SEPT 26 —The United Service Club last night gave a farewell ball to H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin The rooms were very prettily decorated in orange and blue, the Dufferin colours. At supper General Chesney, as president of the club, proposed their Excellencies' health in a short speech, conveying to their Excellencies to use the Viceroy's words, "the good wishes and ad ons of Simla society" Lord Dufferin made the following reply —General Chesney, Ladies and Gentlemen,—To say that Lady Dufferin and I are both deeply touched by the kind way in which the society of Simla has joined together in giving us this farewell entertainment is to say very little in comparison with what we both feel If anything could ea

Hence our gratitude, it is the eloquent and grateful manner in which General Chesney, as your representative, has conveyed to us your good wishes and adieus The Viceroys of India, as other representatives of Her Majesty elsewhere, are called upon to lead a kind of double life and to discharge two fold functions On one hand, as Governors and administrators burdened with heavy and anxious executive responsibilities, they are bound to give their time and their best energies to those important duties upon the proper discharge of which the welfare of their fellow-subjects depends On the other hand, as heads of *communities, amongst whom it is their happiness* to live, they are called upon to dispense those hospitalities and to exercise those representative functions which tradition has recognized as appertaining to their State Unfortunately however, the conditions of this great Empire are such, and the cares and anxieties of Indian Administration are so constant and absorbing as greatly to impede and fetter a Viceroy in the execution of these his lighter and more genial labours Secluded all day within the four walls of his office, he is compelled to lead a monastic—indeed, so little does he see even of his own wife, I might almost say a *celibate—existence, consequently he has* neither time nor opportunities to give so much thought as he might otherwise desire to ministering to the well being and content of that fairer portion of society upon whose verdict his popularity and estimation so largely and so properly depend Conscious, therefore, of my shortcomings in this respect, I am all the more glad to find that my own enforced austerity, which, I hasten to assure every lady present, is merely official and assumed and altogether foreign to my real inclinations, has been forgiven and condoned in consideration of the way in which Lady Dufferin, whom I *am almost disposed to refer to rather as my* colleague on the Viceregal throne than as my wife, has endeavoured to supplement my lacks and deficiencies In one respect, at all events I know I shall have merited some recognition from a very influential and powerful class—I mean the young ladies—for now that a decent Viceregal residence has been erected, all future generations of Simla maidens will have far better opportunities of displaying both their graces and their pretty frocks when they honour Government House with their presence than had any of their predecessors Be that, however, as it may, I am sure it will be gratifying to all my friends to know that, no matter how little he may be able to show it, it is always a great comfort and consolation to any one in my situation to feel that, while he is pursuing his solitary labours unchecked by those social relaxations which are open to others, he is nevertheless, surrounded by an atmosphere of sympathy and good will on the part of his countrymen and countrywomen Such genial and subtle influences have effects little comprehended perhaps by those from whom they unconsciously emanate in sustaining his energies, encouraging his efforts, and soothing his ruffled spirits For four successive years Lady Dufferin and myself have had the honour of presiding over society in this place, and during the whole of that period we have experienced nothing but the greatest kindness from all its members That unvarnished good will has now found its final consummation and expression in this beautiful ball and banquet It, therefore only remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, to express to you our heartfelt gratitude, and to assure you, both in Lady Dufferin's name and my own, that those kind—and I hope I will not be thought impertinent if I add beautiful—faces whose friendly and sympathetic smiles have so often gladdened our sojourn among you will always be a welcome sight to us wherever we may be, whether in our home, in Ireland or in the Ambassadorial palace at Rome (Cheers)—*Times of India*

MORAL AND POLITICAL EMANCIPATION OF INDIA

The *Hindu*—If the people of India are to become a united nation challenging the respect of other nations in the world, our leading men should work as zealously and effectively in the cause of social reform as they do for the success of the Congress This remarkable organization has set before itself objects of a purely political character These objects are indeed of great importance, and the continuance of peace and contentment in *the land in future years depends for the ex*tent to which our rulers are prepared to give effect to them But supposing that we obtain to morrow the full measure of liberty that we pray for, will that be enough to make the Indians morally as well as numerically a great nation? The exercise of political power operates directly no doubt on the moral character of the people Men that are accustomed to discuss and decide questions affecting large vested interests and the welfare of great communities must receive a kind of moral education infinitely superior to that of those to whom personal or domestic interests afford the sole concept on Still in creating a patriotic and self respecting Indian nation, what this political emancipation will do directly or indirectly can go only a small way *Even for the objects of the Congress to succeed*, for any kind of representative government to work without injury, certain moral qualifications on the part of the people are needed The popular representatives must be men of high character and genuine patriotism, as willing to be controlled as to control, calm at the time of victory, and dignified after defeat, if the power that they may wield is to lead to the good name of the nation If on the other hand, the jealousies of difference in caste and creed, the temptations of self aggrandizement vanity and indolence, gain secondary and interfere in the discharge of national duties, *the result will be disgrace*ful and disastrous Political emancipation presupposes to a large extent a moral emancipation Western education has lifted a few of us from the state of moral decrepitude into which the nation as a whole has fallen, and through these few the effect has filtered down to other classes, and it is this fact that justifies our demand for a limited measure of political power If this measure is to be increased and made thoroughly effective, the nation must undergo a moral revolution It must cease to be characterised by cowardice, self-seeking and insincerity which characterize it at present These qualities were not our property always Time was when the Aryan people were distinguished by bravery, philanthropy and truthfulness But they have lost them as the result of numerous adversities, and to day they are an object of compassion and contempt instead of respect and fear, and until a thorough moral reformation is effected we shall deserve no other position *than that of humble paplage at the hands of* a strong foreign power Certain political privileges will not alone bring about this grand consummation, there must be an earnest and steady work in the field of social as well as political reform. A radical change is necessary in many of our customs and institutions Of late, social reform has come to be identified with certain modifications in our marriage laws But such modifications are wanted in numerous other directions also In our food, in our habits, in our education in our religious and social practices, in a word of other things a matter of change is needed in order to make us physically and morally equal to the nations of Europe The roasting in habitants of Bengal and Southern India can never hope to acquire that physical strength, courage, and candour which other races living on a more wholesome diet possess The sedentary habits of our educated men and the insanitary mode of living of the masses are powerful causes of disease and weakness So long as the Hindus entertain the present prejudice against travelling in distant countries and crossing the ocean, they will be wanting in enterprise and other high moral qualities Our education itself should be reformed and placed on a higher, wider and moral national basis A reform in all these directions is essential if the Indian nation is to acquire a status in the community of the world a civilized nations But there is one evil which is a standing hindrance to reforms of every kind, and if that is remedied the natural aptitude of nation will receive an unchecked stimulus towards development in *all directions We mean the present degrad*ed condition of our women We do not sympathize with those who exaggerate our social evils in order to impart importance to their own suggestions But it will be no patriotism but foolish and ruinous vanity to assert that women in India are now in that condition which enables them to other country to exert vast influence on the character and life of the nation as well as of the individual The hard and unreasonable marriage laws, their seclusion and their ignorance have made them entirely unfit for the exercise of that elevating and chastening privilege which is theirs *by nature The character of the nation* is formed by its youths, and the character of the youths is formed at home by their mothers The great men of the world, men who gave direction to history, and who bent to their will the destinies of nations, have acknowledged with candour and gratitude their indebtedness to the training and example of their mothers If our country too should produce its patriots, warriors and statesmen, our mothers should receive a different training and should be given a different lot, from what are deemed to be appropriate to them at present The kitchen should cease to be their world, the priests should cease to be their moral preceptors, and marriage laws should cease to rob them of their youth and their minds should be opened by a high and liberal education *Our women* know in fact no period of age corresponding to youth From childhood they pass into premature womanhood, burdened with the thoughts of maternity More or less the same is the case with our boys also Before they finish the period of University troubles they are shackled with a family, and youths of both sexes become thoroughly unfit for a life of independ*ence or for any deed of enterprise Moral* culture suffers and the accounts probably for the fact of even our educated men being so conspicuously wanting in habits of useful activity and high moral character We are glad to hope that all this will change in the near future, and that side by side with those that labour for the political advancement of the country, an increasing number of social reformers will work for the eradication of social evils The well being of the nation in every department of its life depends ultimately on the education it receives, especially on education that its women receive Let all of us do our best to elevate their status by giving them a wider sphere of experience by making their lot less oppressive and more free, and by duly recognising their power in the formation of the character of the nation

PUDUKOTA STATE.

A roving correspondent of the *Mahratta*, Poona gives the following succinct account of Pudukota a flourishing Native State in Southern India —

Pudukota is 32 miles from Trichinopolly and the same distance from Tanjore By bullock cart each passenger has to pay Annas 5 We start at 8 1/2 A M and arrive at 8 A M I went by horse cart and started at 4 A M and reached there by 8 o'clock—only 4 hours' journey We sighted the pinnacle of a Siva Temple from a distance but as we went near, we were welcomed by two rows of mud huts or shabby habitations The road was good and well kept up, but the houses about it disappointed it I myself could not understand why the road should be in such an excellent order when the passers by lived in such shabby habitations Is it because the Natives of India care more for their feet than for their heads and hands, eyes and ears?

Tanks—I bathed in a tank which was exclusively intended for that purpose, where no clothes are washed nor are people permitted to spit There are separate tanks for washing clothes and pots, separate ones to wash soiled hands and foot and special tanks which are restored to for drinking water A strict watch is kept and the delinquents severely dealt with In a small town like Pudukota where the population is not very large, say ten thousand, there are more than 50 tanks, large and small, and several more are being dug up and repaired where there is plenty of *water there must be more cleanliness*

The Dewan Regent—I specially came out of the way here to see Mr A Seshiah Sastri of whom I had heard so much at Trivandrum where he was very popular Had it not been for his generous mind which inspired him with charity, several thousands of famine stricken people who emigrated to Malabar in 1877 from Madras Presidency would have perished of hunger A great noble soul and a son of India No sooner did I arrive than a word was sent to him that I was come And he returned a message that I should be his guest as long as I remained in Pudukota. I called on him in the afternoon His speech is sweet and impressive Every word of his carries conviction with it He is not like some of the great men of India—sweet tongued but false-hearted. He is silent on questions on which his utterances would be at variance with his conduct

Maharaja's College—The whole staff is Hindu, Mr Seshia Sastri is of opinion that Europeans *should not be appointed to teach* Hindu lads The College touches up to F A but it is under consideration to make it a first Grade College, but no European is to be its Principal This College has been satisfactorily competing with those in which the Teachers are Heavenborn

Holiday—Sunday is not a holiday in Pudukota, Schools and Colleges, Courts and Kutcheries are open on Sunday All other Native States especially Schools and Colleges started by the Hindus should learn lesson from Pudukota The holiday is a week is *Friday*, on which the official work is entirely suspended Glory to god when his children are so national

The *Official Record*—The proceedings of the High and Supreme Court of Pudukota *are conducted in the Vernacular* of the country No vakil or pleader is permitted to speak in English though the Judges are all men educated in English Hence no barrister comes to Pudukota If he can speak the Vernacular he is welcome not otherwise Consequently Pudukota does not contribute its quota to the English Pocket, I am sincerely very thankful to the Administrator

The *Finances*—The Revenue of Pudukota State is 10 Lacs There are only two Europeans in the service of the State, one Engineer and another a tutor to the young Maharaja I question the wisdom of even those appoint*ments as I feel that there should be no Euro*pean in the service of the Native States and no works worth 4 lacs are sanctioned The Government of Madras would not approve of the budget were it prepared by a Native Engineer, hence the necessity of employing a European Engineer As for the tutor, it is the wish of the Government that all the Princes of India should be educated by Europeans And the reasons are clear Princes thus educated readily swallow any thing that is placed before them by a European

The *Annachatram*—Out of 10 Lacs the Pudukota State spends on charities nearly 4 Lacs annually *The Dewan Regent specially* looks after charities Knowing as he does that the Priests as charge of Temples and *Chatrams* misappropriate sanctioned grants by giving bad food to visitors, the Dewan Regent occasionally sends for food cooked in *Annachatrams* and tastes it himself This colleges at any time so that the Temple servants are in constant fear

The *Capital Punishment*,—No man is ever hanged in Pudukota The highest punishment ever inflicted upon a criminal is that of transportation for life Prisoners are treated as human beings They are given oil baths twice a week and a good meal once a week Leather straps are fastened round the place where ron rings reach on the legs of prisoners I am afraid the British Government has nothing to show in point of humanity similar to that observed in Native States

The *College*—The Maharaja wanted to make this a free Institution, but the Government of Madras objected to its being affiliated to the Madras University unless the same rates of fees were levied on students Is not this oppressive and tyrannical? There are 500 boys, of whom 10 per cent are admitted free

The Salt—*About 2 months since salt duty* is imposed upon the people The Government of India had always brought to bear upon the State their influence as regards the Salt Policy, but Mr A Seshia Shastri yielded not As long as the Maharaja was living he always returned the Government requisition saying that the Maharaja was unfavorable to it, he thought it would be very oppressive to his subjects No sooner was the Maharaja's body consigned to the flames than a Government Telegram came from Simla asking the Dewan to close the salt factories in the Pudukota State, to which he replied saying that he was unable to do so as he would be blamed by his people for yielding to Government pressure for selfish motives He was then only a Dewan The India Government appointed him a Regent and *renewed the request in the same Kharita* in which his appointment as Regent was sanctioned Now he was helpless Up to this time he had some excuses to give, now none He however contended that some relief must be given to the subjects of Pudukota in counterbalancing the enhanced rates at which salt in future would be sold to them The India Government has agreed to pay Pudukota State 27 thousand Rupees a year as a compensation Consequently the Dewan Regent has abolished some minor taxes that were up to this time levied in Pudukota

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Saturday the 27th October 1888, at 7-30. A. M.

I. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of September 1888.

II. Letter No. 2323, dated 23rd September 1888, from the Education Secretary to the Government of Mysore, forwarding an application together with Plan from the Mazim of the aided Madrasi Mahamadiya for a building grant.

III. Application from Mr. P. Horman, residing in Cubbon Pete, for opening a new road-way towards Ulsur gate.

IV. Papers relating to the Fort conservancy, &c.

A. H. MACINTIRE,
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BANGALORE, 10*th October* 1888.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Allahabad, 14*th Oct*.—Details from Taskargan show that there has been unusually hard fighting in which the Ameer lost 500 men and the rebels 1,600.

Rapu Saheb Jadu, the Senior Sardar, and the grandfather of the young Maharajah Scindia, has been appointed President of

the Gwalior Council His daughter, mother of the Maharajah, is to be Regent during her son's minority.

Peshawar, 15th Oct—Gen Abdulkadir, having called a meeting at this place, Mr Bhimjee was asked to address it on the benefits of the Congress Two persons spoke against Mr Bhimjee, and demanded the right of reply which, being refused, large numbers left. Afterwards an attempt was made amidst confusion to pass Congress resolutions

Bimlipatam, 18th Oct—Some 9,000 bags of food grain were recently landed from the steamer *Chanda*, and were lying on the beach, when this morning, at 10 o'clock, looting commenced and about 6,000 bags were carried off The town police force consists of only 16men The local Volunteers and Europeans and Eurasians generally gave the police excellent assistance, and all was quiet by 2 P M 40 constables are on the way here to keep the peace The Collector will arrive early to morrow. Paddy is selling freely at 12 seers per rupee It is probable that the looting was rather accidental than premeditated.

Bimlipatam, 18th Oct—All is now quiet The loot probably did not exceed 300 bags The authorities are putting pressure on merchants to sell all the town stock at fixed rates Such a policy will stop importation The crop prospects in Vizagapatam and Ganjam are wretched

Later—The Collector has arrived, and has put his veto on the slightest interference in the prices The police force has been increased to 50 men, a number that appears quite adequate

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1888

THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

THE Exhibition that was opened on Tuesday last marks an epoch in the history of this province Though similar gatherings have been held in different parts of India this is the first of the kind in Mysore, and taking everything into consideration, it may be looked upon as a success We had doubts about the matter when we were first told that an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition would form a part of the Dussarah festivities, but we are happy to say that our fears were groundless The inception, we were told, at the opening, was due to His Highness the Maharajah, and for this his subjects ought to be thankful The fact shows that His Highness has the welfare of his people at heart, that he wishes to improve their condition, and that he is not afraid to try experiments having this end in view Not only was the inception of the Exhibition due to the Maharajah but he has taken the greatest interest in its formation, visiting the place, where the exhibits were collected every day We are told that about 50 000 articles of all descriptions have been sent to the Exhibition, and every part of the province is represented there The step that has been taken must stimulate trade and agriculture, and thus benefit not only the Government but the people at large Bangalore shows up well in the Exhibition and has secured a large number of prizes We are told, that the Woollen Mills took the first prize for horse cloths A tanner of this place took the first prize for sound hides and sheep and goat skins, while others have also won prizes, and been honourably mentioned In the Bangalore District the exhibitors sent articles which have obtained prizes, and more has been done than might have been expected Some horn boxes from Anekal were very much admired The timber and forest products are well represented, and so is the coffee, which may be looked upon as a speciality of Mysore It is very creditable to the province that although the time given was so short so much has been sent to Mysore to be there exhibited But the projectors of the show must not rest content with what they have done, they must follow up the impetus given for if they do not the movement will do little good It will simply be remembered as a show and nothing more The improvements in manufactures and agriculture that were displayed at the exhibition must be carried out in the province, and inducements must be held out to the people to do this Two firms in Madras sent up new kinds of ploughs, and other agricultural implements, and the Government would do well to induce the ryots to try some of them The ancient plough ought to be set aside for so nothing better, as much more might be taken out of the land if better implements were used to till it We wish the exhibition every success, and trust it will prove of permanent benefit to the province

Our Mysore Correspondent writes—

The 16th of October was the day appointed for the opening of the Exhibition The preliminary arrangements for the reception of His Highness in the show yards being completed by 8 A M His Highness and staff arrived at the sheds precisely at 8 30 The Resident also arrived there at the same time Only a very few gentlemen including a few of the royal family were invited The others, both European and native had to buy tickets The show yards were nicely decorated, and the exhibits tolerably well arranged As extending over a large area of ground, the show yards afforded ample accommodation both to the exhibits and the spectators

On the Maharajah arriving at the Exhibition, Mr Ricketts, supported by the members of the Exhibition Committee, conducted him to the dais where an address was presented which Mr Ricketts read —May it please your Highness We, the President and members of the Committee of the Mysore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition beg leave to approach your Highness and tender our respectful thanks for the high honor your Highness has done us in consenting to open this Exhibition It is the first of its kind held in this Province It owes its inception to your Highness, and it is to Your Highness's warm personal interest and encouragement that its success will mainly be due The aims of an exhibition like this are to gauge the resources of the country, to stimulate agricultural and industrial pursuits by disseminating useful information, to create healthy emulation, to secure excellence in the quality of products, and to enhance their value by increasing demands for them Its educational importance may be said to consist in forming as it were, vast sample rooms where the best specimens of agricultural produce and varied collections of arts and manufactures can be seen together By the adoption of this practical method, popular instruction will mark an era in the agricultural and industrial history of Mysore, and will bear eloquent testimony to the enlightened interest which your Highness ever evinced in the advancement of your subjects. Although the time at our disposal has been too short for us to achieve the highest results, we are able to inform your Highness that every taluk in the province is represented in one or other sections of the Exhibition, while the total number of exhibits amounts to thirty thousand We hope this Exhibition, opened under such auspices, will be the precursor of many important ones in the future In conclusion we thank your Highness for receiving this address, and respectfully subscribe ourselves, &c &c,

The Dewan, by command of His Highness, replied to the address as follows —I thank you most heartily for this address, and for your arduous labours in connection with this Exhibition, for which you deserve the warmest acknowledgments This Exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in this Province The time for preparation at your disposal was insufficient, and the season of the year selected is not the best suited for an Agricultural Show I am agreeably surprised that with such difficulties so much has been accomplished, and I am highly gratified that the undertaking has proved such a complete success I am deeply sensible of the great advantages which the agricultural and industrial interests throughout the Province will derive from exhibitions such as the present one, and it is a source of sincere satisfaction to me that my subjects everywhere evince so keen an appreciation of its useful ness It is my earnest hope that the Exhibition which I am called upon to open will serve to mark an era of prosperity and progress throughout the state, and I may perhaps say here that it is my intention to hold similar Exhibitions from time to time in various parts of the Province, thereby to stimulate the general advancement of agriculture, industry and the fine arts, and in this way to promote the general welfare of my subjects in all parts of the Province Gentlemen, I now declare the Exhibition open

The mills and machines exhibited by Messrs Oakes & Co, Madras and by Messrs Appavoo Chetty and Sons were at work the sugarcane mills of both companies were very good, but those exhibited by the latter company being better this company was awarded the first prize His Highness was pleased to buy one winnowing machine brought in by Messrs Oakes & Co

After a minute examination of the Industrial and Fine Arts exhibits for two hours, His Highness left the sheds at 10 30 A M There was one noteworthy peculiarity in the issuing of tickets during the first day The spectators on that day had to buy their tickets at one rupee each These ticket holders were not obliged to give up their tickets in their way out As a natural consequence of course one single ticket was made good use of five or six times over by different persons Thus for want of a little forethought on the part of the Executive Committee, there was much loss during the first day The second day the Committee came to its senses, and the tickets were given over on contract as they say for the following days The fee for admission to the show yard was one rupee for adults, and 8 annas for children during the first day, and two annas uniformly during the subsequent days The forenoon of the second day was set apart exclusively for the admission of women This arrangement was good However, if this limited time had been a little extended, say, for one full day, and a rule made prohibiting the entrance of women into the sheds after that day, the arrangement would have been satisfactory There was an unusually large gathering the second day Being composed of men, women, and children, the crowd was very promiscuous

The best specimens of sandal wood and ivory works that had been purchased by His Highness the previous day were shut out to the public, and those only that were acquaintances either of the exhibitors of those valuable articles, or of any of the members of the Exhibition Committee were allowed to see them from under the screens The flower and vegetable show was confined only for the first day, and there was absolutely nothing of them for the spectators to see the second day The Agricultural and Industrial exhibits, as also of live stock, were placed in different sheds The second day the tickets having been issued by the contractors till after four in the evening, many of the spectators were quite disappointed at being obliged to quit the sheds when the bell was rung at five announcing the close of the exhibition for the day Whereupon the hundreds of policemen stationed at the yards to preserve order and silence, and who along with the spectators were all along engaged in witnessing the exhibits became very active, and without the least distinction of rank or sex shoved out uncermoniously with their long sticks, men, woman, and children alike More attention however was shown to the girls of the Maharanee's Girls School Mysore Between seven and ten in the morning of the second day these girls were escorted to the sheds by a guard composed of the peons of the school, and of the police staff I hear these girls had the exceptional privilege of being allowed into the yards quite free To encourage no doubt proficiency in the arts of plain and fancy needleworks, freehand and map drawing &c, the Maharanee's Girls' School was specially represented in specimens of needlework, drawing &c, the work of the school girls On finding their own and their friends' work exhibited to the public, the girls must have been very much delighted, and the more so to see their names shining in printed cards attached to their respective productions Of this special collection, I was happy to find that the specimens of free hand drawing and Indian embroidery indicated the great progress which is being made in the Girl's School in these respective arts Of the exhibits, that of live stock was an utter failure Cows and bulls fit to be exhibited not forthcoming, their places were filled by those of His Highness' own house hold Two buffaloes had been brought in from Nagar, and their growth was rather appreciable No horses were exhibited, and the shed reserved for them was left vacant The public would have been more satisfied had His Highness' horses also followed the cows, and bulls into the yards Three mastiffs from Madras were exhibited, the like of which I had not seen before Two of them were in a pair, and the other single The pair was prized Rs 1 300 and the other Rs 750

As regards Industrial and Fine Arts exhibits, Shimoga and Bangalore Districts took the lead The former has sent in ivory and Sandalwood works in both of which it deservedly carried off the first prizes in preference to those of the Mysore Town The workmen of the Shimoga District have long been known for their splendid workmanship in ivory and Sandalwood, and they have gained medals in the Calcutta and other far off exhibitions for their works in Sandalwood and ivory It also exhibited its steel works, and wonderful specimens in drawing of the different parts of the well known Imperial Temple

Notwithstanding the circumstance that Shimoga secured for itself the first prize for its ivory exhibits, the Maharajah was pleased to buy the whole set of ivory works presented at the exhibition by a Mahomadan resident of the Mysore town

Bangalore secured the first prizes for plantains sugar cane, jaggery, potatoes onions, turnips, silk and cotton cloth interwoven with lace, as also vegetables in general It also exhibited specimens of cotton, wool, & silk in their raw condition Good grains from the Bangalore District were also among the best that were classed Cuddapah was well represented in all its mineral wealth It exhibited silver, gold copper, iron and intermediate ores, small stone soap stones, granite &. Its exhibits of cloth did not attract much attention of the passing spectator

In the North Western Provinces, Agra seems to have been the only place that was represented Its exhibits of marble work were noteworthy, and on this side of the Vindhya range only Madras was represented Two well known shopkeepers of Madras had brought in part of their Jewelery & silver vessels They also exhibited beautiful wooden works inlaid with ivory The Maharajah had also sent though not for competition his rich store of ivory and sandalwood works It would have been a wonder then, if the ivory exhibits from Shimoga and Mysore had not gained any prize at all, being subjected to competition with those of the palace A few painting also were exhibited Those from Bangalore secured the prizes, but those from Mysore were also very good Mr Rangaswamy Pilley, the well known artist of Bangalore exhibited a picture in oil paint In one frame the present rulers of Mysore and Travancore were represented going hand in hand Though the appearance of our Maharaja in the picture differed a little from his real appearance, yet on the whole the finish of the picture was so splendid that even the most captious critic could not but admire Mr Rangaswamy Pilley This picture seems to have been selected to be the best of those that were exhibited, and it really deserves the highest prize Hassan District was rather poor in the number of its exhibits, in as much as it was satisfie

with its exhibits of brass works and hides. The former were almost all of them inlaid with copper and worked in relief. Of these His Highness was pleased to buy a large pan which got the first prize. Tumkur and Kolar were not so well represented as Chitledroog, Bangalore and other places. Tumkur exhibited the best kinds of areca and Coconuts, while Kolar was only satisfied in successfully competing with Davangere in its exhibits of fine blankets.

Occasional Notes

A Dell planter at Batavia has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for illtreating coolies on his employ.

The opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1888-89 shows an advance of 10½ lakhs in the estimate.

The Natal Council has decided that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to consider the question of the annexation of Zululand to Natal.

A contemporary's correspondent learns there are over thirty charges against Mr Crawford, which will form the subject of inquiry before the Commission. One of them is of contracting debts in his own division.

The Government of India's despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission will be found by the Civil Service to be, that, except in a few minor details, it supports the recommendations of the Commission.

Captain Sir Henry Mathew has filed a suit against the G. I. P. Railway Company for one lakh of rupees as damages for injuries sustained by him recently at the Bombay Victoria Terminus, owing to the alleged negligence of the defendants in leaving a heap of stones on the road, and having the place ill lighted, in consequence of which his carriage was upset. He also claims Rs 10,000 for Lady Mathew from the Railway Company, for the injuries sustained by her on the same occasion.

It is said that the Nizam intends forming a new Mint in Hyderabad. Rs 50,000 have, it is believed, been sanctioned for machinery, and Rs 150,000 for buildings and a monthly sum of Rs 1,000 for necessary establishment. The services have been secured of a thoroughly qualified engineer capable of turning out better coins than now obtain, and is also capable of introducing modern scientific appliances for their manufacture. The old Mint buildings are to be demolished and the new Mint is to be located in the compound of the Stamp Office.

The three brothers of Ishak Khan, who were arrested at Cabul by the orders of the Ameer, arrived at Peshawar with their families, the 11th, under escort of a hundred and twenty sowars of the Ameer's cavalry. They were made over to the Deputy Commissioner, who will it is believed, send them shortly to Rawalpindi. "A better proof of the Ameer's confidence in our loyalty at the present crisis could not possibly have been given, and it should convince his enemies that Ayub Khan is not, as they pretend, kept as a menace to the Ameer at Rawalpindi."

At the meeting of the Viceroyal Legislative Council on the 12th instant, the Bill for supplementing the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts was passed without discussion. The Hon Mr Scoble introduced a Bill to facilitate the administration of the estate of the late King of Oudh. The Hon General Chesney introduced a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Cantonments Bill. He proposes to introduce and incorporate technical amendments in the law. Among others it is proposed that the house proprietors of banks, shops, and hotels within Cantonment limits should not be required to vacate houses if they have continued residence for three years certain. The privilege enjoyed by Covenanted Civil Officers in certain Cantonments is abolished.

NOTICE

We owe an apology to our subscribers for our having failed to appear on Monday last. The Exhibition and the Dussera Festivities at Mysore, which drew such a concourse of people both from within and without the province, were an attraction to our workmen, who requested us to give them leave to go to Mysore. As we could not induce them to stay and work, we yielded to their request, and consequently there was no issue of the *Karnataka Prakasika* on Monday last.

Local and Provincial

The Fleet Prince.—The ceremony of initiating the First Prince in the Kannada alphabet took place with great eclat on the 14th instant, the last day of Dussera.

Cholera.—We are sorry to learn that cholera has broken out at Tumkur. There were nine cases within the last few days, of which seven cases proved fatal.

The Survey Department.—All the officers connected with this department will leave for field work at the beginning of next month. They have been in Bangalore since last July.

Our Roads.—The late rains made sad havoc with our roads, and now there are large holes here and there that are very trying to the springs of carriages. It is high time that the Municipality took the matters seriously in hand.

The Honorary Magistrates.—The Honorary magistrates, Civil and Military Station, held two sittings during the past week, and disposed of a few petty cases. The institution does not appear to work very smoothly at present but after a time matters may mend.

The Weather.—We have had scarcely any rain during the last week or ten days, and the ground is beginning to look rather bare again. The wind has changed to the north-east and the monsoon broke in Madras last Monday, so that we may have it here before long.

The Railway.—The railway has been doing a thriving business during the last fortnight and we hear that it has taken Rs 2,000 during this time from passengers alone. All to this amount taken on account of luggage and the result must be very satisfactory to all connected with the line. No doubt the company would like the Dussarah to come round pretty often.

The Southern Mahratta Railway.—We are glad to find that this railway is making good progress. The rails have been laid down as far as Hullur from the Harihar Junction, and the work is progressing at the rate of three quarters of a mile a day. Bersi will be reached before the end of November and as soon as the Northern extension from Gubbi is completed, through trains will run from Bangalore to Bombay.

THE CONVERSION OF A CASTE WOMAN OF ULSUR

The *Spectator*.—The following are the facts of this case so far as they are known to us. The facts have been gathered from both sides.

The convert is a girl, named Muthulutchmi of the 'Nadar' caste of Hindus resided, but living with her parents, in Ulsur. Her husband has been absent from Bangalore for some time. Muthulutchmi is not what We term people would call an 'educated girl', she can read easily. We also can do we are not informed. For some time past she has been visited by two ladies, Zenana teachers, connected with the Wesleyan Mission. According to 'Hindu Patriot,' whose letter we publish by Sunday, Zenana teachers offer to teach Hindu women "to read and write and to do fancy and plain needle work,' according to the Rev W H J Picken, of the local Wesleyan Mission, who received and baptized Muthulutchmi, the visits were made for the "purpose of imparting the usual instruction. In the course of their studies they read together the Christian Gospels." Some years ago Muthulutchmi had been taught something of the Christian religion by a Native Christian Mission woman. On one occasion—how long ago we do not know—she, together with some other Native women of Ulsur, paid a visit to the house of the Reverend Mr Picken, and had been entertained by Mrs Picken.

At eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday last (the 11th Instant) Muthulutchmi presented herself at the house of the Reverend Mr Picken, and asked for shelter and to be made a Christian. She was alone, and stated that she had come of her own free will and unaccompanied. Mr Picken has stated that he, in the presence of Mrs Picken and a Native Christian woman resident in the house, told Muthulutchmi of the difficulties she would have to encounter, and offered to at once take her back to her home, but finding her persistent in her request he permitted her to remain, making her sleep with the Native woman alluded to. At half past five the following morning, Mr Picken taking two men with him, went to Muthulutchmi's house to inform the parents as to the whereabouts of their daughter. The mother (or step mother) had apparently missed the girl, as Mr Picken says he saw her looking up and down the road as they were going towards the house. The father up to that time had no knowledge of his daughter's absence. When he learned what had happened, he sent the mother to fetch the girl home. For an hour the mother argued and talked with Muthulutchmi, in the Reverend Mr Picken's house, but the girl refused to go home. Her sister was afterwards visited by other relatives, and eventually by the father, but she steadily refused to go home. At 10 o'clock on Friday night, the father went again to the Reverend Mr Picken's house, accompanied by an Inspector and Sergeant of Police, and a deposition was then taken from the girl. On Sunday morning, the Rev Mr Picken baptized Muthulutchmi in the presence of about 200 persons. He states that he had questioned her repeatedly in private as to her convictions, and that he questioned her again in presence of the people just previous to baptizing her. About a quarter of an hour after the baptism the girl's father and a number of her relatives put in an appearance, but the girl again took refuge in the Reverend Mr Picken's house.

The girl's husband, who had been sent for, returned to Bangalore yesterday, and we are informed that he and her friends mean to appeal to the courts for redress. An all important point in the case is of course the question as to the girl's age. She has stated to the Reverend Mr Picken that she is 18, her friends say she is not 16. The excitement in Ulsur, in the Hindu community, has been intense, and several meetings have been held. What the proceedings have been, and what their results, we have not learned. For the present at least, we understand that all Hindu homes in Ulsur are closed to Mission Zenana teachers.

Letters to the Editor

HINDU MAIDENS

Sir,—The disciples of Sir Ahmed assert that we, Hindus, are not to govern ourselves. This statement, long supposed to be untrue, has, it is to be regretted, after all, turned out to be only too true. One of the best intellects of Southern India has proved the truth of the statement by his own acts. Mr R Raghunatha Rao, Dowan Bahadur—universally admitted to be a very great statesman and a person fit to lead a nation—deserves the hearty thanks of the Hindus for his disinterested endeavours, to revive the pure religious system of the Aryans. The Hindus that have been collected for the establishment of a Theological College in Madras clearly show that the preachings of the great old gentleman and his colleagues have not been vainly thrown away. But his overzeal in the cause of the Hindu religion has, unfortunately, worked more evil than good. It has been claimed by many that morality is the best and the most beneficial form of government. This statement is true both in the political and the religious worlds. The political king is the religious guru. Mr R Raghunatha Rao has unconsciously subverted this sacred principle. He has set the example of prosecuting criminally a Mathipathi and getting him punished by two able judges of the Madras High Court—Sir Charles Turner, a Christian, and Mr J Muthuswamy Iyer, a Brahman. The outcome of this is that a similar suit has now been brought against His Holiness of Uthamba Mattam by one Mr Jamagadi Vathiyachar. I do not intend to go through the merits of the two cases for, I do not myself approve of their acts, but all that I beg to state is that the mode adopted for curbing the despotic sway of our religious gurus is not very commendable and least expected to be advocated by the highly educated persons of the nineteenth century. Persons who feel that they have not received fair treatment at the hands of their gurus, are at perfect liberty to seek redress against the oppression not by criminal prosecutions but by appealing to their co-religionists for aid and relief. There is only as much justification for invoking the aid of law to keep the Gurus within their proper authority as there would be for appealing to Russia for aid to wage war against Her Magesty for imposing Salt Tax. Nor are the Government which professes to remain neutral in such religious questions justified in taking up such cases of criminal prosecution. The Madras High Court has, it is reported, ordered the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary to prosecute His Holiness of Uttaradi Mattam for defamation as the Guru is alleged to have republished a ball of excommunication passed by his predecessor and to personally spoken of the complainant (Mr Vathirajachar) in terms of foul abuse, though the Head Assistant himself, seeing nothing in the complaint had dismissed the case. We hope that the Government of Lord Connemara will see the folly of such interferences in religious matters and uphold the conduct of the Head Assistant Collector. Of course, the prosecution of the Swami, even if it result in his conviction, will not spoil the reputation of the Guru so much as it would that of his prosecutors who, though professing to work for the welfare of the Aryan country and religion, will be considered by the masses only as undermining their very foundations. Woe to them who forgot the fable of the monkey and the cats!

Mysore, 19th Oct 1888.

A M

Extracts.

THE MADRAS HINDU THEOLOGICAL HALL

The *Standard*.—The opening ceremony, or the Gnaparavesha of this Hall took place with great eclat at 6.30 P.M., on Sunday, the 14th Instant long before the appointed time, the spacious Hall was filled. Many sowcars, merchants graduates, undergraduates, pandits, and other Hindu gentlemen, numbering over 400 attended the meeting. Rajah Sir T Madhava Raoji, K.C.S.I., wrote to Mr Pandiyaji a note conveying his "best wishes for the success of your (Mr Pandiyaji's) remarkably earnest labors." Sir Swamy Ramaswamy Mudaliar Avergal, Kt, C.I.E., also wrote a note "wishing every success to the Institution." The proceedings commenced with the Punyahavachanam or the ceremony of purification, performed by the domestic Perohit, Brahmasri Swami Shastrigal, who sprinkled the consecrated water both inside and outside the newly elected Hall. Four Brahmins chanted the Rig Veda, four chanted the Yajur Veda, four sang the Sama Veda, and two pronounced the mantrams of the Adhawana Veda. These and other Brahmins were honored with Dakshinas or money gifts &c. After the Vedic part of the ceremony was over, the Loukik part commenced. Brahmasri K Venkataratnam Pantulu Garu a well-known Pandit of the local Presidency College, was made Agrasamadhipathi of the Meeting. Brahmasri Subramanya Shastri Garu, another well known Pandit then delivered a very interesting lecture in Sanskrit on "The religious spirit of the age," and expressed his great joy on seeing the revival of the ancient Aryan Religion in every part of India now. The President then delivered an excellent Telugu lecture on the same subject. Brahmasri R Sriranganka Pandiyaji, B.A., F.T.S., the owner of the Hall, next rose amidst vociferous cheers, and addressed the assembly, in Gujrati, Tamil, and English, on the same subject, and said that his chief object in erecting the Hall was to hold his Hindu moral and religious classes (commenced in 1882) and to organize lectures and discussions on subjects connected with Hinduism, and with the welfare of the Hindus in general. He said that he was prepared to make every sacrifice for the sake of bringing about the moral and spiritual regeneration of Aryavrta. The lectures were enlivened by apt quotations and anecdotes from the Srutis, Smritis, Puranas, Itihasas, &c. After this, Messrs Singara Charyulu Brothers, the Celebrated music and of Madras regaled the audience with choice songs and playing on the violin and the sharbat. Great religious enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting. Some pamphlets on Hinduism were also distributed. Pansupari, flowers, rose water, and sugar candy were given to the guests. The meeting dispersed at 9.30 P.M., amidst deafening cheers for the owner and the lecturers, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HONOURS SHEWN TO THE GAEKWAR

The *Pioneer* —Apropos of the return of the Gaekwar, a correspondent of a Bombay paper has recently been loudly complaining that "an injustice had been done to one of the great ruling Princes of India—an injustice as clear as the course which the Government should take for remedying it is simple" The injustice is that the Gaekwar, when visiting Bombay, is not now received with "the becoming and appropriate ceremonial accorded to his predecessors that he is not, *horribile dictu!* by a mere Under-Secretary instead of by the Commander in Chief and the Chief Secretary to Government It is quite true that the Gaekwar is not accorded the honours which his predecessors were granted, but this is not because the Paramount Power has taken any dignity to itself at his expense. Up to 1875 Baroda was in the political charge of the Bombay Government and was the one big Native State which the Western Presidency had to deal with Mysore was similarly placed as regards Madras and the Chiefs of these two States were accorded honours by the local authorities which they would never have received from the Supreme Government Scindia and Holkar are certainly the equals of the Gaekwar, but they only get a salute of 19 guns, whereas both he and the Nizam are given the royal salute of 21 When improved communications made it possible for Chiefs to be gathered in groups instead of being received singly as of old, these anomalies were brought prominently to notice When the Chiefs of Western India and Rajputana met at Bombay to receive the Prince of Wales the Maharana of Oodeypore (entitled to a salute of 19 guns) found his seat placed below that of the Gaekwar of Baroda In the universal estimation of the country Oodeypore is the premier Hindu Prince, and he vindicated his claim by remaining standing throughout the ceremonies, thus avoiding an unseemly wrangle while declining to sit below his inferior the Gaekwar At the Delhi Assemblage this burning question was settled by ranging the Chiefs in a semi-circle. So, of late years, as Chiefs have had the opportunity of comparing the formalities used at the reception of each other, it has been found necessary to prescribe a uniform procedure throughout India This has naturally led to the elevating of some and the putting down of others, and thus it happens that the present Gaekwar is not received on his visits to Bombay by such high officials as his predecessors used to be It may be remarked that the pretensions of Baroda are generally more extravagant than those of any other Chief in India, though it is allowed the fullest latitude, fuller, indeed than ought to be Thus at the present moment the Durbar is contesting the right of the British Government to constitute judicial courts in the cantonment of Baroda occupied by British troops It may be surmised that the Gaekwar, whom the British Government took from a tiny farm in Khandesh to place on the gadi of Baroda, feels that in the eyes of his people he has not the prestige attaching to one born in the purple At any rate there is no doubt that, in spite of his pleasant social manners, he is inclined to assert his dignity and rights more than his neighbours

JOURNALISM AND PATRIOTISM

The *Hope* —The journalist, if he is to be a patriot, must be unexceptionable in his private character This is another way of stating the general truth that a man who is wicked in his private dealings can seldom be a virtuous public man, and that a sound moral character is the only sure basis of public virtue There are some who would take exception to this general rule But we hold that though sometimes men of bad private morals have made good public characters, they could hardly be trusted to resist an attack made upon their particular weak points by a strong temptation The man who is false to his parents or wife, perfidious to his friends or neighbours, will not be long, in the face of adequate temptations, in proving traitor to the interests of his country.

It is evident from this that avarice, an eager desire to be hastily rich, is the most dangerous weakness that a man professing to be a patriot can be possessed of For the principal business of the patriot is the protection of the poor and weak against the rich and powerful, and avarice is the passion that can be most easily appealed to by the enemies of his country There are many men who do not care for titles and distinctions, for official smiles or the blandishments of women, simply because money can buy all these and things more desirable, but the love of money being at once the root and producer of all other illicit loves is at once the strongest and most easy of approach

We sometimes see vicious and greedy men posing as patriots, and contributing by their co operation to the public good, but the mischief they do in private by their bad example and wicked deeds often far outweighs the good they are able to help It is patriots such as they that are at the root of quackery and humbuggism, of the hypocrisy and self seeking, that spoil many a movement and bring the name of patriotism to disgrace and ridicule It is they that sow the seeds of discord in private circles while keeping up a semblance of harmony in public, who make more man miserable by their private dealings than they can ever succour as public men In Christian countries there is a well known class of men reputed for piety who on low church ideas and support missions with money made by working their employees on starvation wages and cheating their fellowmen in business St John Groness, the big gilted brewer, is a man who supports churches and schools with money derived from the ruin of thousands of English homes Are we sure that there are not patriots among us who cry for the rights of the Coolie and the ryot while they themselves thrive on all per l labour, or by swindling their fellow men, or on professions which are a curse to the country? An avaricious publican or trader, a heartless scoundrel, or a greedy lawyer, may be a champion of the Congress or a leading light of this or that Association, but he is one of the worst enemies of his country withal

We are now brought face to face with the question how far journalism—pure and successful, journalism—is compatible with true patriotism Although journalists ourselves, we have no hesitation to confess that it is a very hard thing, if not altogether impossible to at once thrive as a journalist and succeed as a patriot, and we think patriotism has benefited our unfortunate country so little because journalists (allied to lawyers) constitute our leading patriots A journalist, in order to make his paper go, must pander to the passions and prejudices of the particular public whose cause he champions, and none but a fool needs be told that the passions and prejudices, the self seeking and meanness, of the public is as much the cause of their misfortunes as the tyranny of the oppressor they cry against The good that a journalist does by exposing the wickedness of the ruling power, is in our humble opinion more than outweighed by the vanity, self conceit and a sense of wounded righteousness that he engenders in his readers It is impossible for a simple hearted foreigner to go through a typically national Indian paper without coming to the conclusion that the Natives of this country are doing all that is needed for the good of their fellowmen that they are the greatest martyrs on the face of the earth, and that a wicked Government is the only cause of keeping back the millennium from them Said to say that the majority of our newspaper readers are imbued with some such false belief, and no wonder, therefore, that they are averse to doing for their country anything beyond writing letters to editors and giving three cheers for the Congress

We do not think that a contempt for Government honours or State employment is the only sign of true patriotism There are men who are as bold as lions before the Government and its officials, but the veriest cowards in presence of their paymasters in business or in the professions They would appear to risk anything in exposing an official, but would not mind hushing up or keeping concealed abuses on the part of their patrons which are the source of at least as much misfortune to the country as any Magisterial tyranny or official indiscretion They may have no mercy for a needy Civilian borrowing money, but would not object to a small gratification for trumping up a calcutty charge

Our idea is that the true patriot must not only be morally pure but should also be intellectually great He should be a giant among pigmies, a hero among men He must be afraid of nobody, be he partisan or opponent, and should seek the interests of truth and justice alone, not of friends or party He should not spare the apathy and heartlessness of his friends any more than the brutality of the Government He must have brains enough for the conception and adoption of stalwart principles, pluck in the proclamation of them, courage in taking a public stand for them, and self denial in sacrificing private ends on their altar For his services to his country he should expect barely more than Peter the Hermit offered the Crusaders—to walk with naked feet over the burning sands of obloquy and persecution, in the rags of poverty while the vultures of wealth and power, of self seeking and avarice, watch him as their prey

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE MYSORE DEWAN'S EMOLUMENTS

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Rs 5,000 is a large salary for an official to draw who probably commenced his public career in an appointment to which a salary of nine hundred pagodas was attached, but it is not a rupee too much to give to a Minister who is proved by his acts to deserve well of a prosperous country The demands on the time and strength of a Dewan of a highly progressive and civilized State, like Mysore or Travancore, are innumerable and endless He is the head centre of everything, the hub of his universe The Maharajah's master is expected to reign, but not to rule, and the Dewan, in the name of His Highness, has to hold all kinds of reins to know something of everything and to be proof against the physical elements—recuperated by hospitable and disgust for rent no work—to which the average man is heir

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There is a tendency among the higher officials to obtain the highest salaries they possibly can It may be said that this is only natural, that the same principle is followed all the world over, that it is all in a feeling world-wide But there is something wrong when we see salaries out of proportions to the income of the State, and when there is such great difference between those given to men on the highest rungs of the ladder and those given lower down The salary of the Dewan has just been raised from Rs 3000 to Rs 5,000, a sum of Rs 1,000, and one that is enough to make officials in other parts of the country die of envy The Maharajah, in the orders sent forth, announcing the fact, said that the increase was granted in "special recognition of the valuable public services" rendered by Mr Seshadri Iyer, but people are not told what these services are The order also says, that the successor to the appointment is only to receive Rs 3,000, and not two as the present holder of the post is receiving. But a precedent once set, the Maharajah may find it a difficult matter to set it aside The next in order may plead that Mr Seshadri Iyer receives Rs the sum of five thousand rupees, and that he ought also to receive it Should a demand of this kind be made it would not be easy to resist it The salary of the Dewan of Mysore is now half the amount that the Governor of this Presidency receives We do not see any reason why the pay of the holder of the post should be so largely increased We have also said that the salaries of other officials have also been raised, but those of the subordinates remain as they were Surely these low down requires rise as well as those high up But, unfortunately, the latter have the command of the purse, and thus they can obtain pretty much what they want, while the rest have to remain out in the cold We feel sure there will be no mention of this increase to the Dewan salary in the Address that will shortly be delivered in Mysore There is another subject that we ought to touch upon, and that is the enhancement of the subsidy In 1881, the amount was to be raised from 24½ lakhs to 35 lakhs, but the Viceroy during his visit at the end of that year allowed the matter to stand over for ten years, on the ground that the Province was not able to pay the extra amount But the next year, the Dewan was able to show a surplus of seventeen lakhs, and we may be sure that when the time comes the full amount will be demanded, whatever the condition of the province may be With a little care it is probable the enhancement of the subsidy might have been prevented altogether Mr Seshadri Iyer, in all probability, will not be Dewan then, but the evil he has committed will remain behind him

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Simla, 20th Oct—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to confer upon His Excellency the Viceroy the honor of a Marquisate and an Earldom with the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava in the peerage of the United Kingdom, which latter titles His Excellency had assumed by Her Majesty's express command.

Simla, 20th Oct—Telegraphic news having been received from Peshawar that the Ameer finds it necessary to go to Turkestan to arrange for the Government of the province, the proposed British mission to Cabul will not start.

HONOURS SHOWN TO THE GAEKWAR

The *Pioneer*.—Apropos of the return of the Gaekwar, a correspondent of a Bombay paper has recently been loudly complaining that "an injustice had been done to one of the great ruling Princes of India—an injustice as clear as the course which the Government should take for remedying it is simple." The injustice is that the Gaekwar, when visiting Bombay, is not now received with "the honouring and appropriate ceremonial" accorded to his predecessors that he is not, *horribile dictu!* by a mere Under-Secretary instead of by the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Secretary to Government. It is quite true that the Gaekwar is not accorded the honours which his predecessors were granted, but this is not because the Paramount Power has taken any dignity to itself at his expense. Up to 1875 Baroda was in the political charge of the Bombay Government and was the one big Native State which the Western Presidency had to deal with. Mysore was similarly placed as regards Madras, and the Chiefs of these two States were accorded honours by the local authorities which they would never have received from the Supreme Government. Scindia and Holkar are certainly the equals of the Gaekwar, but they only get a salute of 19 guns, whereas both Indore and the Nizam are given the royal salute of 21. When improved communications made it possible for Chiefs to be gathered in groups instead of being received singly as of old these anomalies were brought prominently to notice. When the Chiefs of Western India and Rajputana met at Bombay to receive the Prince of Wales, the Maharana of Oodeypore (entitled to a salute of 19 guns) found his seat placed below that of the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the universal estimation of the country Oodeypore is the premier Hindu Prince, and he vindicated his claim by remaining standing throughout the ceremonies, thus avoiding an unseemly wrangle while declining to sit below his inferior the Gaekwar. At the Delhi Assemblage this burning question was settled by ranging the Chiefs in a semi-circle. So, of late years, as Chiefs have had the opportunity of comparing the formalities used at the reception of each other, it has been found necessary to prescribe a uniform procedure throughout India. This has naturally led to the elevating of some and the putting down of others, and thus it happens that the present Gaekwar is not received on his visits to Bombay by such high officials as his predecessors used to be. It may be remarked that the pretensions of Baroda are generally more extravagant than those of any other Chief in India, though it is allowed the fullest latitude, fuller, indeed than ought to be. Thus at the present moment the Durbar is contesting the right of the British Government to constitute judicial courts in the cantonment of Baroda occupied by British troops. It may be surmised that the Gaekwar, whom the British Government took from a tiny farm in Khandesh to place on the gadi of Baroda, feels that in the eyes of his people he has not the prestige attaching to one born in the purple. At any rate there is no doubt that, in spite of his pleasant social manners, he is inclined to assert his dignity and rights more than his neighbours.

JOURNALISM AND PATRIOTISM

The *Hope*.—The journalist, if he is to be a patriot must be unexceptionable in his private character. This is another way of stating the general truth that a man who is wicked in his private dealings can seldom be a virtuous public man, and that a sound moral character is the only sure basis of public virtue. There are some who would take exception to this general rule. But we hold that though sometimes men of bad private morals have made good public characters they could hardly be trusted to resist an attack made upon their particular weak points by a strong temptation. He man who is false to his parents or wife, perfidious to his friends or neighbours, will not be long, in the face of adequate temptations, in proving traitor to the interests of his country.

It is evident from this that avarice, an eager desire to be hastily rich, is the most dangerous weakness that a man professing to be a patriot can be possessed of. For the principal business of the patriot is the protection of the poor and weak against the rich and powerful, and avarice is the passion that can be most easily appealed to by the enemies of his country. There are many men who do not care for titles and distinctions, for official smiles or the bland shments of women simply because money can buy all these and things more desirable, but the love of money being at once the root and procurer of all other illicit loves is at once the strongest and most easy of approach.

We sometimes see vicious and greedy men posing as patriots, and contributing by their co-operation to the public good, but the mischief they do in private by their bad example and wicked deeds often far outweighs the good they are able to help. It is patriots such as they that are at the root of quackery and humbugism, of the hypocrisy and self-seeking, that spoil many a movement and bring the name of patriotism to disgrace and ridicule. It is they that sow the seeds of division in private circles while keeping up a semblance of harmony in public, who make more mischief irreparable by their private dealings than they can ever succour as public men. In Christian countries there is a well known class of men reputed for piety who endow church societies and support missions with money made by working their employees on starvation wages and cheating their fellow-men in business. Sir John Gorst, the knightly brewer, is a man who supports churches and schools with money derived from the ruin of thousands of English homes. Are we sure that there are not patriots among us who cry for the rights of the Coolie and the ryot while they themselves thrive on ill paid labour or by swindling their fellow men on professions which are a curse to the country? An avaricious journalist, a heartless zemindar, or a greedy lawyer may be a champion of the Congress or a shining light of this or that Association, but he is one of the worst enemies of his country withal.

We are now brought face to face with the quest on how far journalism—patriotic, successful journalism—is compatible with true patriotism. Although journalists ourselves, we have no hesitation to confess that it is a very hard thing, if not altogether impossible, to at once thrive as a journalist and succeed as a patriot, and we think patriotism has benefited our unfortunate country so little because journalists (allied to lawyers) constitute our leading patriots. A journalist in order to make his paper go, must pander to the passions and prejudices of the particular public whose cause he champions, and none but a fool needs be told that the passions and prejudices the self seeking and mercenary of this public is as much the cause of the ills of fortune as the tyranny of the oppressor they cry against. The good that a journalist does by exposing the wickedness of the ruling power, is in our humble opinion more than outweighed by the vanity, self conceit and a sense of wounded righteousness that he engenders in his readers. It is impossible for a simple hearted foreigner to go through a typically national Indian paper without coming to the conclusion that the Natives of this country are doing all that is needed for the good of their fellowmen, that they are the greatest martyrs on the face of the earth and that a wicked Government is the only cause of keeping back the millennium from them. Sad to say that the majority of our newspaper readers are imbued with some such false belief and no wonder, therefore that they are averse to doing for their country anything beyond writing letters to editors and giving three cheers for the Congress.

We do not think that a contempt for Government honours or State employment is the only sign of true patriotism. There are men who are as bold as lions before the Government and its officials, but the veriest cowards in presence of their paymasters in business or in the professions. They would appear to risk anything in exposing an official, but would not mind hushing up or keeping concealed abuses on the part of their patrons which are the source of at least as much misrule to the country as any Magisterial vagary or official bribe taking. They may have to merely for a needy Civil as borrowing money, but would not object to a small gratification for trumping up a malicious cause.

Our idea is that the true patriot must not only be morally pure but should also be intellectually great. He should be a giant among pigmies, a hero among men. He must be afraid of nobody, be he partisan or opponent, and should seek the interests of truth and justice alone, not of friends or party. He should not spare the apathy and heartlessness of his friends any more than the brutality of the Government. He must have brains enough for the conception and adoption of stalwart principles pluck in the proclamation of them, courage in taking a public stand for them, and self denial in sacrificing private ends on their altar. For his services to his country he should expect barely more than Peter the Hermit offered the Crusaders—to walk with naked feet over the burning sands of obloquy and persecution, in the rags of poverty, while the vultures of wealth and power, of self seeking and avarice, watched him as their prey.

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The *Bangalore Spectator*, Oct 18.—Our readers must have heard of the report already made public, to the effect that His Highness has been pleased to raise the salary of M K Seshadri Aiyer, B A, L L B C S I, his Dewan from Rs 3,000 a month to Rs 5,000. The increase is surely well deserved. Of course we do not claim to have brought about this measure, but we may claim, we think to express our satisfaction on the fact that that which appeared to us to be just and reasonable, was regarded, after due consideration, to be right by high authority. Since the present Dewan assumed charge of the office on the 12th February 1883, the history of the province has been one of great material progress. The finances have flourished. Trade and industry have been developed. Every branch of the Administration is worked on a system which ensures efficiency. The public good has been steadily kept in view, and private interests, for which some men in high office have a partiality, have been kept consistently in the background of the constitutional policy of the present administration of Mysore. The income of the State from all sources is the principal criterion on which the Dewan has to be judged, and we give hereunder the figures to refresh the memory of our readers. In 1882 83 the total revenue was Rs 103,38,361, in 1883 84, Rs 106,35,579, in 1884 85 Rs 100 70,975, in 1885 86, Rs 114 30,754, and in 1886 87, Rs 127 58 508. From a financial point of view 1886 87 was the most prosperous year in the history of the Province, and the Dewan's Dasserah speech, which is daily expected, will, we feel quite sure, give a similar satisfactory report for the past official year also. Mr Sheshadri Aiyer's devotion to duty, the active discharge of his official functions, and his loyalty to the throne of the Maharajah are still as evident as ever and new schemes for developing the resources of the State the continued maintenance of an able and efficient staff for the public service, fair and impartial justice to all classes, encouragement of trade, the perfection of irrigation schemes and various other matters of public utility and beneficence continue to engage his earnest attention. Mr Sheshadri Aiyer is not like the hero of Victor Hugo, a man of fortunes and forming streams, but in his own calm, deliberate and cool manner he works out his plans which, as time passes by, are made public. They are generally found to be complete like with the public weal. Under his administration we have no hesitation in affirming that a bright future is yet in store for this fertile province, and it is our earnest wish that the Maharajah and Mysore will have the privilege and benefit of his services for many years to come.

The *Standard*, Oct 17.—It must be acknowledged that the Mysore Province has made great progress since the revolution. There were people who told us that giving back the country to native rule was a leap in the dark that must inevitably end in disaster and ruin. The predictions have not come to pass. The Province is fairly governed, justice is administered on the same lines as when the people are ruled by a Chief Commissioner and some notable reforms have been carried out. The revenue is increased, and now it stands higher than it ever did before reaching the large figure of one crore and thirty lakhs of rupees.

There is a tendency among the higher officials to obtain the highest salaries they possibly can. It may be said that this is only natural, that the same principle is followed all the world over, that gold is the sole feeling world-wide. But there is something wrong when we see salaries out of proportions to the income of the State, and when there is a great difference between those given to men on the highest rungs of the ladder, and those given lower down. The salary of the Dewan has just been raised from Rs 3000 to Rs 5,000, a sum of Rs 1,000 and not this as the present holder of the post is receiving. But a precedent once formed, the Maharajah may find it a difficult matter to set it aside. The next in office may plead that Mr Seshadri Iyer is only the sum of five thousand rupees, and that he ought also to receive it. Should a demand of this kind be made it would not be easy to resist it. The salary of the Dewan of Mysore is now half the amount that the Governor of the Presidency receives. We do not see any reason why the pay of the holder of the post should be so largely increased. We have also said that the salaries of other officials have also been raised, but those of the subordinates rank as they were. Surely the low down require rise as well as those high up. But, unfortunately, the latter have the command of the purse, and thus they can obtain pretty much what they want, while the rest have to remain out in the cold. We feel sure there will be no mention of this increase to the Dewan' salary in the Address that will shortly be delivered in Mysore. There is another subject that we ought to touch upon, and that is the enhancement of the subsidy. In 1868, the amount was to be raised from 24½ lakhs to 35 lakhs, but the Viceroy, during his visit at the end of that year allowed the matter to stand over for ten years, on the ground that the Province was not able to pay the extra amount. But the next year, the Dewan was able to show a surplus of seventeen lakhs, and we may be sure that when the time comes the full amount will be demanded whatever the condition of the province may be. With a little care it is probable the enhancement of the subsidy might have been prevented altogether. Mr. Seshadri Iyer, in all probability, will not be Dewan then, but the evil he has committed will remain behind him.

BANGALORE.—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 41, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Simla, 20th Oct—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to confer upon His Excellency the Viceroy the honor of a Marquisate and an Earldom with the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava in the peerage of the United Kingdom, which latter titles His Excellency had assumed by Her Majesty's express command.

Simla, 20th Oct—Telegraphic news having been received from Peshawar that the Ameer finds it necessary to go to Turkestan to arrange for the Government of the province, the proposed British mission to Cabul will not start.

Aska, 20th Oct—There has been no rain for over a month, and there is an utter failure of crops. Much distress is felt. Grain is selling almost at famine prices, merchants are unwilling to sell. Two cases of looting for paddy and valuables have occurred, one at Pattapur and the other at Nolobanda. At the latter, one Bokubhuya, aged forty years, was severely beaten, his skull was fractured, and he died yesterday night. Beggars are roaming about the streets in numbers. Private charity is unable to cope with the distress. The stoppage of the Rushy Kulya project works at this juncture for want of funds is most deplorable.

Paris, 22nd Oct—The French Cabinet has decided to introduce the Income Tax. The Chamber is averse to the measure, and a Ministerial crisis is probable.

Simla, 22nd Oct—The Dowager Maharani of Dholpur, C.I., who has been suffering for a long time from phthisis, died on Sunday night.

Simla, 24th Oct—At the Crawford Commission of Enquiry, the Advocate General pointed out that about the time Rs 2,000 were paid to Hanumantrao by Sindekar, Mr Crawford posted two registered letters probably containing half notes to the French Bank, where his balance at about the same time amounted to about Rs. 2,000.

Aska, 24th Oct—The crops having failed, famine has set in. The people are starving, and have no means of livelihood. Grain merchants are reluctant to sell. Looting commenced a week ago in the Aska and Russelkondah taluks, and is going on extensively throughout the district. A great sense of insecurity of person and property prevails, as organised gangs are going about. Villagers are in vain constantly apply for police aid for the prevention of approaching looting. The police force is quite insufficient. Neither relief works nor poor houses have been opened.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

THE DUSSARAH ADDRESS

The address that was read by the Dowan on the 17th of this month is upon the whole, a satisfactory production, it shows that progress was made during the year, and it also shows that the receipts exceeded the expenditure. Those are pleasing facts and those who have helped to bring them about, ought to be congratulated on their handiwork. Of late years the Supreme Government has had to complain of a deficit when giving to the world an account of the annual expenditure. Such is not the case in Mysore, and for this we ought to be thankful. Last year there was a surplus of 13½ lakhs of rupees, and this year the amount has been increased by 2½ lakhs so that there is in the Treasury a surplus of 15½ lakhs of rupees. The revenue, we are told, is greater this year than it ever has been either under the British or native rule, and the Dowan hints that there will be a still further expansion. It is true the land tax has not increased, but on the contrary is nearly two lakhs less than it was the year before, but this is accounted for by the fact that in 1886-87 there were large arrears paid in that swelled this item of revenue. For instance, the amount of arrears collected was Rs 17,95,131, while in the present year they only amount to Rs. 12, 95, 967, so that actually the land gave more to the Government during the latter year than during the former. We are told that the excise produced during 1887-88 Rs 14,94,522 against Rs. 11,78,165 of the previous year. This may mean that the people are becoming more prosperous, and consequently have more money to spend or it may mean that the facilities for drinking are now much greater, and that the people take advantage of them. On this subject the Dowan says—

"Only a part of the increased Revenue now derived from arrack can be attributed to the higher duty recently adopted. Another part of this increase—though a very insignificant one—may be due to the precautions now taken to prevent adulteration, and to our close watchfulness against illicit manufacture in remote and secluded parts of the Province. But after making every allowance for these causes, there can be no doubt that a considerable part of the increased Revenue is due to a larger consumption. For, let us compare how consumption, as indicated by the Excise Revenue, has increased during the past few years. The Arrack and Toddy contracts were renewed in 1884-85 and again in 1887-88. As compared with 1883-84 the increase under arrack was 22 per cent in 1884-85 and 71 per cent in 1887-88. Similarly under Toddy the increase was 23 per cent in 1884-85 and 16 per cent in 1887-88. Thus you will see that in 1887-88 the increased consumption of arrack was fully 28 per cent higher than increased consumption of toddy. This excess in the rate of increase was probably due to the higher duty levied on arrack. Excluding therefore this increase from consideration we still find a further and considerable increase common to both Arrack and Toddy, which we can only attribute to increased consumption. In my opinion, it is the result of prosperous seasons and good crops, and of the very great rise in the wages of labour which has taken place within the last few years. With extensive Railway Works between Gubbi and Harihar, with the large expansion of the Gold Industry in Kolar, and with Public Works of all kinds employing large numbers of coolies in every part of the Province, the demand for labour has for some time past been far in excess of the supply, and has led to the importation of a large miscellaneous class of labourers from outside the Province. The high wages earned by labourers of this class, as well as those of the Province, account in my opinion for a great part of the increased consumption of both Arrack and Toddy."

However the change may have been brought about, the fact remains that the amount spent in drink is greater by nearly 3 lakhs of rupees than it was the year before. Here is a field for the total abstainers to work in, and we would recommend the fact we have just mentioned to the notice of Mr Cama M P who will shortly be in our midst, and who is much interested in all questions connected with drink. Let us now turn to the land revenue. As we have already stated although there is an apparent falling off in this respect, in reality there has been a great increase. But there are rumours of the screw being put upon ryots and of the people being made to pay more than they can. It has been hinted that there is an iron—bound system of collecting this particular tax and no exception is made in any case. There may have been nothing of the kind. As however ryots may be looked upon as the backbone of the whole community, it must be admitted their interests ought to be first considered. Unfortunately such has not been the case even in British territory. All other classes have had their wants supplied before the ryot, while he has had to provide the money in order that the machinery of Government might be carried on. We should therefore like to see the whole subject of the land tax throughout India thoroughly examined and overhauled, and probably a good many curious features would present themselves. We will take up one more item of revenue, namely salt, and we find there has been a falling off in this respect. We only find Rs 20,723 set down against Rs. 20,107, of the year before, though as salt is a necessary of life, and the population of the province is increasing, the amount of salt consumed ought also to be on the increase. Whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that while the excise duty is on the increase, the money paid for salt grows less. We may have to notice some of the other items of revenue and expenditure in a future issue.

Occasional Notes

MYSORE is anticipating to transfer its local post office service to the Indian Post Office from the beginning of the next financial year.

BIJAY GURU DASS BANERJEE, of the Calcutta High Court Bar, has been selected to fill the vacancy on the Bench of that Court, caused by Mr H S Cunningham's retirement.

The Queen Empress has honoured the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch Behar by becoming godmother to their infant son. The child is to bear the name of Victor by desire of the Queen.

The Maharaja of Bourea is seriously ill. A few days ago he was attacked with fever which has now assumed a more serious aspect. He is quite prostrated, and often becomes unconscious. He is at his palace at Ramnagar.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader, says that in reply to the question raised in its columns, "Is marriage a failure," it received 27 000 replies. The consensus of opinion was overwhelmingly strong against early marriages.

The Raja of Kapurthala has announced his intention of giving a further donation of Rs 5,000 to the Atchison College, Lahore, on the occasion of the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Kapurthala, thus bringing up his total subscription to the institution to the Rs 25,000.

No official intimation of Sir Lepel Griffin's return to India has reached this country, and now, when all seemed settled, there appears, says a contemporary, to be just a doubt about whether he will be sent. It is no longer certain that he will go to Hyderabad.

MR. B M MALABARI has handed over to the trustees of the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute a sum of Rs. 1,500, the interest on which will be applied in an annual prize of Rs 60 to be called the Marquis of Ripon Prize, in connection with the Ripon Textile School.

IT is notified that six scholarships tenable in England, established in February 1886, will be shared by the Indian Universities as follows—Allahabad and Madras in 1889, Punjab and Calcutta, 1890, Bombay and Allahabad, 1891, Madras and Punjab, 1892, and Calcutta and Bombay, 1893.

HER Highness Sidh Sri Maharajna Kumari Patrika Walt Maharani Sheba Kunwar Devi of Dohlpur in Rajputana, died on Sunday of phthisis after a long illness. She was the mother of the present Maharajah of Dholpur, and sister of the present Rajah of Pattala. She was a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

THE Survey Department has just completed a Map of Upper Burma. Triangulation was also effected over 23,500 square miles, on the scale of 4 miles to the inch. The following topographical surveys have also been completed on the same scale, Shan States, 10,000 square miles, Chindwin, Pagan, Yaw and Minbu, 7,600 square miles, Bhamo and Myadung, 3,000 square miles.

SOME new rules have been published in the Punjab in connection with the Famine Code, which have been approved of by the Governor General. At present there does not appear to be any actual distress, but the crops are suffering from want of rain in Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan, and Sialkot and prices of food grains are rising in six districts, so the publication of these rules may be looked upon as a precautionary measure.

A NATIVE Company at Delhi lately produced a play in one of the scenes of which a Native Rajah behaves as a European Judge for taking bribes. The following morning the whole Company, twenty five in number were arrested, taken before the Magistrate, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The Magistrate remarked that the play aimed at lowering European influence, and that it was of the highest importance to keep up the good name of Europeans among a population the vast bulk of which belonged to the subject race.

The following order has been issued by Government, about the prosecution of public officers—"When a Public Officer is prosecuted criminally, he must defend himself, and the only question will be whether he should bear the cost personally or whether Government should bear it. This is a question which can only be decided after the investigation. The officer must, therefore in all cases, apply to the District Magistrate to appoint a Vakil, and unless it is obviously a personal matter, or so simple that legal assistance is not necessary, the District Magistrate should comply with the request, subject to future orders as to payment of the fee.

REFERRING to the increase in the pay of the Mysore Dewan, the *Indian Mirror* writes—"We are very glad to see Mr. Seshadri Iyer's ability and work recognised in a substantial manner. His services are all too cheap even at Rs. 5,000 a month, when he has been able to obtain a revenue of 1 crore and 30 lakhs, without undue taxation, from a Province which a few years ago, was devastated by one of the most terrible famines on record. We wish other Native States could see their way to pay their servants higher salaries than they do at present, in order to secure greater ability and efficiency, and to reduce the prevalent jobberies and corruption."

ON Sunday week a serious collision took place between Mahomedans and Hindus at Beldhangi, in the Moorshedabad district, in which the former were the aggressors. The Hindus, having heard that they would be molested on passing the mosque on their way to the river to immerse the Doorga asked the protection of the police, and two constables were told off for duty, but this had no effect. The Mahomedans commenced pelting stones, and, on being remonstrated with, came in a body armed with sticks, attacked the image, and broke it to pieces, inflicting dangerous wounds on some of the processionists. Three Mahomedans were arrested on the spot, and a police enquiry is being conducted.

THE Collector of Bellary has informed the Board of Revenue that the Exhibition may be held at that place on the 2nd and 3rd January next. These dates have been approved by the Board. The Collector of Salem states that the 17th February would suit for opening the Exhibition at Salem. His Mechori festival takes place on the 18th February, but as the Mechori festival is not of very much importance, or likely to assist the show, any day in February will do, provided still out time is allowed for the transport of Bellary exhibits to Salem." The Board observes that the 17th February, next being a Sunday cannot be accepted for the Salem show as the Collector reports that any day in February will suit the show will therefore be held on the 19th and 20th idem.

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENT—The British Resident returned from Mysore on Tuesday last, when the usual salute of guns was fired.

NUNDYDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—These Sessions will begin on the 5th of next month. Five cases have already been committed.

A HOLIDAY—Last Saturday being the last Saturday in the month, some of the offices and courts in the Civil and Military Station were closed.

THE WEATHER—We have lately had a few showers of rain, and we think the monsoon has at last set in. Rain was much wanted in the district, and if it had not fallen on Friday last the loss would have been great. As it is, we may look upon the crops as being almost saved.

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE—This case came on for hearing before the Assistant Resident on Wednesday, when it was adjourned to Saturday. It came on for hearing at 2 o'clock that day. We hope to give a fuller account of this case in our next issue.

DISTRICT FUNDS—The receipts of this fund for the year 1888-89 are estimated in Mysore at Rs 1,87,500. Adding a cash balance of Rs. 13,055, a total of Rs 8,00,055 will be at the disposal of Government. Out of this, the Public Works Department will utilise Rs 5,29,500 in addition to a grant of Rs 22,500 from Local Funds General.

THE ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT—It has now been decided that the amalgamation of the

Mysore postal system with the Imperial postal system will be carried out at the beginning of the next official year In the meantime the Acting Bakshi has been told not to make any changes in the Department till the amalgamation has been brought about

THE MYSORE EXHIBITION—The exhibition was closed last Monday, and all those who went to Mysore from this place have returned Considering that this was the first attempt we may look upon the exhibition as a success

PENSIONS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS—From an official paper we are told that Heads of Departments and other Government Officers have been officially requested not to compound the pensionary claims of public servants by promising to provide for their sons or other relatives Such promises if fulfilled, lead sometimes to the inefficiency of the public service Moreover, it is highly desirable that no public servant should be deprived of the pension or gratuity he may have earned The appointment of sons of retired officials, where duly qualified is of course desirable, but a public servant should not be deprived of a pension already earned which is intended to maintain him in ease and comfort during old age

CLOTHING OF UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS—All Jail Superintendents in the province of Mysore, have, we hear, been circulated by the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons to allow all under trial prisoners in future to wear their own clothing provided they are clean and are willing to arrange, through relatives or friends for preserving their own clothing during the period they continue to be under trial prisoners, and that they should not at all be required to wear prison clothing If any of them possess or is to be unable to procure their own clothing and are likely to be detained for a long time pending trial, they may be supplied with clothes of the kind ordinarily worn by them at a small cost, but this should only be done in extreme cases of actual necessity—S

The Mysore Dussera Festivities

THE STATE DINNER

The State dinner in honor of the Dussera came off on the evening of the 16th instant His Highness proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, which was drunk with all honours

Sir H Prendergast then proposed the toast of His Highness the Maharajah, and Mr Shesbadri Iyer, the Minister, replied by command of His Highness

Dr Benson in humorous speech proposed the ladies, which was acknowledged in an equally humorous speech by Major Wyndham

The Dewan next rose and addressed by His Highness proceeded in a short but telling speech the health of Colonel and Mrs Hay, who are shortly to leave India

Colonel Hay replied in a short speech and thanked His Highness for his kindness

The speeches are given below *in extenso* The Resident's speech and the Dewan's reply were repeatedly cheered

Sir Harry Prendergast said —

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is my privilege on this occasion to propose a toast that will be received with acclamation I ask you to join in drinking to the health of our gracious and amiable host, the Maharajah of Mysore During the past year it has been my good fortune to be associated on the most confidential terms with the Ruler and Government of this State, and I am glad to take this opportunity to thank High Highness for the unfailing courtesy and friendly spirit in which all our intercourse has been conducted, and for the kindness that has made the duties of my office as pleasant as they are interesting This is not the time or place for the discussion of politics, but you will, I am sure, allow me to congratulate His Highness on the efficiency and purity of his Government. So smoothly and so quietly do the wheels of the administration run in Mysore that one is apt to pass without notice or with but a hasty glance affairs of grave importance During the year of the Jubilee of Her reign, the feelings of devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty were expressed in a grand chorus of thanksgiving and loyalty that was heard from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas A few months later, the Chief Princes of India came forward with a generous offer to place their Military Forces and the resources of their countries at the service of the Queen Empress and thus to form an Imperial Army, strong and united On such occasions, Mysore has displayed a devotion and generosity worthy of her past history But Ladies and Gentlemen,—If His Highness was ready to share with England the chances and perils of war, we have seen this day that the Maharajah is equally earnest in encouraging the arts of peace We have this morning been present at the opening of the first Exhibition in Mysore, an Exhibition proposed by His Highness and organized under his own supervision and with his deepest sympathy It has attracted not only a host of sight seers but also a vast number of persons, men and women, who will carry to their homes both the memory of pleasant hours spent in the halls of the building, and also a store of knowledge easily acquired by inspecting the exhibits Whether our tastes direct us to the fine arts or to the industries, to the agricultural or to the forest department or to the stables or to the cattle pens, each one of us, and every Mysorean, can find healthy amusement and instruction with in the buildings, and may think the Maharajah for his wise and beneficent project, so successfully and so admirably carried out But, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I would beg you to bear in mind that this Exhibition so pregnant with happy results to the State, is only a fitting sequel to many great undertakings that owe their origin to His Highness Many of you have been interested spectators of the progress of Mysore, you have seen how the land has become intersected with roads and railways, you have observed the increase of productiveness, you have watched the planting of forests and the excavation of channels for irrigation, you have seen rivers dammed up, and the formation of tanks those great reservoirs wherein the ingenuity of man has stored the precious gift of God If we compare the City of Mysore as it existed but a few years ago, infamous for the dirt and squalor of its narrow lanes, and notorious as a hotbed of fever and dysentry, with the present capital, provided with pure air pure water, good roads stone drains, and all the appliances of modern civilization, we cannot but recognize that in days of yore this country was delivered by Kali from the terrors of the buffalo headed fiend after the 10 days festival which we commemorated at the Dussera so the assaults of the hydra headed monsters of cholera and fever have been warded off by the prudence and sagacity of Maharajah Sri Chamarajendra Wodiar Bahadur who has brought the blessings of health, happiness and prosperity to the City of Mahishasura, at the foot of the sacred hill of Chamundi Ladies and Gentlemen—on this festive evening we would perhaps be inclined to think of our distinguished host in his private character, and to express our thanks for his princely hospitality Each one of us has observed the respectful affection exhibited by his subjects, as Englishmen we admire him for his energy, his activity, his love of sport we appreciate him as the owner of "Lily" and "Sir Peter bib," we take pleasure in seeing his artistic handling of the reins as he guides his high mettled steeds, we delight to welcome the Maharajah on his Arab hunter at the cover side, we watch with interest the accuracy of his stroke and the rapidity of his runs at polo, and some of us remember the success of His Highness in the cricket field, while others have proved his prowess in the lists and in the tennis court, but all of us are prepared to do him honor not only as chief among Wodiyers, not only as the most exalted Prince, but also as the most skilled athlete, as the keenest sportsman and as the first gentleman in Mysore Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the health of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

The Dewan replied

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—His Highness the Maharajah commands me to return his best thanks for the very great honor which has been done to him He asks me at the same time to tell you how deeply he was touched by the courtesy with which his Imperial guests greeted him on Saturday evening, as he passed along in that time honored procession which brought the ceremonials of the Dussera to a close (loud cheers) Please further proof which you have just now given of your kind and friendly feelings towards him is one for which His Highness now rests as through me his most hearty thanks General Sir Harry Prendergast,—with the kindness of an old friend, has said some very kind things of His Highness personally and of the success of his rule His Highness is highly obliged to him for his friendly sentiments, and much as he values them, he cannot fail to remember that what he has been able to do during these seven years since the Restoration is but a small part of the task which is still before him Appreciation by the Paramount Power of the results of His Highness' rule—such as Sir Harry Prendergast's remarks imply—is, His Highness feels, an encouragement to him to persevere in the path of duty to his country and his people which he has hitherto followed Ladies and Gentlemen,—His Highness cannot allow Sir Harry Prendergast's reference to his offer of military aid to pass without an expression of the loyal sentiments which prompted it In making that offer, His Highness was actuated by a sincere desire to take a direct part in the National Defence of the empire, side by side with the other feudatory Princes of India (Prolonged cheers) From the loyal traditions of His Highness' family and the past history of its military relation to the British Government, you can well imagine how natural it is for His Highness to desire to place at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, the excellent military materials which exist ready to hand in this State (Loud applause) His Highness is deeply grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the consideration with which he received the offer to raise and maintain a Military Force for active service for any occasions of Imperial need Ladies and Gentlemen,—Last year, if you remember, His Highness, in proposing the health of that distinguished civilian, Mr Fitzpatrick, lamented that there should be such frequent changes among the Mysore Residents At that time His Highness did not anticipate that the change he was deploring would give him the privilege of welcoming to the Dussera this year one of the most distinguished soldiers India has ever seen (Loud and prolonged cheers) His Highness feels that he is fully competent to do proper justice to the distinguished military career of one whose valuable services, culminating in the conquest of Burmah, are matters of contemporary history His Highness, however, feels sure that he is on firmer ground when he turns to the more practical side of Sir Harry Prendergast's public life In him His Highness has found a most sympathetic Resident, ever ready to help him in advancing the best interests of the State His deep interest in our Public Works—especially in our Railways—will, His Highness hopes, be the means of conferring a lasting benefit on the country By his unfailing kindness he has endeared himself to us all, (prolonge cheers), and His Highness now calls upon you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink to the health of the distinguished officer who has such varied claims on our regard and consideration Ladies and Gentlemen, General Sir Harry Prendergast

The Dewan again spoke as follows

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—There is yet another toast which His Highness the Maharajah asks me to propose you I am happy to say that it is one which requires but very few words from me to commend it to your notice, for it is the health of Colonel and Mrs Hay (Loud cheers) You all know better than I can tell you how, but for Col and Mrs Hay's personal exertions and considerable attention to the Maharajah's guests, these Dussera gatherings could never have been the great success they have always been This is the last Dussera meeting at which they are likely to assist, and His Highness therefore cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking them thus publicly for all their help in the past, and their genial attention to his guests during successive Dusseras Colonel Hay was one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the late Mysore Commission He joined it 31 years ago He held various offices of trust and responsibility in different parts of the Province His great abilities and his deep sympathy for the people made him one of the most successful officers of the late Commission Since the Rendition, he has held the position of His Highness' Military Secretary, and in that position he has been able to bring up the local Military Force to its present standard of high efficiency His Highness accordingly takes this opportunity to offer to Col. Hay his warmest acknowledgments for public services so varied, so valuable and so successful (Prolonged cheers) Colonel and Mrs Hay will shortly be leaving these shores to enjoy in their own native land a life of quiet and retirement, and His Highness most heartily wishes them both a long life of happiness Ladies and Gentlemen,—His Highness now calls upon you to testify to your appreciation of these sentiments by drinking to the health of Colonel and Mrs Hay

Colonel Hay, who, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers, thanked His Highness and the company for the great and unexpected honor which had been done him and Mrs Hay He said that they were both very sorry to have to leave the country in which they had spent the best part of their lives and for which they felt a sincere affection They were grateful to His Highness for the kindness and courtesy with which they had invariably been treated To Mr. Shesbadri Iyer, Colonel Hay's best thanks were due for the support he had received from him in all official matters Colonel Hay then wished His Highness a long and happy life and a most prosperous career, and expressed his earnest hope that His Highness will long continue to administer his country with such brilliant success as in the past, and that he will long continue to keep by his side his present able Minister

General Summary.

SIR RAMASAWMY MOODALIAR'S LYING IN HOSPITAL—Mr Price, Chief Secretary to Government, paid an unexpected visit this morning to Robinson Park, Native Infirmary, Sir Ramasawmy Moodaliar's Lying-in Hospital, and the Government Leper Hospital, all under the care of Surgeon Major Cook Mr Price was pleased with all he saw and with the general state and working of the institutions, and especially with the Lying in Hospital, and noticed particularly the number of caste women that seek admission.

THE SUBADAR DEWAN OF THE POONGANUR ZEMINDARY—On Saturday last, at the Chittoor District Court, before Mr C S, Crole, Mr Ananda Charlu, on behalf of the above officer and another official of the same Zemindary, appealed against the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs 500 passed by Mr Narrainnaswmy Iyer, the Deputy Magistrate of North Arcot, against the accused on each of three separate charges of extortion from three villages, of the accused having levied black mail of As. 5 in the rupee on the kist payable to the Zemindar for the alleged expenses in connection with his marriage, with a threat, if the demand was not complied with the delinquent villagers would be slippered and put to other humiliation Mr. Ananda Charlu contended in each case that the evidence was unreliable and insufficient to warrant a conviction and argued that the mens of the offence was wanting His Honour quashed the convictions and remitted the fine

FAMINE APPREHENDED AT ASKA.—A telegram dated 20th Oct says—There has been no rain for over a month, and there is an utter failure of crops. Much distress is felt. Grain is selling almost at famine prices, merchants are unwilling to sell. Two cases of looting for paddy and valuables have occurred, one at Pittapla and the other at Nolohenta. At the latter one Dekanthaya, aged forty years, was severely beaten, his skull was fractured, and he died yesterday night. Beggars are roaming about the streets in numbers. Private charity is unable to cope with the distress. The stoppage of the Rushy Kulya project works at this juncture for want of funds is most deplorable.

HINDU MARRIAGES.—The following is from the *People's Friend* of Lahore and contains some facts which will be new to most people. "The Hindu system of marriage is far better than most Christian reforms would lead us to believe. There are flaws—many flaws—but these can be remedied by gradual and moderate action. The lot of a Hindu wife is not so unhappy as is generally depicted. The Hindu husband, as a rule, loves the person he marries instead of (like the European) marrying the person she loves—and the proverbial mild Hindu character is manifest in the treatment accorded to the wife by her husband, so that the Indian wife is generally happy and contented, even to a higher degree than her European sister.

LIBERALITY.—The following are Mr Behramji M Malabari's public subscriptions recently made, down to Rs 200.—Rs 500 for a Lady Reader Prize in connection with her Medical Fund. Rs 500 for a Lady Dufferin Prize in connection with her Medical Fund. Rs 500 for Bai Bhikhaiji Prizes for the Parsee Panchayet Girl's Schools at Surat, Rs. 500 for the Dixon and Taylor Prizes at the Surat Mission School, Rs 1,000 for prizes in memory of Dr and Mrs Wilson at Bombay. Rs 500 towards a prize in Mrs D E Wacha's memory, Rs 200 towards the Poor Home Fund for Parsees, Rs 200 for a prize in memory of Bishop Mouria, Rs. 250 for a prize in memory of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir; Rs 1,500 for a Marquis of Ripon Prize in connection with the Ripon Textile School of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.—T I

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN KALBADEVI.—A fire, which resulted in the destruction of a considerable amount of property, broke out in a building at Bhangwady, owned by Mr Jugmohundas Jumnadas, and in the occupation of Thow Wing, a dealer in China goods, and one Ghullabhoy, a typefounder. The fire spread rapidly from the ground floor to the two upper storeys and the building was speedily enveloped in flames. There was a splendid supply of water, and the outbreak was got completely under control within an hour, but by this time the whole of the interior of the place was gutted while the photographic studio of Mr Shapurjee Hormujee opposite the building was considerably damaged. The origin of the fire is attributed to "spontaneous combustion," and the amount of damage is estimated at about Rs 73,000, and included the destruction of two thousand boxes of China tea, valued at Rs 20,000, silk cloth of the value of Rs 15,000, Japanese goods worth Rs 8,000, and types valued at Rs. 10,000, the value of the building itself being put down at Rs. 20,000. We understand that neither the owner nor the occupiers are insured.—T I

Extracts.

THE TIRUVEETHISWARENPET WATER FOUNTAIN WITH CATTLE TROUGH

The formal opening ceremony of the Water Fountain with Cattle Trough built in Kupmuthu Street of the above Pettah took place on Wednesday evening. Over the Fountain spot a Pandal was erected, and it was beautifully decorated with festoons, over greens, and lanterns. Over the parapet walls of the Trough were placed flower pots of different sorts. A meeting was held at the mantapam on the northern end of the Street, and it was very largely attended by many respectable gentlemen. On Row Sahob P Rangiah Naidu Garu, the Municipal Commissioner of the Division being voted to the Chair, Mr A C Parthasarathi Naidu then gave a short account of the necessity for erecting the fountain in question. Brahmasri Sivasankara Pandyan, B A, T S then delivered an eloquent address in Telugu on "Paropakaram," and he was followed by Brahmo Missionary Sriman Vasudeva Pillai Avergal, who spoke in Tamil on the same subject. Both the lecturers adduced various instances from the Puranas and Shastras to prove the statement "*Ithare shareerai Paropakaram*" (our only existence is for doing good to the public) and as such a water fountain with Cattle Trough in a place where there has not been one is a very great Dharmam. The meeting then left the Mantapam and started in procession to the Fountain spot accompanied by blue lights and native music. At the Fountain head, the Chairman delivered a short speech in which he dwelt upon the usefulness of such charitable undertakings, for which he said the Hindus are remarkable, and enlarged the idea of constructing a Fountain with Trough which is useful both for the rational and irrational. With these remarks he opened the Fountain and declared it open. The meeting then retired to the spacious house adjoining, wherein took place the distribution of *punaspari*, flowers, sandal, fruits and the sprinkling of rose water. Seethipathi Pillai Avergal, of the Accountant General's office and a resident of the house in question furnished refreshments to some of the gentlemen present. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Gentlemen present, and with three vociferous cheers to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Empress. The Police arrangements were good under the direction of the Inspector and the sub Inspector of Police D Division.

HORRIBLE TRIPLE MURDER NEAR BOMBAY

The *Bombay Gazette*.—A bungalow, situated at a short distance from the Didni station of the B B and C I Railway Company was yesterday (Thursday) the scene of a most horrible atrocity ever perpetrated in this city. Towards evening it was rumoured throughout the suburb, and the report soon spread over Bombay that three members of a Parsi family, a mother, her daughter, and her grandchild had been murdered in cold blood in their own house. They belonged to a most respectable family who, though once very rich, have for some years past been reduced to poor circumstances. In the afternoon a lady friend of the family came to pay them a visit. She opened the front door, which had been closed and entered the house. She called out the names of her friends but on receiving no answer she went into the cook room at the back of the house, where, to her horror she saw the corpses of the mother and her grandchild lying in a pool of blood. She ran out in a fright and shouted for help. Two Parsis with a police sepoy entered the house and they saw besides the two corpses in the cookroom, the dead body of a young lady lying in an adjoining room, a stream of blood running out from the wounds which had been inflicted upon her. The unfortunate victims appear to have all been most brutally murdered, their heads having been frightfully bruised and mangled, in all probability by means of a pestle which, stained with fresh blood was lying on the floor. The mother was the widow of Mr Framjee Cowasji Mehta, aged 58, and the name of the daughter, who was a spinster was Bancoiba, she was only 28, and the child was of the tender age of 5. As soon as the tragedy was reported at the police station which is near the bungalow, Superintendent Greenan of the Division came in, and he was followed after some time by Mr Goll, Deputy Commissioner, and several other police officers. An inspection of the house gave the clearest evidence of the motive for this terrible crime. Almost all the chests and cupboards both on the ground floor and on the upper floor had been broken open, and all the valuable articles abstracted. The rooms were littered over with clothes, papers, and broken and empty boxes, and the murderers have taken away whatever articles of any value that they could lay their hands upon, including a silver tea set, silk and gold embroidered sarees, diamond earrings and brooches and gold bangles. The probable hour of the murders was noon. They were certainly committed before the unfortunate persons had taken their mid day meal. The police have been most active in their endeavours to trace the perpetrators of this foul deed. Very strong suspicion rests upon a Marathi servant who had only been taken by the family in the employ a fortnight ago. The little lad had been frequently telling her grandmother that the servant was always asking him questions as to what were the contents of the boxes and chests, but she could not then dream of the motive which had inspired such questioning. The boy was to have gone that morning to school in company with his two aunts who are teachers at the Karolwady Girls' School, but was induced by her grandmother to remain in the house. His aunts, who too are the daughters of Ratanbai, did not know of the terrible calamity which had befallen their home, until they had returned from the school at dusk. The poor boy was soon lying with his face which was frightfully disfigured, towards the ground. Bancoiba appears to have offered a stubborn resistance to her murderers, and she too has been most brutally dealt with. There is no doubt that the servant, if he is guilty of the crime, must have been assisted by several others. The whole district is largely populated by Bhandaris, who are not supposed to be a very peaceful class of people, having any particular reverence for human life.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

The *Standard*.—We take the following from the Government Auditor's Report.—"The deposits during the year 1887 88 amounted to Rs 2,70,104 2 4 against Rs 2,92 085 14 0 during the previous year. The withdrawals aggregated Rs 3,17,794 14 1, against Rs 3,7 190 4 1 during 1886 87. There was thus a decrease of Rs 21,68 10 8 in deposits, and of Rs 37 705 14 2 in repayments during 1887 88 as compared with 1886 87. There were 3,058 open accounts in the ledgers of the Bank on the 1st April 1887. During the year 1 new accounts and 10 dead accounts reopened were added thereto, making an aggregate of 3 011. Of these, 190 accounts had to be closed in the course of the year, and 300 transferred as dead accounts to the books of the Accountant General. There were thus 2 12 accounts on the 31st March 1888. The number of accounts transferred to Post Office Savings Banks during 1887 88 was 1,885. Their balances amounting to Rs 25, 8 0 5 1. The balances with interest of all the Savings Bank Accounts that had not been operated upon for six or more years up to 30th June 1873, were transferred to Government to credit of "Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Receipts, Unclaimed or lapsed deposits. Some of these accounts were reopened at the request of depositors during the year, and the amount retransferred from the Government books therefor was Rs 144 11 2. The latter is included in Rs 2,70 104 2 4, the total of deposits for 1887 88 (Under Account Current). I would suggest that like the total of balances of lapsed accounts reopened during the year, lapsed deposits retransferred should likewise be distinctly shown under the opening balance. The actual cash deposits for the year exceeding the former sum would amount only to Rs 2 73 259 7 2 and not Rs 2 70 104 2 4. Besides the balance of Rs 7 18 184 13 10 due to depositors on the 31st March 1888, the Bank of Madras had on behalf of the Presidency Savings Bank one non transferable Treasury note No 15, dated the 23 d March 1888 for Rs 1 000 in favor of the Officer Commanding, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry. This was personally inspected by me. Remittances transfer receipts are obtained both for the transfers of accounts to District Post Office Savings Banks, as well as for repayments to certain depositors who have accounts at the Presidency Town, but are resident in the Mofussil. The counterfoils of the transfer receipts are in the treasury department of the Bank of Madras. With the view of verifying that the money had been actually remitted, it is suggested that the printed serial numbers of the receipts issued on account of Savings Bank be quoted in the lists of payments for audit. The issue of remittance transfer receipts for repayment to depositors residing in the Mofussil is allowed by Civil Account Code, chapter 8, rule 5 (i), but it appears to me that it would be preferable when the Secretary is requested to remit to the Mofussil the repayment of a deposit, to require the depositor to put in an application for the transfer of the account to the Post Office Savings Bank nearest his residence. Some regimental cart fund accounts and accounts of Military men seem to be unnecessarily carried forward from year to year with accumulated compound interest. Orders for the repayment of deposits had been issued by the Savings Bank to the commanding officers of the regiments concerned on their application, but as the necessary extracts of withdrawals had not been furnished to the Bank the accounts had still to be retained in the Bank's books. It will be seen from the column of remarks that the accounts have from the date of the issue of the payment order been inactive, and that the sum was actually transferred to the books of the Accountant General as a dead balance on the 31st March 1887. In the case of the last three items, it has been recently ascertained, from correspondence between the Bank of Madras (Savings Bank Department) the Controller of Military Accounts, and this office that repayments have naturally been made. It is, therefore, desirable that an investigation of the matter should be made, and the register of repayment orders should be examined thoroughly, a list of all outstanding orders being sent to the Controller of Military Accounts for the purpose of ascertaining whether payment has or has not been made. The lists of dead accounts from 1881 should also be revised by the Bank. I regret to add that the register is maintained in sections of from two or more sheets, in some cases the stitching of the sheets has gone away and the record is not kept as tidily as the other books of account that come under my review." The Directors have been asked to consider the several suggestions made by the Auditor.

THE HONBLE MR V BASHYAM IYENGAR

Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr V Bashyam Iyengar as an additional member of the Legislative Council, and as we stated last week, he takes the place of Mr S Subramania Iyer who has vacated his seat on account of his appointment as Government Pleader. He is appointed as an official member along with Messrs Price and Grose, and the non-official seat vacated is filled by Mr Boyson. Mr V Bashyam Iyengar is a gentleman well known to the Native community, and belongs to the family of Vanbakam Vaishnav Brahmins, which has been peculiarly fruitful of men of high distinction, for, to this family belonged the late C Rangachariar and the late V Ramaiengar, not to speak of others that flourished before them. Mr Bashyam Iyengar graduated in Arts in 1866, and in Law in 1869. He appeared for the latter examination with Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer and passed with great distinction. Before he was called to the Bar in 1872, he was employed in the Registration Department but his talents naturally impelled him towards a profession which then was held in high esteem by educated Natives and which certainly promised better prospects of distinction than the newly organized Registration Department. Nor did he miss the vocation. He is certainly one of the most successful practitioners, and as a lawyer there are few that can equal him in subtlety of reasoning, in power of debate, and in weight of professional lore. His practice, though mainly confined to the appellate side of the High Court, is extensive, and we believe at present he absorbs a good proportion of the work on that side. His ambition has been naturally directed towards a place on the High Court Bench, but we feel no doubt that his present appointment as a member of Council will prove an advantage to Government as well as to the public. His legal acumen and learning will be of great use to the Council, especially as several important measures of legislation are just now under contemplation. A man of liberal views in regard to political questions, and in sympathy with the movements in which educated countrymen are engaged, a strange notion regarding the demand of Government on the revenues and exclusive tendency on the part of aspirants to its favour has made him keep aloof from them and studiously avoid all appearance of participation in their agitation, though willing always to tender his advice whenever sought. He is believed to be opposed to radical changes, and in his own movements he observes such a degree of care and caution that it often leads to misunderstanding of the motives and objects. There is no doubt, however, that as a member of Council he will make himself felt, and that he will do his best to inform himself from time to time of the opinions and wishes of the public and represent them boldly and accurately in the Council. He will render specially valuable service to Government in the drafting of legislative enactments, a species of service which Government does not now get in abundance.—*Hindu*.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Paris, 26th Oct —A German retired officer, named Kellina, who was arrested at Nice in August as a spy, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 5,000 francs.

Tyflis, 28th Oct —It is reported that a Cossack, having explosives in his possession, has been arrested at Kutais among the crowd awaiting the Czar's arrival

Allahabad, 29th Oct —Major Melliss left Simla to day on a visit to the Punjab Chiefs to arrange steps regarding the reorganisation of portions of their armies The actual number of men of each State to be put on a footing of efficiency will be decided at Lahore during the Viceroy's stay there Thereafter Major Melliss will go to Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad to gather information as to the military value of the forces of those States.

Aska, 30th Oct —Since the 19th instant, serious disturbances have occurred at Dhoncotoro, Dengapadra, Sunantari, Tukkarada, Chikkili, Solosola, Kurtipuram, Pacando, all in the Serugada Zemindari The Govindapuram and Dhavalapuram Paiks are the originators of the looting Desperate persons of the surrounding localities are speedily joining them The gang now consists of nearly a thousand men some of whom are armed Open extortion is being practised by them The Collector is taking vigilant measures. About 300 offenders have been arrested in the Serugada Zemindari Some ringleaders are still at large Looting is frequent in the neighbouring Zemindaries Mr Prince, the Police Assistant Superintendent, is greatly exerting himself Unless the looters of Govindapur and Dhavalapuram are arrested and punished, peace and tranquillity will not be restored

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1888

WRONGS AND RIGHTS

It is scarcely necessary to say that the masses of the people are very ignorant with regard to their rights, as also with regard to many kinds of knowledge. As schools increase and education spreads a great change will be brought about in this respect, but as matters now stand the cultivators and many others suffer on account of their extreme ignorance, and more especially are they cheated out of their money, and not seldom by those who ought to protect them In too many instances the sowcar holds the ryot in his power,—the latter contracts a small debt—it gradually swells into a large one, and the creditor does just what he thinks proper with the latter He holds out the threat of selling him up, and there is nothing that an ignorant ryot dreads so much as this He clings to his land although it may bring him in very little, and the produce of his fields may have to be supplemented by other kinds of ab our The sowcar has long held sway over the cultivator, and it is high time that he should be dethroned, and that the latter should enjoy what his land may produce without being robbed by his avaricious individual But not only are the ignorant villagers plundered by the sowcars, but also in too many cases by the subordinate officials of Government. These individuals make them believe that they have to pay certain sums, and they often do what they are told without making any inquiry what over. It is notorious that exactions are made by the underlings in Government employ, and the sum thus obtained is not small There are numerous ways in which these exactions are made, and though the men in authority may be entirely ignorant of what is going on, the villagers feel the evil very acutely It is high time that something should be done to protect the villagers from extortion, whether that extortion is practised by sowcars or by Government subordinates

We would suggest that some of the educated natives should take the matter in hand, and go forth into the villagers, tell the ryots what their rights are, and how they can best enforce them In this way a vast amount of good would be accomplished great care would be required in the selection of the men to be sent forth, and they would have to be carefully instructed what they had to do They must not touch upon political subjects, or should they do so, to a very limited extent. These subjects would be taken up as a matter of course when the people become better instructed, when the schools had been established in their midst, and they had taken advantage of the instruction given The matter imparted to the people must be of a very simple nature so simple that they could understand it, and that even the most ignorant could not mistake The result would be that the ryots and others would be able to retain much money that is now extorted from them, and they would be very thankful for the assistance given.

It is well known that when an official goes out on circuit, his subordinates take advantage of their position to make as much profit as possible They look upon it as a duty to make hay while the sun shines, and it generally shines very bright—metaphorically—when they go out with an official, high in authority on jamabundi work, not only do they come back with rupees in their pockets, but they also bring away the produce of the land, such as may be useful for household consumption We lately read a pamphlet written by an ex official in which was plainly shown the extortion which the subordinates of Government practised when they went out in the villages These men tell the ryots that what they take is for the Government, or for the official whom they have accompanied, and thus complaints are stifled even if the poor people wish to complain When the people understand clearly what their rights are they will not submit to be plundered as they now too often are, whether the plunderers are sowcars or these subordinates of Government Even the missionaries might do good in this respect, they might go among the people and tell them what their rights were, and that they should take care that these were not infringed Let the person be who he might who wished to infringe them If they would act in this way they would be far more popular than they are now or are ever likely to be according to the methods they are now pursuing We would recommend them to try what we have laid down, and we feel sure they would have no reason to regret the advice given them Teachers could also assist in the same way, and to a very great extent, and there are also others who could give a helping hand

It would be well if our Indian National Congress were to take up the matter, and call on men to go forth on this important work. They must be cautioned against preaching strong political ideas, for should they do so, they might bring about more harm than good The task to be done is to train the people with regard to their rights, and when they know what these are, they might proceed to higher, and what most people consider, more important subjects. But to begin with these first would be to start on the wrong road, and if continued it would lead to a wrong end. The Mysore Representative Assembly ought to do this very work, and we hope it will not fail to do it Those who come up to the capital must be told what their rights are, and if they made complaints they must be listened to. If this institution is to become a really liberal one, if it is to do the work that we have pointed out, it must change its method of procedure very considerably We feel sure that the Indian National Congress will not fail to take the matter in hand

Occasional Notes.

The Viceroy will probably leave Simla in November, twelve days earlier than was expected

It is intended to publish in full the reports upon the material condition of the people of India

The Universities of India intend giving prizes for the study of palæography, and making it an optional subject for higher degrees

The deceased Maharani of Indore, two hours previous to her death, fully informed Mr Henvey about the future succession, and also telegraphed to the Viceroy

It is said that Mr W T. A Cosby, Barrister-at Law, and First Judge, Quilon Zillah Court, is to succeed the late Mr Narayana Pillay, Puisne Judge of the Travancore High Court

With reference to the selection of a Bengalee Pleader for the vacant seat in the Calcutta High Court, the *Indian Mirror* writes —' We cannot help expressing our regret that a Mahomedan should not have been selected "

The death at Bikanir from dyspepsia, is reported of the Dewan and Vice President of the Council of Regency of Bikaner, Rajpootana " He was able, intelligent, and hard working, was ever most affable and obliging, and was a first class Persian scholar and poet "

A gruesome encounter has taken place with dacoits, between Myobaggyi and Paleik in which the English suffered greatly Sixteen sepoys were killed, and many wounded Lieutenant Johnson and one head constable of the civil police were severely wounded

The succession duty payable to the Austrian Government by Prince Adolphus Schwarzenberg, as the heir of his father the late Prince John, amounts to £330,000 The fortune of the late Prince Schwarzenberg, including his vast estates in Bohemia and Upper Austria exceeds ten a half millions sterling

The loss of revenue this year to the Nizam's Government from the scarcity due to the defic ent rainfall, is roughly estimated at some 20 to 24 lakhs If even now there is a good fall of rain this estimate will be diminished considerably, but a deficit there must be upon even the most favourable supposition

The report is gaining ground, says a Karachi paper, that the amalgamation of Sind with the Punjab is a settled measure, and will be carried out very shortly The scheme in all its details is said to be lying cut and dried in the India Office, and the Secretary of State is only waiting for the recommendation of the Government of India

In China a rival in trade is not allowed to establish himself next door to a trades man whom he aspires to cut out, or even nearer than ten doors away in the same street A barber in Shanghai is now prosecuting a rival hair cutter who had the audacity to set up his shop only eight doors away in the same street, and he applying for an injunction for his removal

With reference to the lakh and twelve thousand rupees paid to Dr Freyer by the Nawab of Rampore for medical attendance, and which amount the Government of India ordered to be in part reimbursed, a somewhat analogous case occurred in Hyderabad when Dr Beaumont, the then Residency Surgeon, received a lakh for curing the Nizam of an attack of cholera, but was allowed to retain only Rs 10,000

A resolution on the working of the Mints last year states that the net imports of gold into India amounted to Rs 2 99,24,810 as against Rs. 2,17,70,652 in the previous year The net imports of silver amounted to 931 lakhs of which 1 079 lakhs were used in coinage The coinage of copper amounted to Rs 17,03,360 the gain on which was Rs. 2,03,187. The Mints are worked at an average annual loss of Rs 4,69,754, which is due entirely to the Calcutta Mint

There is not the slightest truth, says the *Truth*, in the announcement that the Cesarewitch is to be betrothed to one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales, " inasmuch as the laws of the Greek Church positively prohibit the marriage of cousins, and the eldest son of the Czar is the very last person in the world who could afford to ignore such a rule The Cesarewitch will almost certainly marry one of the beautiful and talented daughters of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro "

The ex Queen of Burma has sent a telegram to the Viceroy, congratulating him on the honours and titles recently conferred upon him by the Queen This lady is not the consort of Theebaw, but the widow of his predecessor, who, with her son, the real heir to the throne of Ava, was kept in prison by Theebaw for a number of years, and was only released when the British took possession of Mandalay She receives an allowance from the Indian Government, as does also her son, both of whom are now residents in Calcutta.

The Lahore paper gives the following as an expression of what " natives generally ' in the Bombay Presidency think about the Crawford scandal " They do not expect that direct bribe taking will be proved against him, but that he will be found to have tried to conceal his poverty in order to obtain loans or credit If, as has been stated, the Bombay Government knew years ago of the offences now charged against Mr Crawford, the natives ask why the Governor, Members of Council, and other high officials partook freely of his lavish hospitality to the last "

A contributor to a Berlin paper elaborates the theory that the character of a man is to be predicated from the special vowel which predominates in his laughter For instance, persons in whose laughter the letter A (sound *ah*) is dominant are open jovial, honest folk, who delight in noise and movement " Laughter in E" is an indication of the phlegmatic and melancholic Children almost invariably " laugh in I,' and this is also observable in persons of a naive, docile, modest, or undecided character " Laughter in O,' the most dignified of all the laughing tones, is the mark of noble and bold tempers. The worst of all the laughters is that in U, which is the characteristic of the misanthropical

Local and Provincial

Volunteer Parade.—There was a farewell parade on Saturday morning of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, when Colonel Pearse took leave of the troops prior to going to Europe on leave

The Roads —The roads during the rains last week were as usual in a very bad state, and in some parts were impassable We trust the Municipality will look after them before the next monsoon sets in

A Late Train —The Mail train on Tuesday did not arrive in Bangalore till half past twelve in the day, and the letters were not delivered till the afternoon A break down near Cooptum, we learn, was the cause

Colonel Hill —This gentleman arrived in Bangalore on Friday morning and took over charge of the Civil and Sessions Court the same day from Colonel Magrath The latter gentleman reverts to his post of District Magistrate, and Municipal President of the Civil and Military Station Mr Hewetson will go back to his post of Superintendent of Police.

A Conversion —There was much excitement in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the past week on account of the conversion of a native girl to Christianity Meetings were held to protest against the proceedings of the Wesleyan Missionaries, and it is said that a law suit will be the result, till then we cannot say anything more on the subject.

A Storm in Madras —News comes from Madras that there was a storm at that place on Wednesday last, and that considerable damage was done Houses were blown down, and hundreds of trees fell to the ground The vane and ball of St. Andrew's Church were blown down, and other injuries were caused to the building All Telegraphic communication has been stopped with Madras.

The Weather —The rain set in very heavily on Wednesday night, and continued without intermission till Friday morning.

During this time about 4 inches fell Many walls and huts fell down, and a good many houses leaked The train from Madras did not arrive on Friday in consequence of a breach on the line, and we hear there has been much rain in many parts of the Madras Presidency.

A MONSTER MEETING—Pursuant to a notice issued freely by Mr S Subba Row, Advocate, a grand meeting of educated gentlemen, Pundits, Vaidikas, Sahukars, merchants, and several others of the City and Cantonment of Bangalore, to the Member of more than one thousand, was held on Saturday last, in the central hall of Mookala Papanna's newly erected chutram near Annyamma's Temple in the Tumkur Road The meeting began at about 4 30 P M, and lasted till about 9 30, and was presided over by Mr Subba Row, Pensioned Deputy Collector of Caddapa The proceedings having been conducted in Kanarese, we have given a full report of them in our Canarese columns

ATTACK—The *Bangalor Spectator* says that in the Dussurah speech of the Dowan Mr Sashadri Iyer referred to the increased consumption of intoxicating liquors in Mysore, and his figures went to show that in 1887 88 the increase was fully 28 per cent higher than before This question has engaged the attention of the Bangalore Missionary Conference, and among other paragraphs we find the following in the memorial to be sent up to the minister "It is feared that Government not has permitted the opening of drinking establishments in neighborhoods in which the practice of drinking was before almost unknown, and through this, people have yielded to intemperance, who formerly had no temptation to do so"

Letters to the Editor.

SIR,—Your correspondent "A M," in your issue of the 22nd October 1888 was kind enough to say that I prompted the criminal prosecution against a Shanikar charge for his having excommunicated some dolly He is mistaken, not only did I not do so, but wrote to the papers that such prosecution should not have taken place

Yours truly,
R RAGUNATH ROW

30—10—88

General Summary.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE —The financial statement which was presented to the meeting of the Committee of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, held on Monday evening in the Senate House, shows that on the 31st December last the funds of the Institute amounted to Rs 62,922 Rs 57,833 (including the Government grant of Rs 16 700) were added during the current year, and, in addition to the handsome donation of Rs 20,000 given by Rao Bahadur Arcot Dhanakoti Mudaliar for a library of Mus um in connection with the Institute, that gentleman has promised a further sum of Rs 10,000 to be paid before the end of the year Thus, the total funds up to date amount including interest to Rs 1,30 021 Sir Savaly Ramaswamy Mudaliar has also promised an annual donation of Rs 1 200, and Messrs Subbramaya Aiyar, J Allan, V Krishnama Chariar and P Somasundram Chetty have each promised to subscribe Rs 100 a year for four years

SEVERE ASSAULT OF A SUB MAGISTRATE—Mr Appavoo Moodaliar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate of Nadiky, in the Gooty Division of the Anantapur District, lately sentenced several people of that place to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in an unlawful assembly The prisoners appealed to Mr P T. Rajagopala Chari, Deputy Collector of Gooty, against the conviction, but to no purpose After they had served their time in jail some of them way laid the Sub Magistrate on his way to office on the 18th instant, and severely thrashed him He went to his superior at Gooty by the next train, and lodged a complaint The Deputy Magistrate proceeded on the 20th to the scene of assault, accompanied by Mr P Chariar Pallai, Second Grade Pleader, and had four men arrested Mr Cheogal Rao, First Grade Pleader, has, on behalf of the prisoners, put in a petition praying the Deputy Magistrate to postpone the enquiry till the 8th proximo, as he intends moving the High Court for a transfer of the case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate—*Mail.*

THE local Gazette announces the appointment of Mr V Bashyam Iyengar as an official additional Member of the Legislative Council in the room of Mr S Subramania Iyer who has had to vacate his seat owing to his nomination as the Government Pleader *pro tem* The Legislative *Council stands thus, six European officials,* two non official Europeans, three Hindus, and one Mussulman, or twelve Members altogether, divided into eight Europeans and four Natives, while the official and non official element is seven for the former and five for the latter This is altogether an unfair proportion of Europeans and Natives and of official and unofficial representatives. Why not have an equal number, or something towards it? The Eurasian community is not at all represented There are men in it well qualified to take a seat, and it is to be regretted that they are altogether lost sight of Of Mr Bashyam Iyengar we can indeed say volume, but he does not want our praise as ours would be surperfluous It is enough to say that he will prove a worthy successor to his learned friend, the present Government Pleader, and we are fully justified in believing that he will be an acquisition in the Council and an agent of great usefulness to the Presidency He has the spirit and blood in him, aided by his great learning and experience, to fight for the cause of the welfare of the people We, therefore, congratulate our readers that the Government has selected one who will thoroughly represent them and who will impart a freshness to the dull monotony of the proceedings of the local Legislative Council, and we hope this appointment will be to him the stepping stone to a High Court Judgeship—*People's Friend*

DISTRESS AND LAWLESSNESS IN GANJAM —We learn that roving bands of armed men have appeared, and are causing great disturbance in various parts of the District of Ganjam The Government has authorised the Collector to make use of the troops that are available in restoring order The Head quarters and Wing of the 5th Madras Infantry is at Berhampore, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel S E Atkinson Mr Garstin, C S I, sailed for Gopalpore this afternoon in the *Ethopia*, fully empowered to re open the Rushikulya works, and otherwise to provide work for the unemployed.

We hear by telegraph from Aska that a meeting of 200 people was held at that town on the 23rd instant. The following resolutions were unanimously passed —

1 The meeting records with regret the great distress which prevails in this taluq consequent on the failure of the crops

2 That this meeting records with regret that looting has become universal, and prompt measures are not adopted to prevent or punish crime

3 That the District Magistrate be requested to send an energetic first class magistrate with powers of summary trial to Aska to award prompt punishments to looters

4 That the District Magistrate be also requested to send an additional police force and a Regiment to protect the persons and property of the public

5 That the Collector be requested to take the necessary steps for re opening the Rushikulya project and other relief works and poor houses

6 That a standing Committee under the designation of the Safety Committee of Aska be formed of ten gentlemen, including landholders, merchants, and pleaders, for carrying out the above resolutions

The Secretary of the Safety Committee has received the following reply from the District Magistrate regarding the said resolutions —

1. This is unavoidable 2 The police are being strengthened as rapidly as possible. Mr Fraser, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has gone to Aska 3 There is every reason to suppose that repressive steps will stop these loots Mr Horne, Special Assistant Agent, has been authorized to take up lost cases of the Aska division 4 The police have been and are being sent. The Committee seem to forget, however, that the police are limited The regiment will be called out if absolutely necessary 5 The collector has already asked the Government more than once for this 6 This is a good thing, and has the collector's approval He trusts they will rapidly instil confidence

Fifty sepoys of the 5th Madras Native Infantry from Berhampore, and Mr. Horne from Russelkondah, arrived at Aska on Saturday

A later telegram states that Gorundapuram, in the Serugada Zamindari, is the seat of the looters. The disaffected Paiks, deprived of their hereditary rent lands by the present Zamindar, have formed themselves into an organised gang, and have commenced preaching that looting is lawful The desperate persons of the surrounding localities are speedily joining the gang which already numbers 800 persons. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, and an Inspector are energetically arresting the looters Messrs Horne and Fraser proceeded to Gorundapur last night, with 150 police men and the Gumsur Paiks The Sub Jail holds 197 prisoners At Nolabenta looting is going on, and a great tumult ensued One life has been lost The local Pleaders are assisting in the prosecution in the last cases at the Sessions The Safety Committee is working earnestly in Aska The District Munsiff, Viswanatha Aiyer Avergal, B A, has been invested with First Class Magisterial powers at the request of the people of the district. The Magistrates are prompt in attending to the representations from the people, and from the Safety Committee The District Magistrate is restoring confidence in the people, and they are beginning to be assured that he will spare no pains to effectively check the looting—*Mail.*

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS

LAST NIGHT'S STORM

The storm which was reported in the Bay 30th Oct passed over Madras last night It was expected that it would cross the Coromandel Coast a little to the north of Madras, and at 5 o clock yesterday morning, it was reported as stated in our last issue, to be about 60 miles north of Madras The wind all yesterday continued to blow steadily from the north-west, with occasional strong gusts, and the barometer at 3 P M stood at 29 55 At 8 P M, the wind blew in furious squalls from the north north west, and the barometer fell to 29 35, with a down-ward tendency At 9 P M, the barometer reading was 29 14, the wind had by this time shifted to east At 10 o clock the wind veered round to east south east, and continued blowing very hard from that quarter for about half an hour, the barometer meanwhile having fallen to 29 092 At about half past 10 o'clock there was a slight lull, and the barometer fell as low as 29 07 the wind shifting to south south east At 10 45 P M, the barometer rose to 29 110, and a strong wind blew steadily from the south The storm centre then bore west of Madras The barometer continued to raise and at 11 o'clock it stood at 29 150 At midnight the wind shifted round to west, and the barometer reading at that hour was 29 220 This morning at 4 o'clock a strong gale blew from the south and continued blowing from that direction till noon, when it changed to east The barometer reading was 29 830 at half past 11 o clock to day.

The storm was one of great violence, and this morning the roads streets, and parcheries about the city presented a pitiable sight Several large streets in Black Town were inundated, while Popham's Broadway, as far north as the Wesleyan Chapel, and as far south as the new railway crossing near the Fort, looked more like a canal than a roadway The standing camp that had been pitched on the Fort glacis, for the accommodation of the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, suffered very severely, several of the tents being torn to ribbons A sepoy-guard was on duty at the Camp yesterday, the Hampshire Regiment having removed into the barracks in the Fort, and vain attempts were made by this gallant band of sepoys, furnished from the 9th Regiment, to fasten the tent ropes and pegs, for no sooner had they refixed one tent than another collapsed They continued working hard until dusk, but to little effect The Esplanade opposite the Ordnance Lines, the Camp Equipage Esplanade, and the greater portion of the Island were under water That portion of the Wallajah Road from the Round Tannah to the top of Triplicane was also inundated. The Cooum was from full yesterday morning, and the heavy rain which fell all day caused it to overflow its banks on both sides in several parts—the bar being closed, there was no means of allowing the surplus water to escape The bar was opened in the afternoon Numerous large trees have been uprooted, and great gaps have consequently been caused in some of the fine avenues along the public roads The Police were out on duty in all the rain and wind, and rendered much assistance in directing conveyances along the roads obstructed by the fallen trees The telegraph wires have suffered severely in some parts by trees falling on them, and snapping them, and telegraphic communication with the whole of India is interrupted A beautiful banyan tree on the Mount Road (Teynampet) fell upon the railings of St George's Cathedral compound, smashing about 30 feet of it The Horticultural Garden have suffered very severely, and among other losses are those of the fine rain tree, and a large mahogany tree Garden walls have similarly suffered Numbers of native huts in different parts of the town have either totally or partially collapsed There has, as far as we have been able to ascertain, been little damage to life or limb There was one accident in Royapettah, where a native was killed by a mud wall falling upon him In several quarters tiles torn from the houses were flying about very freely, and a portion of the roofing of the Victoria Public Hall suffered in this way, the result being that the place was partially flooded inside In the Women and Children's Hospital one shed came down in the early part of the evening, so all the patients were removed from the other sheds into the main building, and it was well they were for during the night two other sheds collapsed The steeple of the Scotch Kirk, on the Poonamallee Road, suffered some damage, the large copper pedestal ball and vane on the top of the steeple having been blown over, the two latter are now overhanging the tower in a dangerous position suspended by the lightning conductor rod to which they were attached No damage was done to any portion of the harbour works, but inside the harbour a few cargo boats were smashed and others were swamped To the north of the harbour, the sea encroached upon the land to a considerable extent, and washed up to the gates of the Royapuram Terminus. The water entered the Sailors' Home, and the inmates had to seek shelter elsewhere

The B I S Steamer *Siren* from Rangoon and Northern Ports, which was due here yesterday, did not arrive till daybreak this morning, when the Captain reported as follows to the Presidency Port Officer —"Experienced a very heavy gale from the north west to west, accompanied by terrific squalls, thunder, and lightning; a very high, confused sea The barometer fell 28 82" The s s *Bhandara* put to sea yesterday afternoon, and has not returned. The Indian Troopship *China* has not yet returned The B I s s *Goorkha*, which was put to early yesterday afternoon, returned at about 1 P M

The Telegraph Master of the Central Office at Madras reports that —"In consequence of the total interruption of all telegraph communication between Madras and other parts of India, inland messages have been delayed. Messages can be sent via the Penang cable and Elephant Point to stations in India and elsewhere at foreign rates only"

A passenger from Bangalore by last night's mail gives the following brief account of what the storm did along the line —"A short time after leaving Jollarpet I was awakened by a terrific wind, and by the rain drifting into the carriage, and streaming over my bed The water was also running over the floor of the carriage I got up and put down rugs and wraps to endeavour to keep the water out, but to no effect. I suddenly discovered, however, that the ventilators were opened, so I naturally promptly shut them, regretting that I had not found out where the water was coming in before At Arkonam we were delayed a long time, waiting for the Bombay train, which did not arrive until about 7 o'clock We stopped at several other stations waiting for trains. The casuarina plantations between Arkonam and Madras have suffered severely, large numbers of the trees having been broken off short or uprooted. Numbers of telegraph posts were blown over, some were lying buried in the water, others with their heads bent, and two or three with the wires, which had been broken, curling around them Heaps of casuarinas have been uprooted. The country is a series of great lakes and rushing waters The natives' houses are all surrounded by water At Perambore things looked very bad, nothing but broken trees, houses and hedges, and from there to Madras the ground was flooded almost all the way The people were wading, waist deep in water in places along the high road, the masonry of the little bridges alone directing them along the roadway"—*Mail.*

Extracts.

The *Times of India*—In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* appears an article on "The First Born Son of Death," the old Greek name for that most terrible of all diseases—leprosy. Mr Clifford writes from observations made during a recent tour in India, and the views he puts forward are substantially the same as those that have been often put forward by eminent medical men in our own columns. During his tour, he informs us, he found lepers in almost every town and village, even though his stay in the place might be only of a few

hours duration "I saw most ghastly lepers begging in the streets and in the balconies of houses I met them at railway stations and in places of public resort In one small bazar a friend of mine told me he had just counted twelve I even heard of one who was employed by an English bank in the making of bread" He only heard of one employed in making bread, but he "found in Bombay a man whose hands were covered with leprosy engaged in the railway service as a ticket collector Who can estimate the danger to the English and native community of many hundreds of railway tickets daily passing through this man's hands? An English lady in the same city had just before my arrival fallen a victim to the disease" It may be open to doubt whether leprosy could be spread by means of railway tickets but there is no question that no civilised Government ought to allow the following state of affairs to exist— "Lepers with their revolting miseries fully exposed associate freely with the county They marry when they choose, they have a roving life and thus continually become fresh centres for propagating the disease" The writer informs us that the disease is so widespread that Lord Dufferin said to him one might almost as readily undertake to rid India of its snakes as of its leprosy But there is no reason why the Government of India should not take stringent measures to check the foul disease Mr Clifford proposes "That the Supreme Government should enact

1 That each district should have a leper asylum in its district town (where already two medical officers—a European and a native—reside in the district hospital) and that the cost of the maintenance of the lepers should be met by their municipalities and district boards It would be no great hardship that each village should thus be called upon to support in an asylum the lepers who already subsist on its alms

2 That any leprous person being found without any ostensible means of support should be taken by the police to the nearest civil surgeon for examination, and that the police should then have power, with the surgeon's certificate, to bring him before a magistrate, who should be empowered to confine him in the nearest asylum to be detained there till further order of the court (At present lepers go in and out of hospitals just when they chose) Such an Act is already in force with regard to lunatics, and the case of lepers is far more pressing The Act would only touch vagrant begging lepers, but it is they who are the greatest danger to the community, and if this much-needed and comparatively inexpensive reform could be effected, others would doubtless follow and in an appreciable time or In Indian Empire might be rid of the terrible scourge of leprosy—

Mr Clifford notices that from England (which had formerly 250 leper hospitals) it has been banished by careful segregation and wise sanitary measures, but he does not notice the means by which our ancestors in England made legal provision for the suppression of leprosy The subject is mentioned by Beaston and Fleta There was a writ for removing lepers from society called de leproso amovendo Coke describes it as issued for the purpose of saving the people from contagion and infection In Comyns Digest it is said that if a man who is a visible leper will intrude himself into a church or the company of his neighbours to their nuisance or disturbance a writ shall be directed to the mayor or bailiff to enquire whether he be a leper If the mayor and the discreet men with him found that to be the case they were then in the best way they could to remove the man from communication with men to a solitary place The tests were the visible putrefaction of the flesh, the state of the eleats and the sound of the voice In the codification of law in the time of Edward I which bears Britton's name, there are several allusions to the mesel estre de commune de gentz, i e, the leper expelled from common society Britton says he could not maintain an appeal nor serve on a jury He classes the removed leper with infants, idiots and madmen in regard to alienations of property The horror of the condition appears from the following statute—A person excommunicated is one that is out of communion, on account of a leprosy of the soul, as a leper is for the disease of his body In the time of James I a statute was passed against infected persons, and in one of the State trials it was argued that a leper who insisted on going about could be killed with impunity These analogies were mentioned in 1815 in Vantandillo's, when Lord Ellenborough and the other judges held that the exposure in the highway of a person infected with a contagious disease is an indictable nuisance

DUEL BETWEEN A TIGER AND A COBRA

The *Pioneer*—When a snake, a tiger, and a man meet there is generally a chance for some fine descriptive writing—as in the case—

Snake hunting in India is a venturesome business It was not much of a feat to secure the serpent we wanted, and in the course of a fortnight we were ready to pull up stakes That occurred an incident which almost made an old man of me in an hour The hut I occupied had been used as a storehouse On each side of the single doorway was a stout fence made of poles running outabout 20 feet thus making a lane or passage about 20 feet wide When the house was filled with grain a sentinel watched at the mouth of this lane Only one person could go or come at a time, and each was thus under supervision They had slung a hammock for me, so that I faced the door and looked down this lane when lying on my right side Each night a fire was built just at the mouth of the lane, and there were so many other fires scattered about that we felt safe from tigers or serpents On this night I turned in at about ten o'clock Half an hour later it began to rain heavily, and in a few minutes all the fires were out The rain continued until after midnight and then cleared up and the moon rose I had slept for an hour and awoke just as the light of moon came over the jungle It shone full up the lane, and the first thing my eyes rested upon was a large cobra making its way toward me We had seen none of them in our two weeks stay, but I knew the species the instant I caught his motion My two guns were in the hut To spring out of the hammock and so one of them and fire at the serpent was the work of ten seconds That was my programme but as I made the first movement I found myself fast I had not removed my trousers, and the buckle had worked itself down among the fibres and become fast I had only time for the one effort to get clear I leant dump myself out on my knees, and the serpent was too near for that The cobra might flee in affright, but he was more likely to spring upon me And suppose there was a pair of them and that the other had already entered the hut! In ten seconds after this thought came to me I was as a cold sweat, and so weak that I could not have stood on my feet The slight movement I had made had alarmed the cobra, and he coiled himself and waited full two minutes before coming on again I ought to move and also raise my voice, but for the life of me I could neither raise a finger nor utter a sound You may smile at the idea of a man being so unnerved, but I was completely helpless I had felt every sort of wild animal, and I had taken some risks to make men's hearts stand still, but this was a cobra—the most dreaded of all the serpent race in India Let his fangs but touch my flesh and I was a dead man I had seen his victims by the dozen, and I knew something of the agonies they suffered before death came as a merciful relief The serpent might have been minutes crawling the fifteen feet which brought him into the hut As soon as he was over the threshold he was in the darkness, and I could no longer see him I heard him crawling about over the dried grass on the floor, however, and I knew that it was only a question of minutes when he would seek a closer acquaintance with me He might not strike unless cornered the cobra never strikes a sleeper My hammock was swaying about three feet from the ground After a few minutes I heard the snake crawling towards me, and I prepared for the worst When I turned in it was very close and oppressive I had, therefore thrown the blankets out of the hammock The cold rain had chilled the snake and he was looking for warmth The blankets were on the ground, and this fact prevented him from coming into the hammock I could not see him, but I could hear and scent him as he twisted about and finally curled down When he had become quiet I felt that I had a chance for my life I would wait until he was asleep and then make a sudden spring and a rush If I waited until daylight aroused the natives, the cobra would certainly bite me I was cooler now, and I waited from twenty to twenty five minutes before moving I was just planning to dump myself out of the hammock when the moonlight revealed a new and unexpected danger Standing at the mouth of the lane and looking straight in upon me was a tiger! That he had entered the village in search of prey I knew by his demeanour That he was an old tiger and a man eater one could see by his lordly air Instead of coming in from the jungle he had come across the open and cultivated land, and my hut was first in his path I did not believe he would enter the hut The lane would look like a trap to him and he would fight shy After looking at me, for perhaps two minutes, the tiger moved out of sight, and presently I heard him stalking around the hut to look for an opening There was no other, and he returned and surveyed me again While my eyes were wide open I did not move a finger and the animal no doubt believed me asleep He probably saw the blankets on the ground but I don't think he suspected the presence of the serpent When the tiger finally entered the opening and began to approach me I gave myself up for lost With this feeling came that of coolness, and I was never more clear headed in my life For a moment I forgot the snake, but presently, as the tiger was within ten feet of the doorway, I heard the serpent utter a low hiss and move about The tiger had eyes and ears only for me He skulked over the ground exactly as you have seen a cat, making no more noise than a mouse When he reached the doorway and stood with his fore paws on the threshold my heart stopped beating His next move would be a spring, and he would find me helpless There was an interval of perhaps thirty seconds My sight went away from me I was half dead with terror I faintly remember hearing a hiss and a sound, and all at once I rose I was to see the cobra and the tiger rolling over and over in the lane and raising such a row that the whole village was aroused in a moment I saw all this sight, but remember very little Serpent and tiger rolled away down on the lane and then back again, the one hissing like a steam engine and the other roaring and growling In ten minutes it was over and both were dead and then I fainted away and was unconscious The cobra had bitten the tiger in more than fifty places, and tiger had used his teeth and claws to tear his enemy

SOME PERMITTED EVILS

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—In our system of administration, many of the evils of the native system are avoided to some extent Our superior officials are better paid, and are not compelled to live upon the people, to the same extent, as in Native States For instance, a Tahsildar is not obliged to eke out an inadequate salary of Rs 50 *per mensem* on the principles of the unjust steward in St Luke's Gospel Native States still regard it as economy to give an official only half the salary necessary to maintain his position, and to leave him to find the other half as best he can Their people can afford this, as they do not pay a large percentage of their earnings for the support of a body of legal practitioners They can thus easily contribute to the maintenance of the Courts, on the old recognised principle whereby each party to a case pays the judge what he can afford the judge, if an honest man or mining the fee of the losing party There are dishonest judges who do not return this, but such conduct is generally reprobated The State does not suffer pecuniarily by this method, nor by any method wherein underpaid officials make up their salaries by taxing the people But it does suffer when the method of the unjust steward is pursued In two circumstances where only individual interests are involved, the official can obtain his remuneration from one party at the expense of the other But where the State is a party as in revenue matters, and the officials take money from the party, the *quid pro quo* most evidently be afforded at the expense of the State, and in accepting this state of things, Native States evidently exercise a false economy

But, besides underpaying their officials, Native States in other ways force them to seek illicit gains For example, the practice exists in all States of taking drawbacks on the salaries of their officials in one shape or another The officials have to make presents on all occasions of joy or sorrow in the family of the Chief His birthday means a deduction of a month's pay, marriage requires a contribution of several months' pay, his great aunt, perhaps dies and sympathy must be shown by a further contribution—and so forth The State no doubt, on such occasions, also bestows *Dillats* more or less nominally proportionate to the contributions received We say nominally, because the shawls and other clothes bestowed do not represent in the market anything like their alleged value, and even if exchanged for cash by the *Thosha Khanah*, they are so with a considerable deduction Also because the recipient has to be too considerable gratuities, of fixed amount, on the *chobdars* who deliver the *Khillat*, which is part of the Native State system of always devolving a great part of the maintenance of its functionaries upon others Ultimately, of course, their system devolves this upon the ryot Benevolences extorted from the official must be recovered by them from the ryot If the officials have to contribute to the maintenance of the lesser State functionaries, this also must be recouped by contributions from the ryot Of course it all works round in a circle—only the circle is a vicious one Necessarily in any system the people must maintain, by their contributions the machinery of the administration which is kept up for their benefit The native system is that this should be done indirectly, tapping the people's earnings in many little trickles instead of a single stream This may, on the whole be economical in the strictly pecuniary point of view. More work may thereby be got for less money, than by the European system But it is not economical in the respect that it is demoralising, and that in the result the work so got is bad or, at any rate, is not so good as work honestly taken and paid for direct at the market rate Very likely, too, more is got by the State at the expense of the people by this method When we consider their use of the surplus left to the people by our method, there is less from home for enriching Native States It is, doubtless better that the people's earnings should go to the State, if intelligently used by the State for their benefit—than that these should go, as under our system, to support legal practitioners, or mutineers, or bards, buffoons, and *nautchs* Still the demoralisation entailed upon all the parties concerned is a great evil in the native method

This evil is avoided under our system to some degree, though far from being so completely We pay our Tahsildars sufficiently, but we pay our Naib Tahsildars inadequately We compel both to be constantly on the move, without paying their expenses and we thus force them to discreditable expedients We connive at their subordinates eking out insufficient salaries by fixed contributions from the villages—these paid, for instance, to the treasurers, and revenue accountants of Tahsils We look pretty closely after the judicial business of our officers, and have rendered the double fee system, from parties to a case, comparatively infrequent, by our method of supervision, appeal, and revision But we know that their clerks are paid for all proceedings in these cases, and we accept the fact in the salaries that we give them And finally the native *chobdar* system as above referred to, is maintained by us in its integrity We give to *chaprassis* and peons salaries which we know to be barely adequate for the maintenance of a single man—not of his family, and we require him to be respectably dressed, without ever affording him a uniform In short, we accept the fact that these officials must live upon gratuities—upon fixed contributions from the native officials and chance earnings from others The Tahsildar lives upon the *kamkhadars* and the village *sadhs* The office orderly upon the native officials and upon visitors to his master

The remedy for this state of things is evident Ministerial officers the *Munshi* class, must be better paid In this end there may be fewer of them to pay out of which, routine work can certainly be cut down, still however, some increase of expense must be accepted Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars must receive travelling expenses and the pay of the latter should be increased after fixed periods of service—to meet the case of less efficient men who fail to obtain early promotion The pay of the peon and *chaprassi* class should be increased at least 50 *per cent*—besides adopting the measure to which we shall presently refer This also can be attained by reduction of numbers In a district with nine orderlies for the Collector, three Extra Assistants, and the district office, the number might be reduced to six The [illegible] would then only have two orderlies, but for strictly public business this number is ample, and the resulting increase of pay will be 50 per cent In a Tahsil with eighteen peons, better method and harder work would enable twelve men to suffice, receiving the higher pay Besides this, one uniform a year, at the cost of one month's pay, should certainly be allowed The net increase of expense will thus be only a little over eight *per cent*

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 3rd Nov—It is officially announced that the Czar but his foot and the Czarina her hand in the accident at Borki Up to the present the list of casualties from the accident is 23 killed and 37 severely injured

St Petersburg, 4th Nov—The Czar and Czarina returned here to day, amidst great popular enthusiasm

Berlin, 4th Nov—Germany is building eight first class ironclads

Asha, 3rd Nov—The Mussulmans committed one outrage to the Russians and commenced another, and is working briskly without prejudice to his civil work A pretty good shower fell to day, though it was of little service More than half the paddy has already withered away There is not sufficient water in the rivers and tanks yet

London, 6th Nov—The first report of the Currency Commission has been published In it confidence is expressed that if the system which prevailed before the year 1873 were replaced, the majority of the present evils would be removed, the latter being infinitely more serious than the evils which are expected to result from a return to the *status quo ante* No settlement is possible, however, without international action The Commission proposes the free coinage of both metals into legal tender money, fixing the ratio when one of either metal are receivable in payment of debts at the option of the debtor The Commission also proposes that England shall join with America and Germany, and the nations of the Latin Union, to restore the bimetallic system

London, 6th Nov—Mr Gladstone has begun a three days' campaign in Birmingham where, speaking at a meeting yesterday, he said that he feared the dangers in the Balkans were still unallayed England's great source of embarrassment, he said, is Egypt With reference to the Sackville incident he said it was a serious *slight to Great Britain*, and he hoped it would be satisfactorily explained In regard to home politics he re-affirmed his last year's Nottingham programme

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has resolved, by a majority of 10, that the provisions of the British Factory Acts, restricting the hours of labour of women and children, be immediately extended to the textile factories in British India

Washington, 7th Nov—General Harrison was elected President by a majority of 35 votes General Cleveland carried New York City by a majority of 57,000, but General Harrison carried New York state by a majority of 14,000 thereby deciding the election

London, 8th Nov—Mr Gladstone addressing a meeting of 17,000 people at Birmingham yesterday, charged the Government with shameless disregard of law in Ireland He said the Unionists were fighting hopeless battles and were doomed to speedy extinction He adjured his followers to persist in the policy of fostering the affection and good well of the Irish towards the English

Allahabad 6th Nov—The first through train to Bhopal left Jhansi on Monday evening

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888

THE DUSSERAH ADDRESS

We resume to day our remarks on the Dewan's Dusserah address, and having expressed ourselves somewhat sharply in our issue of the 29th of last month, we are glad to be able to commend a good deal of what we did not touch upon in that issue We shall to day touch upon the expenditure during the year, and we are bound to acknowledge that, taking all things into consideration, there has been a good deal of care taken in the management of the finances There are several items that have a stereotyped expression, for instance, the subsidy every year amounts to 24,50,000 Rs. There is a slight reduction in the interest on the public debt, but it is so small that it is scarcely worth mentioning We have always held that this debt ought not to have been saddled on the Mysore State It was contracted by the British Government, and chiefly on account of the neglect of the officials when the Islands fell into it It would only have been fair, therefore, when the province was handed over to the Maharajah that it should have been given free of incumbrances, while now nearly five lacks of rupees have to be paid every year by way of interest There has been a slight reduction in the money required for the military force, and there are many who would like to see this item still further reduced It is our opinion that as the British Government takes such a large sum from the province in the shape of subsidy it ought to look after the protection of the people from aggression, and thus the Maharajah's Military force might be reduced to a minimum We find from the address that the amount required during the year for administration and the public departments was Rs 20,38,571, which taking all things into consideration, may be looked upon as very fair, and we have no complaints to make in this respect The sum allotted to the places Rs 5,80,101 which is a considerable increase on the amount required the year before This would not be grudged if the price of the previous year was better compared at the present time than it was on any previous occasion But such we are bound to say is not the case Complaints reach us from all parts that this important department of Government is not in the condition it ought to be in and that improvements are very much required We find that the expenditure on forests was considerably more during the year 1887—88 than during 1886—1887, but the Dewan gives an explanation on this head which we consider to be satisfactory We need therefore say nothing more on the subject We find a slight increase with regard to education, and all will acknowledge that the money in this respect is well spent, and nobody will grudge the extra amounts referred to

We now come to the important item of Public Works, and we find the amount set down to be Rs 1,79,000 which is an increase of more than three lakhs over the previous year All who have the good of the province at heart will acknowledge that this is the proper direction in which money should be spent, and that if it is properly spent the larger the sum the better will it be both for the Government and the people It is in the direction of Public Works that the resources of the whole of India, or a portion of it like Mysore, can be developed, and we think that the advisers of the Maharajah have done well in inducing him to invest large sums in this manner Public Works, if of the right kind, give a splendid return for the money laid out on them We may take as an instance the irrigation works of the Godavery, the Kistna and other rivers, which are giving a splendid return to Government besides doing a vast amount of good to the people of the districts where they are found Irrigation has been taken up in earnest in Mysore, and there is no reason to suppose that the result will be less favourable here than it has been in other parts of India Water is the great desideratum of this land, without it in abundance there is scarcity if not famine, and the old rulers of Mysore were very careful that the tanks were kept in good repair, in order that the water preserved in them should be as much as possible There are no great rivers in the province on which anicuts can be constructed, but there are a number of lakes in fact, a regular system and those the province has always been famous The surface of Mysore is undulating, and nothing can be seen in all directions but hills and valleys, and this local character has been utilised from time immemorial to check and control the water as it flows off The custom has been to throw an earthen dam across the head of the valley, and to make a small pond which is filled by the first shower of the monsoon, the surplus flowing past the corner of the dam About two hundred yards lower down another and a larger dam was constructed, and half a mile below this another still larger The lakes in one part of the country resemble those in another, and, at one time, it is said there were 38,000 of them, and the revenue paid by the land they irrigated amounted to 24 lakes of rupees It is this system that the Dewan wishes to restore, and he has from time to time, set forth rules having this end in view and though we cannot approve of all that has been published, we think upon the whole, the rules have been good, and have tended towards the prosperity of the province and the people We are told in the address that 9¾ lacks of rupees are to be devoted during this year solely to irrigation purposes. Of this sum, about 8½ lakhs are set aside to purely original works, that is, to altogether new tanks and channels or to the improvement, enlargement, or extension of those already existing so as to increase their irrigating power The remaining two lakhs are necessarily absorbed in the maintenance and repair of old works, "that is in keeping them in efficient working order and preventing deterioration" As we have already said, the money could not be better spent, for it is sure to give a return and probably a very large return What is still better the property of the people will be improved and that terrible scourge—famine—will be minimised if not wholly prevented We can thus look with confidence upon this part of the budget, and the Maharajah and his advisers may be congratulated upon having taken this subject of irrigation fairly in hand We do not think we need say anything more at present about the address, and we will dismiss it with the remark that it is as good as might have been expected

Occasional Notes

THE cost of the Sikkim expedition has been roughly set down at 100 lakhs of rupees.

DURING next month the Maharajah of Cooch Behar proceeds to Lucknow to be attached to the 17th Lancers, for duty

THE platelaying on the main line of the India Midland Railway is completed and through trains to Bhopal will commence to day

THE Maharajah Sindhiah, G C I, has given a donation of Rs 2,000 towards the construction of the new Lady Dufferin Female Hospital in Calcutta

THE smallest book in the possession of the Marquis of Dufferin is an edition of the sacred book of the Sikhs and is said to be only half the size of a postage stamp

Two children of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are passengers from Marseilles in the P & O steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which was to leave London on Monday

NAWAB Sir Salar Jung Bahadur K C S I, was to give a farewell dinner to Colonel Marshall in his City palace on Saturday evening About 60 guests were invited to meet the retiring Private Secretary of the Nizam

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S figures show that the Revenue of the Government of India from April to June 1888 under all heads aggregated Rupees 2,13,60,500 and the expenditure in the same three months is Rs 1,38,90,500

IT HAS BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THE EXAMINATION prescribed for filling up vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore, in January 1889

NAWAB Fateh Nawaz Jung has, says a Hyderabad paper, at last received the reward of his labours and his success during the year in Baghdad The Nizam has sanctioned his appointment as Home Secretary "This finally disposes of Abdul Huq, who is thus formally removed from the services of the Nizam"

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary from Raichore says—"This little town promises, at some future time, to be one of the most flourishing in the Southern Division, if not in the whole, of the Nizam's Dominions It is steadily expanding, the population is increasing, and trade is flourishing

A FEW nights ago a daring dacoity took place in the village of Mirgaon, about forty five miles from Gwalior A gang of about one hundred men all armed with weapons, plundered the house of the chief Zamindar of the village, disgracing the women and taking away loot to the value of Rs 30 000 in cash and ornaments Two lives were lost during the affray.

THE number of students for the Bar in London this term is larger than it has been for several years past There are already swarms of briefless ones in Fleet Street trying to obtain press work In the last decade of the eighteenth century, the members of the Bar, all told, were fewer than the Queen's Counsel of to day At that time there were less than 300 barristers on the rolls of the Inns of Courts, there are now upwards of 6,000

Up to date, the subscriptions to the Calcutta Dufferin Memorial Fund amount to Rs 66,122, of which over Rs 60,000 has been paid in The portrait of the Marchioness and the statue of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, which have been decided on, have not yet been put in hand The Committee, it is believed, are awaiting their Excellencies' arrival in Calcutta in order to consult their wishes as to placing the work in the hand of the artist and sculptor

Pandita Ramabai, the authoress of "Hindu Right to Women," has taken farewell for the present of the Western world in which she has been labouring for more than five years. Her parting address to friends both in India and America acknowledges "with joy and thankfulness" that a band of faithful friends in the United States have taken up the cause of her country women, and pledged themselves to found a school house for the child widows, and to maintain it for ten years

Just into view between Mr Gladstone and the Nawab Mahdi Ali at Birmingham, for two hours Mr Gladstone spoke with great fluency and energy on every topic but India, which was a subject of which he confessed that he did not like to say much, as he had not been able to give it that consideration it deserved The Nawab, though he had at times with Mr. Gladstone's politics, found him the most remarkable man he had ever spoken to The Nawab has now returned to Hyderabad

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the accident to the Czar's special train on its way to St Petersburg at Borki, was most serious 23 persons were killed and 37 severely 18, injured, including the War Minister The Imperial family were at breakfast The dining car fortunately remained on the track, but its sides were crushed, the roof being bent yet to one side shielded the occupants It is given out that the derailment was an accident; but the belief is that it was work of the Nihilists

The chief paper of Japan is published at Yedo, the capital, every morning except Monday It consists of eight pages, two or six of which are devoted to news, and the rest to advertisements It begins at the right hand corner of the last column of the first page, and thus is read backwards There are few head lines in it, and the printing is close and trying to the eyes, hardly any difference being made between the type of the advertisements and of the text It is printed mostly in Chinese It has a daily circulation of 10,000 copies, and is sold at 3½d a copy.

THE Hon'ble Mr H S Cunningham of the High Court, Calcutta, has resigned the service He is the author of the "Chronicles of the Dustpore," and other works of fiction, including "The Cerulean," which have been favourably reviewed by the Home Press He was formerly the Advocate General, Madras, and additional Member of the Governor General's Council, 1872 77 He has been Puisne Judge, High Court Calcutta November 1887, Member of the council 1881, and Member of the Famine Commission, March 1886 By Notification dated the 25th October 1888, the Hon'ble Dr Gooroo Das Banerjee has been appointed to act as Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta

THE *Indian Spectator*, which is "not among the outspoken out supporters of the National Congress, and its methods," thinks the opponents "ought to be just even to such a thing as the Congress, if they are friends of India and of England. The more they misjudge the movement the more formidable they will make it Already, we believe the success of the Congress, such as it has been, is due more to the Anglo Indian Press and the Syed Ahmed party than to the warmest friends of political progress belonging the cause If the opposition is not moderate, and not strictly in consonance with public interests, it will make the fortunes of the Congress

NOTICE.

In connection with the "ARYA SABHA," Bangalore, a Hindu Girls' School will be opened on the 21st instant, at Siddicatta, Bangalore City. Candidates desirous of applying for posts of Teachers, Music Master and Needle woman, are hereby requested to send in their applications, with certificates of their qualifications and character before the 15th instant.

They are also requested to appear in person on the evening of the 16th instant at the Oriental and Mixed Library Hall, Sriramapuram Mandiram, when their applications will be disposed of. An English knowing hand and a passed candidate will be preferred. In the Head Mistress's Salaries will range from Rs 5 to Rs 15 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries.

(Signed) L. SRINIVASIKAR,
Advocate and Joint Secretary,
Arya Sabha, Bangalore.

Local and Provincial.

COLONEL PEARSE.—Colonel Pearse, Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, left this place on furlough to Europe last Tuesday evening.

OUR CHIEF JUDGE.—It is rumoured in legal circles that Mr. C. G. Parker, Chief Judge, is expected to return to Bangalore on the 22nd instant.—S.

INVESTITURE OF POWER.—Mr. Venkata Rao, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate has been invested with power to try out Cases.

A HOLIDAY.—Thursday last being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, all the courts and offices, *both in the civil and Military* Station and City were closed.

A BALL.—The British Resident Sir Henry Prendergast, gave a ball on Friday evening to the elite of Bangalore. It was well well, and all present enjoyed themselves.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Candidates who have been registered for the ensuing Middle School Examination are informed that the examination will commence on Saturday the 1st December next, and continue up to Friday the 7th of that month.

THE PARADE GROUND.—Of late there have been many disputes about crossing the Parade ground in the Civil and Military Station. About a week ago two men were stopped while they were crossing the ground, and walking on the path that had been made. It is likely that a test case will soon be brought into court.

THE WEATHER.—The weather which cleared up at the beginning of last week was not again in the sky, and the rain has commenced the present week. We have had the average for the year, but as it has come down at long intervals the tanks and wells failed they might have been, and more rain is required. From the appearance of the sky there is a good deal more to come down.

CITY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.—The Head Master of this institution is doing all that nothing could be done in the school towards the education of his pupils without the hearty co-operation of their parents, has now opened a Daily Progress Report Book to keep the parent of every pupil informed of his progress in the class every day. This system is very useful one, and is worthy of imitation in the other schools of the province.

THE MYSORE RAILWAY.—Approximate receipts for week ended 1st October 1887, Rs 13,603, or an average of Rs 98 per mile open (110); ditto for week ended 29th September 1888, Rs 19,100, or an average of Rs 72 per mile; total receipts from 1st April to 1st October 1887, Rs 2,79,900, or an average of Rs 75 per mile; total receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1888, Rs 24,200, or an average of Rs 78 per mile. Increase in 1888 89, Rs 600.

OBITUARY.—We are sorry to find from a telegram to a Calcutta contemporary that the youngest daughter of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Chief Commissioner of Assam and formerly British Resident in Mysore died of typhoid fever on the 20th of last month. The funeral took place on the morning of the 30th, being strictly private. Universal sympathy is expressed among the native community for the sad loss, and we are sure that all at Bangalore will also deeply sympathise with Mr. Fitzpatrick in his bereavement.—S.

MR. F. PAWCETT.—We learn that this gentleman—late acting District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore who was relieved of his duties by Mr. E. Howatson, the permanent incumbent—has obtained two months' privilege leave, and will stay in Bangalore till the expiration of his leave, after which he proceeds to the Canara District to take up his permanent appointment there as Assistant Superintendent of Police. For the short period Mr. Pawcett has acted as District Superintendent, he made his authority felt by his subordinates by rightly exacting that every man should do his duty conscientiously. Mr. Pawcett will be much missed in musical circles here, he being "our only tenor"—D. P.

A NEW JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of the "Southern Star," a journal published in the Town of Tanjore, and the first English Paper, we believe, ever brought out in that City. The article styled "ourselves" is well written, the local news is good, and the get up is every thing that will be desired. We quote a short passage from the article referred to:—"It has long been felt that this town ought to have a paper of its own. Other places of far less importance can boast of publishing a journal, while Tanjore has to send to Madras in order to obtain what is wanted in this respect. This want has now been supplied by the venture that has been made, and the "South ern Star" has now taken its place among the journals of the country and of the world. Tanjore is a place of great importance, it has figured prominently in history, mighty chiefs have ruled here, and it has always, been the home of learned men." We trust the new paper will have a prosperous career, do *marvellous, and long life.*

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore (General),—dated 1st October 1888.

CIRCULAR No. 1332—90, DATED MYSORE, 1st OCTOBER 1888.

GENERAL.—The Government having recently sanctioned several large irrigation projects, which, it is hoped, will entirely write or paying only by assessment will become considerable number land and be largely claimed in lieu, and other similar projects being now under contemplation, it has become necessary to lay down the principle on which contributions will in future be levied from the land holders benefited by such works.

2. Contributions in lump sums are often promised by ryots for such irrigation works, but the distribution of such sums among individual ryots is often a matter of considerable difficulty, and has been shown to place undue burdens upon those who have the least means of influence in the village. Moreover the levy of contributions in anticipation of a future benefit is wordly felt as a hardship by the ryots on the one hand, while on the other the Government, in the absence of a fixed rule on the subject generally feels unwillingness that it has a right to expect. These considerations induced the Government in the case of the Bangalore Channel now under construction to abandon the levy of a contribution in lump sum from the ryots of the various villages to be benefited by this work, and in lieu of such a contribution to stipulate with them for the payment of each individual of Rs 10 per acre of his dry land converted into wet by the new irrigation work, such payment being made in the year when water is actually given for wet cultivation. This arrangement was actually accepted by the ryots concerned and is at present in operation *on the old system of taking a contribution in one lump sum.* In the case of the proposed reservoir across the Chitravati river in the Kadur District, the ryots promised a lump sum contribution of Rs 1,000, but further inquiry shows given the Government are of opinion that

ces, its geographical position, its requirements and past industrial history, and the task of developing existing local industries or creating new ones should be cautiously essayed But under any circumstances to work effectively the standard of scientific knowledge imparted to the youth of the country should be such that the special teaching of industrial processes might be easily grafted upon the general education The Art industries of this country, though not in a vigorous condition, are acknowledged to possess a good deal of originality and vitality These might with judicious fostering, timely encouragement and enlightened guidance be developed into permanent industries of sufficient importance and magnitude to play a not inconsiderable part in the commercial well being of the country Manifestly the Victoria Technical Institute has a wide field of labor before it, but the difficulty is with such limited funds as it has at its disposal, where and how is it to break ground What we now want is an education for the laboring classes that will contribute to the material, the wealth producing, progress of the country The people need to be taught not only how to earn a subsistance, but how successfully to compete with other nations in manufacturing skill We would not, as the *Mail* suggests, take from the one to give to the other Each has its proper sphere and should be advanced hand in hand and then there will not be a commingling or confusion of classes acting antagonistic to each other

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF CORONER OF MADRAS.

The *Madras Mail*—Acting in accordance with the recommendations of the recent Finance Committee, the Government has decided upon abolishing the office of Coroner of Madras, and has directed Mr L Norton, (who has been Coroner since 1880) to give his Establishment the usual three months' notice The Coroner's Act will be repealed, and fresh legislation will be enacted conferring upon the City Police the duty of holding inquests The City Police will thus be called upon to perform duties similar to those now performed by the Mofussil Police When Mr Norton was requested by the Finance Committee to show what reductions could be effected in the Coroner's establishment he pointed out that no reductions were feasible, and that if any reduction was contemplated the only thing which he could recommend was to abolish the Coronership altogether. He protested, through the Chief Justice, against the duties of Coroner being performed by the Police, as he was of opinion that such a course would not be a safe one, as the Police were interested in almost every case that it was the duty of the Coroner to enquire into He cited several cases which he himself had dealt with, in which the conduct of the Police was suspicious, and remarked that in a case a European Inspector had, in his (Mr. Norton's) presence endeavoured to extort a confession of guilt from a military prisoner, which necessitated the prisoner being handed over to the custody of the military authorities, and out of the hands of the Police His experience as Coroner convinced him that it would be unsafe to delegate the duties of Coroner to the Police, and he suggested therefore that the Magistracy might be empowered to conduct inquests The Chief Justice agreed with the view taken by Mr Norton, and in forwarding the protest made several suggestions to guard against unfair proceedings on the part of the Police when holding inquests The Government, in its "Order thereon" says that the suggestions of the Chief Justice will be taken into consideration, and embodied in the new legislation intended to be enacted, and adds that the Surgeon of the District in which an inquest is held will be required to be present at the inquest

The Coroner's establishment consists of the Coroner on Rs 350, with Rs 80 carriage allowance, one interpreter on Rs 70, with Rs 50 with Rs 10 carriage allowance, one clerk on Rs 25, one Duffadar on Rs 12, and eleven peons, on salaries ranging from Rs 7 to 8 Total about Rs 730 per mensem The office of Coroner of Madras was created about the year 1800 Between that year and 1820, 413 inquests were held, or an average of about 20 a year Between 1840 and 1852 they numbered 1,217, or an average of 101 a year Between 1853 and 1873 they numbered 3,103, or an average of 170 a year, Between 1875 and 1876 they numbered 707, or an average of 176 a year and between 1877 and 1883 they numbered 1,157, or an average of 165 a year

THE DROUGHT

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES IN HYDERABAD

The *Hyderabad Record*—The prospect of imminent famine and the necessity of devising means for the relief of the population have been brought home to His Highness' Government by an apprehended deficit of revenue estimated at from 20 to 30 lakhs This deficiency is, of course, attributable to the light monsoon, and is of itself sufficient to seriously cripple the resources of the State His Excellency the Minister appears to be fully alive to the danger of the situation Rumours have for some little while been current that measures were about to be taken, or had been already taken, to afford some relief to the poor who are already to a great extent affected by the recent rise in the prices of foodgrains Although there are said to be huge stores of grain in the city, the holders have seized the occasion to put up prices prematurely to 'scarcity' rates Mr Hajl Sujjan Lall, the wealthy contractor of Secunderabad, came to the rescue and opened a store with Rs 30 000 worth of grain which he has been selling at normal rates A Syndicate of native capitalists, of whom Mr Sujjan Lall is the principal member have applied, we are informed, to the Government to grant them the monopoly of the sale of food grain for the next three years In return for this concession the Syndicate undertakes to supply the public at much cheaper rates than those now charged by the general grain dealers who are represented to have raised their prices enormously high from greed and avarice, in order to make fortunes for themselves at the expense of the distressed poor Sir Salar Jah is of course fully alive to the evils that would be attendant upon the creation of so gigantic a monopoly as that which is proposed but, in a certain contingency and if it comes to a choice of evils, the concession applied for may be favourably considered, and our local Shylocks may find, too late, that they have overreached themselves In the meantime the Jarida of 21st Azoor, Fasli 1296 (20th Oct 1888) announces the appointment of a Committee to treat with the grain merchants with a view, if possible, to bring them to reason This Committee is composed of the Nawabs Hadir ul Dowlah, Ikbal Yar Jung and Hyder Nawaz Jung, Rajs Shiv Raj Bahadur Dharamwant, and Messrs. Dardoonjee Jamshedji, Dorabji, and Hassan Ali Sahib Mansabdar In the Government Order appointing the Committee it is acknowledged that it is not as a rule incumbent upon the authorities or desirable, that Government should interfere between sellers and buyers to fix rates, but, at the same time, when dealers raise their prices to an exorbitant extent without substantial reason and refuse to sell under those enhanced rates, it becomes the duty of Government to protect the poor and prevent them from being distressed by the prices of articles up on which they depend for subsistence being raised beyond their means of purchase The Committee can associate with them a representative of the grain merchants, and are empowered to summon the latter before them and examine their books They are also charged to ascertain how far the enhancement of prices is justifiable and to try and prevail upon the merchants to sell at a fixed reasonable rate

THE INDIAN REFORMS IN ENGLAND

The *Indian Daily News*—In reference to the proceedings of the Indian 'delegates' who are working the political machinery in England the *Patriot* gives a word of counsel which cannot be considered needless or out of place The editor recognises the ability and energy with which Mr W C Bonnerjee has endeavoured to create in England an interest in Indian affairs, but regrets that he is often obliged to differ from his opinions We think it most desirable, and we have no doubt that all sensible and right minded persons will agree with us, that those who undertake the important task of enlightening the British public on Indian affairs, should be strictly accurate in their statements They should not make any assertions that cannot be established by the stern incontrovertible proof of facts And above all, they should steer of English party politics Mr Bradlaugh has of late repeatedly declared in emphatic terms that India should not be made a party question, and that if he endeavoured to do so he would be the greatest enemy of the people of this country This principle, the soundness of which cannot for a moment be questioned, should guide all Indian reformers, European or Native" These are judicious words, whether applied to agitators in England or writers and speakers in India This country has nothing to gain by party associations, and the friends of India are in much greater danger being used by party men in England than of being served by any party Their case is strong enough to deserve the sympathies of all parties, and they should not imperil their position and prospects by party associations It may seem almost a contradiction of this position to see that the delegates and their friends have selected such a man as Mr. Bradlaugh as their Parliamentary leader or representative He, of course, belongs to a party, but he holds his place with a considerable degree of independence, and he concurs in the advice that India should not be mixed up with party questions No doubt he feels that the cause of India is strong in itself, and he will keep the affairs of this country out of the arena of party as far as possible, so as to gain the greatest support, and to alienate as few friends as possible There is also another evil against which the *Patriot* raised a word of warning He sees the danger of exaggeration and warns those who undertake the task of enlightening the British public not to overstate their case This is a danger to which they are no doubt liable Mr Bonnerjee would do well to be less of the advocate and more of a discriminating judge in such a case Something may be due to the habitude of his mind in regarding India as a client, and overstating the case as to a jury But he will not have an occasional jury to deal with when he addresses the British public This means not the assembly of an audience in country districts, but the intelligence that will soberly dissect his utterances with the scalpel or knife of the press It is not judicious to charge upon either of the great parties the origination of certain wars, or any pronounced policy For, as a matter of fact, whatever party may be in office, there has to be a continuity of general policy which neither one nor the other can absolutely control A little modification there may be, but that is all There are elements of antagonism in England, as here, which have to be considered and they will be best met by studious moderation There is strength in the truth without seeking to enforce it by exaggeration which only distorts it, and it is most powerful in its proverbial nakedness.

THE LATE CYCLONE

A PASSENGER TRAIN OVERTURNED

The *Madras Mail 8th November*—The cyclone which passed over Madras on Wednesday night was disastrous in its effects on the South Indian Railway, line near Chingleput In our issue of Thursday last we reported that "the train which left Egmore at 6 30 P M, last evening was derailed on the Chingleput Bank bound No passengers were injured We have since then ascertained that the night train from Madras to Tirchinopoly on Wednesday evening left the Egmore Station, as usual at 6 P M, but owing to the very inclement state of whether, there were not many passengers The wind, at the time, was blowing "big guns" from the northwest, and the rain was coming down in torrents However, all went well till Singaperumal Koil Station (30 miles from Madras) was reached Here just after the line clear signal from Chingleput had been received, which enabled the train to proceed on her way, two large casuarina trees in front of the station were torn up by the roots, thrown upon the roof of the station house, in falling, broke the two telegraph wires connecting the station with Guduvanchery on the one hand and Chingleput on the other, thus cutting off all communication The train however, having received "line clear" proceeded on her way The driver could hardly discern anything on the line within a few feet of him, and he had the greatest difficulty in keeping up the requisite amount of steam The wind had veered round to west south west, and was blowing a hurricane The train had scarcely gone a mile from Singaperumal Koil when the driver found it almost impossible to get along owing to the wind His box and other articles were blown out of the engine, and he himself experienced the greatest difficulty in retaining his position From the 33rd mile stone, the line for about a mile and a half or two miles, skirts the large Chingleput lake, which was full to the brim, the water being lashed into large waves which rolled violently against the embankment The position of the train here was a very critical one, as it was impossible to see the line, so the driver proceeded with great caution, running at about ten to twelve miles an hour After getting over the curve at the north west corner of the lake the line runs almost due south, with the lake on the left, and open paddy fields on the right—the latter being over six feet deep in water, owing to several tanks in the neighbourhood having breached While crossing this portion the train was naturally, exposed to the full fury of the gale It got safely over a small bridge but when the 8th telegraph post beyond the 34th mile stone had been passed, the driver felt a sudden jerk, and on looking round found that the tender of the engine had been derailed He immediately shut off steam, and came to a dead stop He then found that he had been cut off from communication with the guard, by the aid of his lantern, but with out leaving the engine, he saw that the cattle truck, which was attached to the tender, was lying on its side over hanging the bund of the lake, and he afterwards discovered that the whole train, of twenty one carriages, been capsized by the wind, the engine alone remaining standing on the line Owing to the fury of the storm nothing could be done to help the passengers as no one dared venture out, and as the authorities at the Chingleput Station could not be communicated with, their assistance was not obtainable for several hours The accident happened at about 9—50 P M, and no assistance was obtained until nearly 3 o'clock the following morning During the whole of this time the passengers were left to the mercy of the storm, with the capsized carriages lying in dangerous proximity to the lake When the train was blown over, the lamps in the carriages were shot out of their sockets into the lake, and the horror of the situation was intensified by the total darkness which prevailed, and by the rain which continued to drench the passengers. At about 2 30 A M, when the wind and rain had somewhat abated, the driver and the guard got out and inspected the train, and, having ascertained how matters stood they made their way up to the Chingleput Station—a little more than half a mile distant—and reported what had happened Lights were soon obtained, and the Station Master and others proceeded to the scene of the accident, when the passengers, who had been in vain crying for help were helped out of the carriages Marvellous to add none of the passengers were seriously hurt There was only one first class passenger, a native, and he had a small flesh wound on the left foot caused by putting his foot through one of the glass windows in his attempts to get out of the capsized carriage One or two third class passengers had a few slight bruises, and that was all The guard escaped with a scrape on his nose, and the cow in the cattle truck was unhurt

Immediately that intelligence of the catastrophe was received at Egmore, the Locomotive Superintendent and the Permanent Way Inspector left by a special train, with all the workmen of the Egmore Workshops, for the scene Mr Ellis the Resident Engineer at Chingleput, was also on the spot. Mr. Creighton, the Locomotive Superintendent, arrived from Negapatam about noon with a large body of workmen and gang coolies, and the clearing the line was proceeded with, Colonel C J Smith the Consulting Engineer for Railways Mr Betts, the Agent, and Mr Spalding, the Deputy Chief Engineer, also arrived shortly afterwards They tested the line which they found in good order, so that the train must have been literally blown over, and the accident was not due to any fault in the permanent way The rails were then slightly diverted so as to get clear of wrecked train, and through traffic, which had been suspended on Thursday was restored yesterday Thirteen carriages have been righted, and the remaining eight will probably be righted to day, and all obstruction to the traffic removed, The carriages were lying in a very dangerous position overhanging the lake within a foot of the water, which was over 12 feet deep The train had thus a very narrow escape indeed from total destruction As it is, however, the carriages have sustained considerable damage Colonel Smith and Mr Spalding, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon at Chingleput to ascertain as far as possible the facts of the case Mr Mullaly, the Sub Collector of Chingleput, and Colonel Holland, the Superintendent of Police, visited the scene of the accident early on Thursday morning

Yesterday morning Colonel Smith proceeded in a special train to inspect the railway bridge over the Palar, as the river was reported to be very full It was found that the water had fallen 3 feet There were 15 feet of water in the river on Thursday, and yesterday the depth of water was only 12 feet, and the bridge was said to be in good order There is a small breach on the line between Olakur and Perambur

The Chingleput—Arconum section of the line appears to have suffered considerably, for there has been no through train service on that section since Wednesday. The telegraph wires are broken, and no information can be obtained regarding the breaches on the line It is reported that nearly half a mile of the line between Conjeveram and Arkonum has been washed away The stations along the line are wrecked. Trees have been uprooted and levelled to the ground, the palisading of the platforms has been put out of position, the telegraph posts have been either knocked down or left in a reclining position, and the tiles on the roof of the station houses have been blown away The whole country between Madras and Chingleput presents the appearance of a series of lakes and large sheets of rushing waters

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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NOTICE.

The Bangalore Arya Sabha.

Dated 17th November 1888.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a Hindu Girls' School will be opened in Mr. K Shamaiyengar's house, at Siddhiattah, Bangalore, at 4 p m, on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

Gentlemen interested in the noble cause of Hindu Female Education, are earnestly solicited to favour the Sabha with their presence on the occasion.

(Signed) A. GOPALACHARLU,
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Bangalore City Municipality

NOTIFICATION

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 3rd November 1888, for Lighting the City of Bangalore with Sillar Lamps from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1889

2 Particulars can be had at the City Municipal Office from 12 to 4 P.M. daily, except on Sundays and holidays. Land is to be supplied free of cost for lighting the City of Bangalore

3. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash or currency Notes

4. The deposit of the successful competitor will be returned and the same forfeited if he fails to execute the necessary contract bond within one week from the date on which the acceptance of his contract is made known to him. The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

A. S. RAGHAVACHARIU,
By Vice President
City Municipal Commission

The 6th November 1888

Menu of prop situations to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at the office premises on Saturday the 24th November 1888, at 8 A.M.

I. Cost account current and mortuary returns for the month of October 1888

II. Disposal of tenders for the lighting of the City of Bangalore

III List of original works for insertion in the Budget for 1889-90

IV. Pine claims of the Government No. 50 & 51, dated 24th December 1887 relating to Cart Stands

V Re appropriation statement of Budget provisions for the year 1888-89

VI Budgetted Income and Expenditure of the Fort

VII Proposed removal of chucklers and midgets to new sites, and correspondence connected therewith

VIII Proposed construction of a sewage drain to be carried across the new Agrahara Tank to prevent its contaminating itself into and polluting the water as at present

IX Letter to Superintending Engineer of Mysore for additional grant on account of suburban and the newly added Fort roads

X *Arrangements* to be made for the next Mark Show

A. S. RAGHAVACHARIU,
by Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

11th November 1888

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 10th Nov—News has been received that 70,000 Mahdists have made an attack upon Wadai, in the Soudan but were repulsed by the garrison, and lost 3,000 men. A fresh attack was, however, made in which they were successful and captured the town. The Sultan took to flight during the confusion

Allahabad 11th Nov—The *Pioneer* has received a London telegram which states that an agent of the German East African Company has been despatched to India to ascertain whether it is possible to recruit Mahrattas and other natives to serve as troops within the German sphere in Africa, and to employ the German expedition which is proposed to be sent to the relief of Emin Pasha

The *Times of India* has received a telegram from London, dated the 9th, which states that it is the general opinion that owing to the diverse opinions, the report of the Currency Commission will be altogether inoperative. The abolition of the silver duty is strongly urged

London 14th Nov—Mr Sheehan M.P. for Kerry has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Crimes Act for advising the adoption of the Plan of Campaign

Allahabad, 13th Nov—It has been authoritatively intimated to the Government of India that Sir Lepel Griffin will not return to India

Poona, 15th Nov—The Government has appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Moor, Stewart, and another Civilian to consider the advisability of letting the services of sixteen Mamlatdhars and Government servants, whose conduct has been brought to light by the Crawford Commission

Allahabad, 16th Nov—Maharajah Dhulep Singh has left Russia, and has now in Paris.

Lahore, 17th Nov—The Marchioness of Dufferin to-day opened the Aitchison Hospital for women, which cost Rs 60,000 and provides accommodation for 12 patients. The funds were subscribed largely by natives. The Viceroy visited the new Veterinary College. At the dinner given at the Viceroy received visits from the Rajas. The Lieutenant Governor gave a dinner in the evening, in honor of the Viceroy

Allahabad 16th Nov—A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that in the House of Commons Mr Charles, Member for Cuttinesshire called Sir John Gorst attention to a report in the *Pioneer* referring to his (Sir John Gorst) mission with Hyderabad. The Under Secretary replied that the charge was wholly false but he did not intend to take action. In the year of 1881 Sir John had been legal adviser to the Prime Minister and Sir Richard Pelly had been Resident at Hyderabad but since then he had had nothing to do with the Hyderabad State except officially, which he detailed in the instructions of the Secretary of State in the regular channel

London 16th Nov—Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question said that the Government believe the report of the preferential claims of anybody to lease the ruby mines in Burmah

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888

THE PRESENT VICEROY

As the present Viceroy is soon to leave India for good, we wish to say a few words about the work he has performed during his stay here. It is well known that some of the papers in the Bengal Presidency—especially the *Indian Mirror*—have severely criticised the tour of his Viceroyalty. We cannot but help thinking that those papers have gone to far in their censure, and in the station at we are supported by no less a personage than Mr A. O. Hume, one of the best friends of the people of India—a staunch supporter of the Indian National Congress. Mr Hume has declared that the Congress is opposed to the views put forward by the Calcutta papers to which we have referred. That the *regime* for which Lord Dufferin is responsible is not perfect is a great surprising nothing in this world is or ever will be but we believe—and Mr Hume agrees with us—that great work has been performed by the present Viceroy and it is owing to Mr Hume also tells us that where Lord Dufferin has gone wrong his intentions were good, either he was badly advised, or he committed an error of judgment which every one is liable to commit. His Lordship we feel sure, has the good of the people at heart, and he would have done more if circumstances had not been adverse. When Lord Dufferin arrived in this country there were many problems awaiting solution. In the first place, there was the North West Frontier to be guarded against Russia, a short time before this the Penjdeh affair had taken place, Russians had been attacked the Afghans, and slaughtered a few number of them, war might have taken place as consequence, and the Government thought it necessary to guard against any such attack. It cost was great, but the country may be considered, it is safe from attack, much safer than it was five years ago. We feel sure that the Viceroy would have much preferred to have spent the money on internal improvements or on education rather than raising fortifications on the frontier, or constructing a railway that can only be used for many years to come simply to convey troops. But the work was necessary, and Lord Dufferin is the last man to shrink from the performance of duty, however unpalatable it may be

The annexation of Upper Burmah is to other act for which his lordship is much condemned by the Bengal press. It will have been well it must be admitted if this country could have been left under its native rulers. But the King had shown so much hostility towards his people, and had dealt so treacherously with the British that it was thought necessary to protect against him and to annex his country. The people blame Lord Dufferin for what he did in Burmah forgot one circumstance, the French were pushing up to the frontier. Had he was in league with them, and in time India might have been face to face with a powerful European nation. In fact Upper Burmah might have become a French possession and a permanent army would have had to be kept up in order to prevent them taking possession of other parts of the Indian Empire. On account of the way Upper Burmah was taken possession of the British were blamed, it is not likely that they will, for many years to come—if for ever—go to table on the extension of our dominions. We hold that annexation, as a rule, is not good, but there are cases in which it is believed to be necessary, and Lord Dufferin was of opinion that Upper Burmah was one of them. Time will show whether he was right or wrong. But he had more circumstances placed fully before him, and we may be sure that he thought well over them before he acted. Mr Hume has the following very true remarks about the annexation of Burmah and the policy itself has policy—

"I [illegible] that the p[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the annexation of Burmah, and the policy itself has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

mat than order in his capital and in Cyprus, the provinces. As the Government of India has now *stated their intention* of issuing the succession to the Afghan throne, it is believed that there will be a preliminary transaction between the American and the Viceroy of India, and that the Anglo-Indian representatives, accompanied by their envoys, will start immediately on their journey to Cabul.

Local and Provincial

Whooping Cough.—We are sorry to say this troublesome disease is now prevalent among children.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.—The Directors have decided to close this Bank at the end of this month. It has since July last.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.—Mr Rickets, the Inspector-General of Police, will leave Bangalore about the 20th, on *circuit duty*.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a few showers of late but not much rain has fallen, and the mornings and evenings are very cool and pleasant. Many think the rains are over.

THE MONSOON RAINS.—There is very little water in the tank, but the reservoir at the cut-off is full. The sluices and the flood gates have been closed. The water is now flowing into the channels.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—The employés of this Railway are making good progress with the Holiday arrangements. On Saturday last they put out at Bangalore a poster of the line as far as Bail, which is to be followed by one for the whole line.

THE GUNPOWDER OFFICE.—This is the time of the year when the Dewan comes and shoots in an office for Gunpowder. But the time has passed, and it is to be hoped that the Dewan will not be present at the ceremony, which has yet to take place. The examinations of small lives in danger, that Dewan is to prevent their doing their best.

A LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Gaviraiah on Saturday the 24th Instant, at 6 P.M., in the Observatory Hall, Seshadri Road, Public Library Hall, Sunday School Hall, and Sri Mahant Bhagavandas Hall, against the encroachments of the western religionists, doctrines which they oppose to the Hindu Religion. Gentlemen and the Public are cordially invited to attend, and help the movement to the utmost of their endeavours.

General Summary

RAINFALL.—Throughout this Province good fall of rain of Light Rain. Cuddapah Railway has received heavy Rain on the 9th between Bail and Wallur. Between Ali Abad and Sunkal the fall was general, the amount heavy.—A.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SURAT.—A destructive fire broke out last night (?) at the Hem, in the Bazar, well. A long house belonging to a money-lender has been totally burnt. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 30,000.—A.

GOVERNMENT STATION.—Station Ba[illegible] Government, the cost of Rs. 1000 for a period, as [illegible] *have received a petition* [illegible] dent to the Station, to the amount of [illegible] for request to give [illegible] will be pleased to carry out the necessary repairs.—S.

ANGLO-AMERICANS.—A correspondent understands that a new Treaty has been entered into between the Mysore Authorities and the Imperial Postal Department, to take effect from the 1st January next. Mr. Kay, the Post Master-General has lately sent an Inspector of the Madras Post Office to examine and report on the office here of the Anglo-American, and it is said that a new *Treaty* is to be made. For the present, the Government will have the supervision of the Post Master-General of the Madras Presidency. We understand he will be represented under a Deputy Post Master-General.

THE MADURA COLLEGE.—The following order has been passed by Government:—"The Inversion of Local Funds from primary to the support of collegiate education would be entirely contrary to the express policy of Government, and the District Board can not therefore be allowed to take any share in the management of the Madura College. The Government consider that under present circumstances, it would be almost equally unsuitable for the Municipality to spend money on the management of this institution. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be much better for all concerned to consign one of the high schools now in private hands to level up into a 2nd grade college.

THE JAKKERI FINANCIER'S CASE.—The Hon'ble Mr Spring Branson made an application to day in the Court of Mr Justice Shephard, praying for an injunction restraining one Ranga Chariar, who is at present sitting in Lyncoln, from trafficking with any of the properties belonging to the temple, of which the plaintiff claimed to be Jheer. The grounds of the application were that Ranga Chariar had been committed on a charge of forgery to take his trial at the coming Criminal Sessions, but was at present on bail, and it was alleged that there was a probability that the defendant would shortly leave the jurisdiction of the Court. The claim which was preferred to by several witnesses, and branches all over Southern India, and one of the wives situate in Triplicane, which possessed property, to the value of [illegible] (mostly movable) which was valued at Rs. 32,000. The present Jeerkhal had been duly appointed on the 10th of August last, but the defendant has refused to give a proper account of the property. The Court was therefore asked to restrain the defendant from selling what was properly due to the temple, and not to an Illegitimate offspring. The Court was also asked to appoint a receiver. His Lordship granted a rule nisi returnable at a short date, calling upon defendant to show cause why the injunction applied for should not be granted, and a receiver appointed.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL'S DEPARTURE.—On the 10th inst. Mr and Mrs Marshall were entertained by Nawab Moulvi Abdul Malik Bahadur, who entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen to dinner to the departing guests. Colonel Marshall's test was perfect. Immense relations and satisfactory. Only Captain Hall has at the time of Colonel Marshall's departure been unable to be present. Captain Hall was called upon to take the place of Colonel Marshall. Captain Hall was called upon to take the place of Colonel Marshall. Captain Hall was called upon to take the place of Colonel Marshall

discriminate communism, are cast aside and neglected as unworthy of a practical lawyer. Law, in fact, is taught especially in India, as a purely empirical branch of knowledge and not, as it should be, as a science and with what result? Take a man away from his code, give him an illustration from ordinary life, and ask him to apply the law to it, and in nine cases out of ten you will find the law student completely at sea and why is this? The answer is simple—because he has never learnt principles, and had simply mastered texts. Take, again, another illustration. We all know how ardent is the desire felt by native students to learn English and to speak and write it with fluency, a desire which is worthy of all commendation and encouragement. But instead of directing this desire into a proper channel, by teaching the student to acquire English as it is actually spoken, as an English boy himself acquires it—by a process of gradual development—the native youth is initiated early into the tricks and niceties of the language. The works of Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Browning and Macaulay are read and expounded to him and his mind is at once fired with the ambition of writing in the style of one of these masters. He thus contracts the habit of writing in a forced and unnatural style, copying a phrase here and adopting a turn of expression there, which he has met with some of the works he has read, and the result is lamentable. His essays become laboured productions, disfigured with metaphor and ornament, his letters instead of embodying the spontaneous effusions of a genial mind are cramped with artificial compositions. All this arises from "superficiality" from the desire to appear to know much more than one really does and to clothe one's language in studied ornament. Let me impress upon you the great danger of this present tendency for superficial knowledge, it not only undermines all taste for honest labour—without which no true knowledge can be attained—but it creates a spurious learning which has neither depth nor thoroughness. During the present year, as the Report that has been read to you has pointed out the Oriental College has been reorganised, the classes and courses of teaching have been rearranged, and the teaching staff reconstituted on a more efficient and at the same time a more economical scale. It is now hoped that this Institution will be able to attain the purpose for which its donors liberally subscribed. That purpose was to promote the enlightened study of the classical languages of the East, to revive a fresh interest in the ancient literature of those languages—so rich in all that is imaginative and poetical—and thus to mark its foundation as the dawn of what I may call a period of Renaissance in this province. Now it has been felt that the fulfilment of this laudable object could not be realised unless the system of teaching were more or less assimilated to the comparative and historical method pursued in Universities of the West. To continue, for instance, to load the young mind with the complicated rules of Panini, and then to cause it to commit to memory several hundred *sloka* from Sanscrit literature would not be calculated to turn out Sanscrit scholars in the proper sense of the expression, or to promote the enlightened study of Sanscrit, but to adhere slavishly to an antiquated system which required a life time to master its curriculum. Again it has been thought that the period of Renaissance which as I have said, it was the object of the founders of the Oriental College to inaugurate in this province, should be distinguished by a revival of Vedic literature. That this literature should have become almost forgotten in a land which was the early home of those who composed and sang the Vedic hymns was a fact to be regretted on both historical and philological grounds, for there is much in these ancient compositions which will possess a deep interest for the historical student while a knowledge of the earliest form of the language which now enshrines all that is sacred and worth knowing from a Hindu point of view cannot but be instructive to the student of Sanscrit. It has accordingly been arranged that a course of lectures should be yearly delivered on the structure and composition of the ancient Vedas, and this course has, I am happy to learn, already aroused much interest, and is very well attended. It is too early to predict what will be the precise results of the changes which have thus been introduced, but let us hope that under its new constitution the Oriental College of the Punjab will be worthy of its name and that its *alumni* will not only be distinguished for their Oriental learning, but for their zeal in spreading it for the benefit of their countrymen.

Thus, then, you will see that the academical year which is now brought to a close has been an eventful one, and that every effort has been made to place the University of the Punjab on a footing which it will command respect. Like the Sphinx of old which is said to have sprung with renewed beauty and strength from its own ashes, your University has already come forth, chastened but not harmed out of the ordeal which it had luckilessly fallen. The future is now full of hope and promise, but it will rest mainly with you and those who come after you to make it realise its fruits. Bear in mind that the degrees which have this day been conferred upon you are not only towards the work accomplished, but are, as it were, bonds which ought to unite you to the University in the closest ties of association. Henceforth what redounds to your honour will add to her, what brings disgrace to you will tarnish her reputation. Cherish, therefore, even in future lives the lesson it early taught which last is dedicated to you to the uncorrupt circles of her favored *alumni*. Let your heart be that of Horace that, "you life and heart are devoid of blame" and be faithful to your promise to practise the virtues of morality and sound learning, and to uphold and advance social and the well being of your fellow men. If you do so, you may well be proud of the diploma and may, as that have this day been given to you, but if you neglect that promise, the possession of those symbols of academical honour will only aggravate your own degradation and render you less a blessing than pregnant. It is beautifully said in a Sanscrit verse—

"The lamp that burns most brightly owes its force
to oil drawn out by a hidden wick."

Let a clear conscience be the oil, and a spirit of truth the hidden wick to keep your lamps burning, and in conclusion let me impress upon you those words of wisdom, uttered long ago by one of your own sages, words which you would do well to hang up in your study and bear constantly in mind—for they sum up all the qualities of a man of culture, prudence and moderation

"A good man's intellect is piercing yet
Inflicts no wound; his actions are deliberate,
* * * his heart is warm, but never burns,
His speech is eloquent, yet never time"

I have only, one more word to add and that is to say farewell to you, for it is probably the last occasion on which I shall publicly address you. But although I will soon cease to act as your Vice Chancellor I shall always continue to take a deep interest in the welfare of this University with which I have been connected since its foundation. I owe the members of the Senate my best thanks for their cordial support and advice on all occasions of difficulty and trouble and my cordial acknowledgments are also due to Mr W Bell for the valuable assistance I have received from him. During the period he held office as Registrar he discharged his onerous duties with zeal, ability, and success, and it is a source of pleasure to me to make this public recognition of his services.

Farewell then, my friends. May your prosperity and that of your University continue to increase.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE REV Dr MILLER, C I E

The large upper hall of the Madras Christian College was the scene of much rejoicing yesterday evening, when the students presented the Rev Dr Miller, C I E, the Principal of the College, with an address of welcome on his return from Scotland after an absence of over eighteen months. The hall was crowded with students, every available space being taken up, while among the visitors present on the occasion were Rajah Sir I Madava Row, K C S I, the Hon'ble M J Gloss, Mr D Sinclair, Mrs and Miss Sinclair, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, the Rev S Ollanna, the Rev G Milne Rae, Mrs Miller, Mr W Knees, the Rev W and Mrs Tait, Mr C M Barton, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Patterson, Mr P Vijiarangam Mudaliar, several ladies, the College Professors and numerous others. The chair was taken by the Rev C Cooper the Acting Principal of the College. The Address was printed in gold on vellum, and was enclosed in a handsome silver case, bearing an appropriate inscription. Garlands were presented to Dr Miller and Mr Cooper, and small bouquets were distributed to the visitors present, and rosewater sprinkled.

The Rev Dr Miller in reply said he hardly knew how to thank them at all, and could not think them adequately for the honor they had bestowed on him by the presence there on that occasion and by the words of welcome that they had lavished upon him. He assured them that an honor of that kind was to him particularly welcome. There were some honors that came in one's way for which one did not very greatly care, because they were more accidental than anything else, but there were others which were peculiarly grateful for they were associations, in a natural method and along a channel which was grateful in itself. Such was the honor they had now done him. The presence of so many was an honor which he deeply felt, and which was particularly grateful, for it was an acknowledgment of what had always been his sincere wish and earnest endeavour, viz, to labour for the good of the country and the rising generation. He could not adopt as meant to or as will merited by him such phrases as the students had put into their Address, but they were the recognition of what he could say about himself, viz, that much is he might have failed to do what he had aimed at doing, and which he desired to do, yet his sincere desire in all the many years he had been in India was, not to gain anything whatever for himself, but to labour for the good of his students and to the profit of the country. He felt to a great extent the honor was one which had so much company with it that he had thought to be amongst his students. He took them all and the students, most of all for the warm welcome they had given him and for the joy which they had felt, sincerely expressed at finding him again among them. He wished that he could by one effort make it possible for him to shake hands with them all at once, as an old and valued friend of them. He could not forget that during his absence in the very interval of three years, the College had been very considerably changed. He saw many faces which he had not recognised, as well as others which he could not find. He hoped that the old students or new ones, they either already were or would soon be friends who would work together, during the comparatively short time they would be in College, for common ends and with equal zeal to gain some permanent and lasting good from their Association. He regretted the welcome his students had given him and assured them that he was so glad to be amongst them as they could possibly be to see him amongst them once again. There were one or two subjects which he thought it desirable that he should refer to, whether suggested by the Address or by the circumstances in which they had met. Dr Miller then proceeded to say — First of all I cannot but call to mind on the present occasion, though you have very wisely and properly, I think, refrained from referring to it in your Address, that the students of this College have to a very considerable extent, cause him sorrow and shame during the time that I have been away from you. That is a subject to which I shall not refer at length either now or any other occasion, for mere reason, one reason being, that I think that such recollections should be swept from our recollection and buried in oblivion, and not brought forward upon any occasion, and also for the reason that so very much (a great deal too much) has been said about the matter—and by many who are neither called upon, nor have a right to say anything on the subject. For reasons such as these I shall not say much about it now. But I think students, and gentlemen—or as I am better accustomed to call those whom I know "my boys, I say to you my boys—it is not would not be right or fit that on this occasion that I should make any reference to those things at all. There are two aspects in which this occurrence, which I need not, and should not particularise, may fitly be regarded by us, first as regards the College as a whole, and secondly with regard to the individual students in the College. With regard to the College as a whole I have just to say that such things as these, diseases though they are, and misfortunes they may be, are more or less natural and incidental to a strong and healthy growth. Those of you who know me, know well how habitually I try to make things plain by illustrations from natural events and natural phenomena, and I observe in the course of nature that in the life of every strong and healthy child there do come times of disease, the child passes through its whooping cough and measles, and very often small pox. When such diseases are well passed through there is greater strength and greater vigour and health than they ever could have been without them or before them. They are diseases undoubtedly, and they may be great misfortunes; and it is possible that the child, when whooping cough and measles come upon it, may die in the process. But this child of ours, the College, I think shows little symptoms of having died in the course of its late disease, and that being so, I have every hope that the disease will not only pass away, leaving no dregs behind, but will really be as the disease of infancy are to the human being—a means of greater growth and greater strength and of confirmed health, than it could have been before. Other so called these diseases in the natural and healthy subject come once and for all. Whooping cough and measles are not repeated in the history of the healthy child. One course of the disease is enough to establish it for life, and I have little doubt and certain hope that that course of Nature will be followed in the history of the College also. Other diseases and other troubles come upon the child, and certainly I am quite prepared, as I have been always prepared, to have trouble and difficulty of various kinds among you, but I do not expect that trouble and difficulty, once fairly overcome, will ever be repeated in the same form again. From that point of view one looking back upon what has happened can almost welcome and rejoice in the disease which has come, since it has been satisfactorily cured. So much for one aspect of the case. Of the other bearing as to the individual students and its bearing upon their future career this is not the place for saying anything at all, nor does it seem at all probable that I shall ever feel called upon to say anything on that subject to any many of you it may be that with some of my old friends whom I know specially I may discuss matters, but at present it is my firm intention to have nothing whatever to say upon subjects of this kind to the enormous bulk of you. Some, I am sure will welcome anything that I have to say in private, it has always been my experience in the past, and I hope will be my experience always in the future, that those whom I know best amongst you are glad of advice and not only willing to submit, when necessary, to correction, but welcome everything that I can say even though it is if it may not be pleasant. I am very certain that my experience in the past will be my experience in the future. I know that if I speak to any of my students they will not resent, but welcome what I have got to say. To the great bulk of you I shall never again after this reference refer to anything that is past. The past is past, and we, (I am sure you, and I and all of us connected with the College) shall set our faces to the future, determined to help one another, and I hope for one another's good, and to labour mainly for everything that is fair, to establish truth, truth and justice in this (which you have most properly called) most ancient and historic land. Dr Miller then referred to the state of health and remarked that he was deeply thankful that he had been able to return to them. He had been assured by his medical advisers that his health and constitution was as sound as it had ever been, but the doctors did not think he was as strong as he ought to be. All the doctors he had consulted had told him that if he took care of himself for a year or so and did not overwork himself he would probably take out a new lease of life. Dr Miller then reminded the students of the fundamental principles observed in the management of the College. The main aim of any place of education was the moral, not the intellectual aim. The great reason why they ought to come to and why he rejoiced to welcome them there was that they might be trained for the duties of life, that they might form habits of regularity, steadiness, discipline and obedience and everything else that was necessary for the outfit of a man who was to live a noble life in his early sphere and then pass into a higher life beyond this sphere, for they must remember that this life was in itself but a College in which men were trained for that greater life beyond. The great things to set before them were the formation of right principles, right habits, and a noble character. These were the principles of the College, and amidst all difficulties these principles had been steadily aimed at.

Mr Cooper made a few remarks, after which the usual votes of thanks were passed and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. G Patterson. The meeting then terminated.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 17th Nov.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has started for India.

Durban, 16th Nov.—Dinizulu has been arrested.

London, 19th Nov.—The Empress Frederick and her daughters will arrive in England to-day from Germany. Her Majesty the Queen goes to Queens borough to meet them.

Allahabad, 18th Nov.—The *Pioneer* has received a telegram from London which states that in the House of Commons Mr. Kilty asked if the Government of India was aware of the negotiations proceeding to obtain from the Nizam alterations in Mr.

of tender years in order to convert her to Christianity. The case is shortly to be brought before the Magistrate of Pabna.

The Agent to the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagger has failed to persuade the immigrants who went to Bombay from the Bhownagger State to go back to their homes where there is not the slightest trace of a famine. Relief works are, however, opened by His Highness in case there might be anything like a famine in the future.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Government as members of the Governing body of the Victoria Public Technical Institute Bombay, viz.—The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Chairman, Major General White, R.E., Colonel Mercantter, R.E., Major Bisset, R.E., Mr. H. Cotton, and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." The shadow of our new Viceroy, says a Calcutta paper, comes in a somewhat substantial form, and the first signs of his Excellency's advent have thoroughly appointed Sixty-two Scotchwhisky consignees to "H. L. Marquis Lansdowne" on disembarking from the S.S. Kaisar-i-Hind on Saturday!

Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm of fire was raised in the Victoria Circuit Camp at Poona, in which were some six tents. The tent occupied by Lady Harriet Blackwood was soon in flames. Lady H. Blackwood hastily ran to the spot and in the first place extinguished the lamp, but everything in the tent was destroyed.

The *Mahratta Spectator* reports that the other day a full grown baby happened to swell, which kept hopping about within the child. The infant was taken to the Civil Surgeon, who with an incise prick of a lancet suspected the congested blood to their original. In a few minutes the head jumped out and the child was restored quite safe to its parents."

It is stated that the Bob leader Bob—The Bob could easily have escaped himself had he not chivalrously attempted to save his mate. He could hardly have assisted her, no doubt thinking she would be fortunately rescued. If she fell into the hands of the Police. The girl could not get along very fast and the result was that both she and the Bob were overtaken. The girl, who was found to be recovering under the care of the Civil Surgeon.

"The new Viceroy and Lord Dufferin have a uniform ribbon sent from the Sultan of Turkey, the second title—'Ava'—meaning, the too much for a Marquis. The Sultan points out that 'Ava' in history is name of the whole Burmese Empire, not far capital only, and that in Lord Dufferin's case Mr. President Kiss Lord Wolseley by which he is the Sultan's Avas in Empire. The Orientalist doubt as well have sent Lord Dufferin the Full Russia!"

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10th November 1888.

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah.—We hear that His Highness the Maharajah will be in Bangalore in about the two weeks and will make a stay of a few weeks in the place.

The Weather.—We are now fairly into the cold weather, and the rains are evidently over. The mornings and evenings are chill but pleasant, and it is only to this you than it has been for some time past.

Another Lecture.—Mr. Sivasankara Pandiyan, B.A. of Madras delivered yesterday, in Telugu, in the Hall of the Municipal Girls' School, a lecture on the objects and aims of the Hindu Theological College to be opened at Madras.

Leave.—We learn that Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer will take the 6 months' leave from the 22nd of next month. He will first visit the Congress at Allahabad, and then proceed through the North West Provinces. Mr. Menakaya will officiate as third Judge during Mr. Ramachandra Iyer's absence.

Village Servants.—By the introduction of the Revenue Survey much waste land has been brought under cultivation, and on which assessment is paid. This leads also to increased expenditure to remunerate village servants. During the past official year Rs. 21,641 were paid over the provinces to these petty officers for collecting the Government demand on assessed lands.

The Chief Judge.—Mr. C. J. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, returned to Bangalore on Thursday evening after a furlough in Europe. He was met at the Station by the three Judges and by most of the members of the bar. On alighting he spoke a few words to those present, and then drove to his house. Mr. Plumer looks very well after his trip. The change appears to have done him good.

A Lecture.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. A. B. Venkatachar on the subject of incurring converts to Christianity, on the evening of the 24th instant, in the Srinivasa Mandiram Hall. The gathering was large, and the Pandits present on the occasion were unanimously of opinion that the Sastras contained provisions for readmitting converts to Hindu society after purification. It is really encouraging that our Pandits are not behind the times.

The Grahamthavam Ceremony.—The Grahamthavam ceremony was performed by Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer on the 14th instant. Almost all the gentlemen of the place were invited to be present on the occasion. Nearly the whole of the orchestra from the Mysore was present. The Dewan very liberally distributed money gifts to them. He fed upwards of 2,000 Brahmans. His Highness the Maharajah paid a visit on Friday afternoon. The gentry of the place were entertained at a dinner party the same evening.—*M. H.*

The Bowring Institute.—The foundation stone of this institution, which has hitherto been known as the Scientific and Literary Institute, was laid last Thursday evening by Lady Prendergast. The site is in St. Marks Square where the Bandstand formerly stood. There was a good many people present, and the Volunteer Band was there to enliven the scene. Lady Prendergast arrived at a quarter past five, when the business of the evening commenced by Colonel H. S. Magrath, Vice President of the institute, taking in all hand. After the stone was laid by Lady Prendergast, and after three cheers for that lady the ceremony ended.

LECTURE ON HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

On the evening of Saturday the 17th instant, there was a large gathering of Pandits, officers and gentlemen in Sivasiva Mandiram, the well known Hall of the Oriental and Medical Library, Bangalore, founded by Mr. Gopala Chariar. Mr. J. Parameswara Iyer was voted to preside and Brahmasri Gopala Sastriar delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject of the Aryan Spiritual Philosophy. The following is the substance of the lecture.

The lecturer commenced by observing that amidst the various objects of human struggle on earth, there were some universally desired or universally sought after as happiness which is the final end and aim of every heart. Happiness is of different kinds, the sort of happiness to be looked for is that which is real and eternal. This object can only be attained by means of Dharma, Artha, and Kama, Dharma being the chief, and the other two subordinate, though important in their own way. Dharma is of two kinds,—Pravrutti Dharma and Nivrutti Dharma, the latter being the most essential as the direct means of deliverance from sin, suffering and re-birth. Nivrutti Dharma is achieved by means of Sravanam (श्रवणं), hearing of Vedantam (Veda), Mananam,—contemplation of what is thus heard by the light of reason (Sankhya) and Nididhyasanam, concentration of attention on what is thus heard at (योग). Yoga has eight Angas, which may be called eight stages, that which conduces chiefly to the attainment of perfection in yoga is vyragya (वैराग्य) self restraint. Vyragya is of two kinds,—Apara and Para. The former consists in the renunciation of all earthly desires as well as of those that may be attained or attainable in Svarga, which means the renunciation of the desires in detail to the power required during the successive stages of practice in yoga, which are known by the name of Maha Siddhas, such as perception from immense distances, without any artificial means for this purpose, power to display extraordinary phenomena and the like. In proportion to the progress made in the practice of yoga, the darkness of ignorance is dissolved, and the light of real knowledge takes its place. This darkness consists of Avidya (ignorance), Asmitha or Ahankara (idea of self or ego), Raga desire, Dwesha (malicious motives or evil intentions), and Abhinivesa (fear of death). The first of these relates to what is technically called Anumanya Karma or Karma Sastra, the three others referring respectively to Vignana Maya Kosa, which constituted the Linga Sarira or the astral body, while the fifth is connected with Annamaya Kosa which is Sthoola Sarira or corporal body. The knowledge secured by perfection in yoga is superior to that obtained merely by Sravana (श्रवण) and Anumana (inference) and leads to a clear conception of self and to the final emancipation of ego from sin and suffering. Such knowledge is attainable by one and all without distinction of caste, colour or creed provided they possess Abhyasam (practice in Yoga) and Vyragam (self restraint). Pursuit of this knowledge may therefore will claim the attention it richly deserves. Our countrymen whose proud heritage is the noble Aryan Philosophy would find it immediately profitable to devote some time every day to its study as regularly as they may attend to their food or sleep.

General Summary.

MADRAS

Conviction of the Deputy Collector of Calicut.—Charles Kunhi Kunnan, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Calicut, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 3,000, and his brother to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, the former for bribery, the latter for abetment of the same. Kunhi Kunnan is thirty eight years of age. He entered the public service as 9th Gumastah, Kunhimbed Taluq, in 1863, and has served almost continuously for twenty years in the Malabar District. He was appointed Deputy Collector in February of last year.

BOMBAY

The Missing Steamer "Vaturia".—No trace of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's missing steamer the Vaturia, had been obtained up to Friday last. A letter received from the Company's agent at Mandvi states that 600 passengers went on board at that port, and it is supposed that about a hundred more embarked at Dwarka, so that there must be at least 700 passengers on board the missing steamer. The owners have been doing their best to learn the fate of the vessel. On Wednesday morning they sent the steamer Savitri from Bombay, with instructions to search for the Vaturia, as far up as Karachee. On the same day the Neera was dispatched from Mandvi on the Surat line with instructions to make a rigid search as far as Bhawnagar. A report was current yesterday to the effect that a pattamar had arrived here, which had sighted the Vaturia on Friday last during the prevalence of the storm. It turns out on enquiry made by the owners that the vessel sighted was not the Vaturia, but the Savitri, which was caught in the storm on her voyage from Bombay to Mandvi, and sought shelter in the port at Jafferabad. On Monday next, Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer, the Taif will leave Bombay for Jeddah with strict instructions to institute a rigorous search for the Vaturia at every port on the line, to render her assistance if she be found, and to return to Bombay if necessary.—G.

TRIVANDRUM

The Maharajah's Tour.—His Highness leaves Trivandrum on the 23rd inst. for Madras. He goes through Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly to Salem and will reach Madras on the 1st December. On the 4th December, he will be invested with the G.C.S.I. The two pages that will attend him on the occasion are both Raos, one the son of his Dewan, and the other, the son of his tutor. He will be accompanied by the Durbar Physician, Dr. White, Dewan Rama Row, his two favourites—Saravanan and Sanker, and about twenty others. The British Resident goes in advance and will meet His Highness at Madras.

The Late Mr. Justice Narrana Pillai.—The premature death of this gentleman is much regretted. He has left behind a widow and three children. According to Mahratta law, they do not inherit his property, and it was very kind of the Maharajah to have given the Judge's wife a pension of Rs. 20 a month and his children, Rs. 10. Though this act of the State is very much to be applauded in the case of the sudden death of persons who have done some service to the State, it is hoped that the same privilege will not be extended to an incurring persons.

Introduction of Stamps.—The Travancore Government, in introducing Stamps in the Postal Department, have carried out a plan which originated from Mr. Ramiengar. It is really a source of pleasure that the antipathy of the present administration to the late has not gone so far as to regret the introduction of this wise measure. The stamps in use here are of an inch bigger in size than British Stamps, blue in colour, and has the impression of a conch in the middle. They have, at the same time, introduced post cards which they are prohibited from using by the Madras Government. It would have been better, if in their tendency for reform waited some time, for the introduction of post cards. In England, between the period of the introduction of postal stamps and that of cards, there was a great gap. In Travancore those who have not had the benefit of English education will be slow to adopt post-cards.

Rao Influence.—In great things as well as in small, the mighty influence of the Rao ministry is clearly visible. During the late administration, a native Brahmin of Travancore was sent to the Medical College by the Travancore Government, for qualifying himself for the M.B. degree. He has passed the examination and returned. His Scholarship being vacant, several natives of the country,—Nairs, Syrian Christians, Native Christians, Durvas and Brahmins—most of whom are already in the College, applied for it. But, to the great surprise of all, it was refused to every one of them and bestowed to one Subba Rao. This Subba Rao is the brother of one Krishna Rao who is a Police Inspector here, imported into Travancore a few years ago, and has visited this country once in his life. Besides his fees and books, the Government have given him a scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem. How unjust the Travancore Government is towards the natives of the country, and how intolerant they are to the natives of the country, you can judge for yourself. The Travancore Government are also bound to provide for him as soon as he takes his degree, a place worth not less than a hundred Rupees per mensem. The natives find it hopeless to get out of the clutches of the bloodsucking Rao ministry.—*Standard.*

Extracts.

THE RELATION OF THE SEXES

The *Popular Science Monthly*.—In comparing male and female minds we should take them at their best, and not at their worst. We should take real livers, and not pretenders; that is persons who exercise their higher faculties or who live up to their capacities. Very many men and women waste their higher faculties by disease, but the married are less apt to live this aimless life than the unmarried. As there are persons who deny matters of ordinary observation, the actual differences of the minds of the sexes in general may be very briefly enumerated. We find in man a greater capacity for rational processes, a capacity which is not always exercised to its full. We find in men a greater capacity for endurance of the activity of the rational faculty. We find in men a greater capacity for work in those departments of intelligence which require mechanical skill of a high order. In the æsthetic department we find incapacity more general than in women, certainly in the department of the æsthetics of the person. In women we find that the deficiency of endurance of the rational faculty is associated with a general incapacity for mental strain, and, as for emotional nature is stronger, the strain is more severe than it is in man under similar circumstances. Hence the easy break-

Watson's contract, including the rearrangement of royalties payble by the Deccan Company Sir John Gorst replied that Lord Cross was aware of the proposals which are under review by the Nizam and the resident The terms have not been submitted for Lord Cross' approval. No alterations injurious to the Nizam would be sanctioned

Allahabad, 19th Nov —The Minister of Hyderabad has accepted a *nazar* from Abdul Huq, which is a sign of reconciliation.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888

THE COURTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.

Ever since the rendition it has been a matter of reproach to the British Government that the courts of the Civil and Military Station have not been maintained in that state of efficiency that they ought to have been in In addition, the changes have been many, and the suitors have suffered *In fact, the condition of these courts at* different times has been little less than a scandal, a change is called for, and a thorough one The reason why this state of things has been allowed to exist is quite plain When the rendition took place there were a number of officials—chiefly Military *men—who had been employed in the My*sore Commission and who had to be provided for Coorg absorbed a few, and the remainder had to be placed in posts in Bangalore whether they were fit to hold those posts or they were not A Colonel who knew little law was appointed Civil and Sessions Judge, and it may well be imagined that the result was not satisfactory. It was hoped that, as time passed, a change for the better would be brought about, but matters remain much as they did some years ago In one respect, as we shall point out, they have become worse. The men who have presided in the courts of the Civil and Military Station have not had a legal training, they have blundered, the business has been delayed and the public have suffered There is a place for every thing, and most certainly a Court of law is not the place for a military man, but the parade ground He should be employed in training the troops to defend the country, to become efficient *in every thing that concerns his pro*fession and leave the administration of the law to others The way business is carried on in the courts of the Civil and Military Station must tend towards the demoralization of the whole legal machinery of the place, and the respect paid to the courts and those employed in them must be rather small.

We have said that in one respect matters have grown worse rather than better, and this is with regard to the Chief Court of the Station presided over by the Resident For some years after the rendition all appeals from the Civil and Sessions Judge, as well as from Coorg, were heard by the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, and this arrangement was satisfactory to all parties There were trained judges in this Court, and the suitors were perfectly satisfied. But the Supreme Government was bent on making a change, and so issued an order that the Resident should be the highest judge in the Assigned Districts as the part of the country over which he has authority is called, and no question was asked as to his fitness. Mr J B Lyall was the first Resident called upon to preside in court, and it is said that he protested against the work that was thrust upon him He told the Government that he knew nothing of law, that he had given his attention to another branch of service, and that he would be sure to make a mess of the whole business. He was simply told that he had to perform the duty, or give up his post, and of course, he preferred the former It is true that Mr. Fitzpatrick *understood law, and had performed* the duties of a judge, but this is a mere chance, and he was succeeded by the present Resident, a skilful soldier, but totally *ignorant of legal matters* Sir Harry Prendergast is able to perform all the other duties of his office efficiently, and it is not his fault that he has to do work that he must find very uncongenial The Government ought to appoint a trained judge to preside in the court in which the Resident now presides and it is believed that money enough would be forthcoming to pay his *salary* But if the Courts of the Civil and Military Station appear defective when considered by themselves, they *appear much worse when contrasted* with those under the Government of H H the Maharaja We here find a Chief Court in which three judges are engaged all of them able lawyers, and all men of great experience in the duties they have to perform When an appeal comes before this Court two judges sit to hear it and when a full bench is required all three are present The people have confidence in a court that is so well managed, and where they know their cases will have fa*ir consideration given to them* We may make bold to say that no court in the country is better conducted than the Chief Court of Mysore, and we only wish that the similar institution in the Civil and Military Station was conducted on the same lines for, then it would be far more trusted than it is at the present time If we compare the other courts in the latter place with those belonging to the Maharaja, we shall find the latter far superior to the former We need not go into the particulars as *most of our readers know a good deal about* both sets of courts As we have said, a thorough change is required, and a trained lawyer should be appointed to preside in the Chief Court in Mysore and also in the Civil and Sessions Court of the Station If an able judge who could get through his work rapidly were appointed, *there would be no* need of a Munsiff, and the duties of this officer might be dispensed with We do not see any necessity for a Second Magistrate, that is to say, if the District Magistrate is well up to his work The British Government is able to pay proper men to manage the courts, and it is a down right dereliction of duty that it does not do the needful Those concerned ought not to cease pressing the matter upon the attention of the Government till they have *obtained the redress required*

THE OPENING CEREMONEY OF THE ARYA BALIKA PATHASALA, BANGALORE

As announced by the Honorary Secretaries of the Arya Sabha, a public meeting was convened on Wednesday the 21st instant, at Mr. Shamanaga's Bungalow, Siddhatta, Bangalore, for the inauguration of the Arya Balika Pathasala in connection with the above Arya Sabha All classes of the public both, of the city and of the Civil and Military Station, readily responded to the *invitations* sent them by the Honorary Secretaries of the Sabha The opening ceremony commenced at 5 30 P M, and great enthusiasm prevailed The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with crotons and evergreens Though the hall was not spacious enough for such a large gathering, be it said to the credit of the Sabha members that they did their best in the arrangement of seats in the hall and in the six adjoining rooms

Among those present on the occasion, we may mention the names of the following gentlemen —

Messrs P R A Thumboo Chettyar, Acting Chief Judge, A Ramachandriah, B A, L L B, C Meenakshiah, Barrister-at-law, Judges of the Chief Court, A Rangaswamaiyar, B A, B L, Comptroller, C Madhava, Under Secretary, Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali, Deputy Commissioner of Chikkaballapur; Syed Nasiruddin, Town Magistrate of Bangalore, H. Ramanuja Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, B Ganesh Singh, pensioned Assistant Commissioner, Rama Row Ramanoo, Begumbdar, Appaji Row, D Sheshagiri Row, K Ramaswamaiyar, M A, Abdul Kareem, Survey Assistant Commissioners, S B Swetadeenayar, Manager Legislative Dept Paramasivier, B A, P S Krishna Row, B A, B L, Registrar, Resident's Court, L Anantaram Row, Registrar, Chief Court, D Venkata Ramaiah B A, Pattabhiramiah Row, L A B L, S Narayana Row, Gundachari, B A, B L, S Sobhan Row, Ramaswamaiyar, Narasimha Iyengar, L Sreenivasaiyar, Nanjappa, Chengal Raya Moodliar, Mungosa Moodliar, Ramaswami Chetty, B A, B Nanjundappa, Advocates, Subba Rao Iyer, Munsiff of Bangalore, Seetaramaiah, Amildar, Bangalore, Subba Row, Personal Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, R Raghunatha Row, B A, Assistant Professor, Central College, Mrityunjaya Iyer B A, Head Master, Municipal School, Venkatasamaiyar, B A, Assistant Professor, Central College, M S Puttannah, B A, Baba Lenky and his Maharajah, Krishna Singh, Sowar Chikka Pappaiah, Arcot Narayanasamy Moodliar, Doddi Venkataramanachetty, Bangalore Rama Rao Sah, Puttanaiya Moodliar, Ru Bahadoor Gangadhara Chetty, Vijaya Raghavalu Naidoo Shanmuga Moodliar, Atagunapilley and Arunagiri Moodliar, Assistant Surgeons Sreeman Pandit Gopalasastri Anokal Ramachar, Vasudevasastri, Viswanatha Sastri, Somayasi Sastri, Narasimha Sastri, &c &c

The Honorable Mr Tandavarayan Ramachandriyer, who was unable to be present, sent that General Sir Harry Prendergast, *a veteran, and distinguished Soldier*, wished to have presided that evening but that as he was unable to attend, he proposed that Mr Meenakshiah be requested to take the chair This proposition was seconded and carried with enthusiasm After the chairman had taken his seat, Mr Ramachandriah observed that he was sure that the gentlemen present would be glad to hear that he had *just received a telegram from the Dewan*, wishing success to the new school He then read the telegram —"I wish the new girls' school every success Offer my best congratulations to the promoters" (loud Cheers)

The following address was read by Mr L Sreenivasaiyar, one of the Honorary Secretaries —

Mr Meenakshiah and Gentlemen —There has been a growing and decaying conviction among the educated and well to do classes of the native community that they have, as a natural feature of society, duties to discharge and responsibilities to fulfil towards the countrymen and countrywomen Of these duties and responsibilities, one of the most primary and imperative and recognized as such in all civilized countries is the foundation and maintenance of a system of education suited to the requirements of the country and consistent with the national traditions and the national genius

To give practical effect to this conviction we have started the Arya Sabha whose work, *within the necessarily limited sphere of our* influence, will be co extensive with the social and educational needs and requirements of Hindu society As a first step in this direction we have resolved to found to day the *Arya Balika Pathasala, here at Siddhatta, on* the model of Her Highness the Maharani's Caste Girls School at Mysore which is so well known in all India This we have put in the forefront of our programme owing to the intrinsic importance of keeping the education of our girls in our own hands Considering the very large share with which women are credited in the formation of the character and in relief of the rising generation and their naturally impressionable and imaginative nature, too much care cannot be devoted to making their education conform to the conditions of the society in which they will be called upon, sooner or later, to take their place, and to move as independent units or centres of family influence

We have been fortunate in this matter in enlisting the sympathy and co operation of enlightened gentlemen, and the presence of so many of them on this occasion is indubitable evidence of their warm sympathy It is our intention, under God's blessing, to help in founding similar schools in other parts of the Province, and to take such steps as will conduce to the social progress of our country Towards the partial fulfilment, at any rate, of this huge task, we implore the native sympathy *and co operation of all Hindus*

In conclusion, we request our distinguished Chairman to declare this Pathasala open

Speeches in Kanarese were then delivered by Pandits Gopala Sastriar, Anokal Ramachar and Vasudeva Sastriar, expounding their views as to the curriculum of studies that should be adopted in the course of instructing our girls Their speeches appear *in extenso* in our Kanarese columns.

Mr Justice Menakshiah, the Chairman, then addressed great applause, and said — "Gentlemen and my countrymen,—I am very thankful to you for the honor you have done me *in asking me to preside on this auspicious occa*sion Would expected tell a few minutes ago that our distinguished Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast, would preside My friend Mr. Rama has just told you that Sir *Harry Prendergast felt himself unable to attend* He occupies a entire position An impression prevails in certain quarters that our present in ment is somewhat antagonistic to certain existing educational institutions of Bangalore Whether there is or not I am not in a position to say I have been ventilating and discussing it Under these circumstances it is natural that Sir Harry felt not wish to identify himself with this movement As regards the impression itself, I have not the [illegible] to say that it is wholly false and erroneous We are simply assembled here to adopt measures for educating our own children there can be nothing aggressive in this, (hear, hear) We are performing a most [illegible] duty (Cries of yes, yes, certainly) declaring against the [illegible] our sister's minds to adopt it, (hear hear) that we have met [illegible] this duty, and adopted the [illegible] the heads of the gentlemen who are not Hindus We have not desired to resume the work in our own person Can it be said the [illegible] — but we are doing only the [illegible] the rest of others (Cries of no, no) How are we treading upon the rights of other people? Before declaring that this Pathasala shall be [illegible] I beg to make a few observations I is often said by people and very well hoped towards that all our undertakings are experimental, that we are several things but do not give them a chance of stability and permanence (hear, hear) I wish *in the future that in this* respect we are unlike Laws but we give them the [illegible] Gentlemen,—In declaring this institution open I permit me to express hearty wish that it will be the means of conferring a public and happiness upon many a Hindu home' The Chairman then resumed his seat amid loud cheers

Mr Justice A Ramachandra Iyer thanked the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and he thanked the visitors for the ready response which they made to the invitations of the Sabha The enthusiasm, the hearty speeches, of the audience and the general public augured well for *the success of the school*, and he hoped that they would all heartily co operate with the managers of the school so as to make it a useful and permanent institution in the land

Attar, Pansupari and Betel were then freely distributed to the audience

Occasional Notes

Bombay *Government Gazette Extraordinary* gives the names of 1,512 candidates who have applied for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of 1888.

On the 9th instant the sanction of the *Secretary of State* was received to the permanent appointment of a sixth Judge in the High Court of the Punjab The confirmation of Mr *Justice Sparkard*, now acting as sixth Judge of the High Court of Madras, has not yet arrived

The Bombay High Court has ordered notices to issue to Sindekar, Dabir, and others, who deposed to having paid bribes to Mr A T. Crawford through Hanmantrao in the case against the latter, to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having paid illegal gratification

At the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee of Bombay there was a long and somewhat animated discussion on a proposal to put down in the new Budget the maximum salary of the Municipal Commissioner at Rs 1,000, instead of Rs. 2,500 per month The vote was carried by six votes to four

A Conversion case similar to the one that has for some time past troubled native society of Bangalore, is exciting the minds of the people of Patna The Zenana ladies are charged with kidnapping a Hindu girl

of ten or years in order to convert her to Christianity. The case is shortly to be brought before the Magistrate of Patna.

The Agent to the Thakore Sahib of Bhowanagar has failed to persuade the immigrants who went to Bombay from the Bhowanagar State to go back to their homes, where there is not the slightest trace of a famine. Relief works are, however, opened by His Highness in case there ought be anything like a famine in the future.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Government as members of the governing body of the Victoria Public Technical Institute Bombay, viz.—the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Chairman, Major General White, R.E., Colonel Morewether, R.E., Major Bissel, R.E., Mr. G. Cotton, and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." The "shadow" of our new Viceroy says a Calcutta paper, came in a somewhat substantial form, and the first signs of his excellency's advent have already appeared. Sixty cases Scotch whisky consigned to "H. E. Marquis Dufferin" were discharged from the S. S. Kamamaua on Saturday!

Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm of fire was raised in the Viceroy's camp at Lucknow in which were some six large tents. In tent occupied by Lady Harriet Blackwood was seen to be in flames. Lady Harriet luckily seen the fire start, ran from her tent, and managed to escape but everything in the tent was destroyed.

The Malabar Spectator reports that the other day, "A full grown baby hopped down the verandah of a house, which kept hopping about within the child. The infant was taken to the Civil Surgeon who, with a mouse present of mind, snipped off the youngster by its tail. In a few minutes the tail jumped out and the child was restored quite safe to its parents."

It is stated that the late Rob—The Dacoit, who unfortunately has escaped himself, had twice attempted to save his mate. He remained behind to assist her, no doubt thinking she would be tortured or killed if she fell into the hands of the Police. The girl could not get along very fast, and the result was that both she and the Bob were overtaken. The girl, who was wounded, is recovering under the care of the Civil Surgeon.

The new title conferred on Lord Dufferin has received unfavourable comment in the *Spectator*, because the second title—"Ava"—means altogether too much for a Marquis. The *Spectator* points out that "Ava" is in history the name of the whole Burmese Empire, not Ava capital only, and that an Earl named Ava or a Marquis of Ava would hardly be a foolish sounding. The *Spectator* says "Ava is an Empire. The Queen might almost as well have created Lord Rajah of Burma and made a victorious Earl of Kessar."

Postal Notice

A letter Box has been placed experimentally at the Yelahanka Police Station Pettah.

The hours of clearance are as follows:—Week days 5 P.M., 8 P.M., and 6 A.M., Sundays 5 P.M., 8 P.M.

H. M. D. ROZARIO,
Postmaster

BANGALORE,
20th November, 1888.

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah.—We learn that His Highness the Maharajah will be in Bangalore in about three weeks and will make a stay of a few weeks in the place.

The Weather.—We are now fairly into the cold weather, and the rains are evidently over. The mornings and evenings are chill but pleasant, and it is cold enough this year than it has been for some time past.

Another Lecture.—Mr. Sivasankara Pandian, B.A. of Madras delivered yesterday, in Telugu, in the Hall of the Municipal Girls' School, a lecture on the objects and aims of the Hindu Theological College to be opened at Madras.

Leave.—We learn that Mr. Justice Kernan has leave for six months' leave from the 22nd of next month. He will first visit the Congress at Allahabad, and then proceed through the North West Provinces. Mr. Justice Kernan will officiate as third Judge during Mr. Ramachandra Iyer's absence.

Village Servants.—By the introduction of the Revenue Survey much waste land has been brought under cultivation and on which assessment is paid. This leads also to increased expenditure to remunerate village servants. During the past official year Rs. 21,611 were paid over the private sum to these petty officers for collecting the Government demand on assessed lands.

The Chief Judge.—Mr. C. J. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore returned to Bangalore on Thursday evening after a furlough in Europe. He was met at the Station by the three Judges and by most of the members of the Bar. On alighting he spoke a few words to those present, and then drove to his house. Mr. Plumer looks very well after his trip. The change appears to have done him good.

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The Garbhadhana Ceremony.—The Garbhadhana ceremony was performed by Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer on the 14th instant. Almost all the gentlemen of the place were invited to be present on the occasion. Nearly the whole of the orthodox Brahmins of Mysore were present. The Dewan very liberally distributed money gifts to them. He had upwards of 2,000 Brahmins. His Highness the Maharajah paid a visit on Friday afternoon. The gentry of the place were entertained at a dinner party the same evening.—*M. H.*

The Boring Institute.—The foundation stone of this institution, which was hitherto been known as the Scientific and Literary Institute, was laid last Thursday evening by Lady Prendergast. The site is in St. Marks Square where the Band and Fort are usually stood. There were a good many people present, and the Volunteer Band was there to enliven the scene. Lady Prendergast arrived at a quarter past five, when the business of the evening commenced by C. Lindl, H. M. S. Magrath Vice President of the Institute, reading an address. After this the stone was laid by Lady Prendergast, and after three cheers for that lady the ceremony ended.

LECTURE ON HINDU PHILOSOPHY

On the evening of Saturday the 17th instant, there was a large gathering of Pandits, officers and gentlemen at Sri Vyasa Mandiram, the well known Hall of the Oriental and Mysore Library. Behind found by Mr. Gopala Chetty. Mr. P. Parasivaiyar was voted to preside and Brahmasri Gopala Sastrier delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject of the Aryan Spiritual Philosophy. The following is the substance of the lecture.

The Lecturer commenced by observing that amidst the various objects of human struggle on earth, there were none so universally desired or so universally sought after as happiness which is the final end and aim of every heart. Happiness of different kinds, the sort of happiness to be looked for is that which is real and eternal. This object can only be attained by means of Dharma Artha, and Kama, Dharma being the chief, and the other two subordinate, though important in their own way. Dharma is of two kinds,—Pravritta Dharma and Nivritta Dharma, the latter being the most essential as the direct means of deliverance from sin, suffering and re-birth. Nivritta Dharma is achieved by means of Sravana (*i. e.*) hearing of Vedantam (Veda) Manana,—contemplation of what is thus heard by the light of reason (Sankhya) and Nididhyasanam concentration of attention on what is thus heard. Yoga (Yoga) Yoga has eight Angas, which may be called eight stages, that which conduces chiefly to the attainment of perfection in yoga is Vyragya (*i. e.*) self restraint. Vyragya is of two kinds,—Apara and Para. The former consists in the renunciation of all earthly desires as well as of those that may be attained or attainable in Swarga, which means the renunciation of the desires incidental to the power acquired during the successive stages of practice in yoga, which are known by the name of Ashta Siddhis, such as perception from immense distances, without any artificial means for this purpose, power to display extraordinary phenomena and the like. In proportion to the progress made in the practice of yoga the darkness of ignorance is dispelled and the light of real knowledge takes its place. This darkness consists of Avidya (ignorance), Asmitha or Ahankara (pride of self), Raga (desire), Dwesha (malicious motives or evil intentions), and Abhinivesam (fear of death). The first of these relates to what is technically called Annamaya Kosam or Sthula Sarira, the three others referring respectively to Vijnana Maya Kosa which constituted the Linga Sarira or the astral body, while the fifth is connected with Anandaya Kosa which is Sthula Sarira or corporal body. The knowledge secured by practice in yoga is superior to that obtained merely by Sravana (hearing) and Anumanam (inference) and leads to a clear conception of self and to the final emancipation of ego from sin and suffering. Such knowledge is attainable by one and all without distinction of caste, colour or creed, provided they possess Abhyasam (practice in Yoga) and Vyragam (self restraint). Present of this knowledge may the efforts will claim the attention it richly deserves. Our countrymen whose proud heritage is the noble Aryan Philosophy would find it immediately profitable to devote some time every day to its study as regularly as they may attend to their food or sleep.

General Summary

MADRAS

Convictions of the Deputy Collector of Calicut.—Charles Kunhi Kumara, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Calicut has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 3,000, and his brother to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, the former for bribery, the latter for abetment of the same. Kunhi Kumara is forty eight years of age. He entered the public service as 9th Gumastah, Kurumbranad Taluq, in 1863, and has served almost continuously for twenty years in the Malabar District. He was appointed Deputy Collector in February of last year.

BOMBAY

The Missing Steamer "Vaturana".—Notice of Messrs Shephard and Company's missing steamer, the Vaturana, had been obtained up to a late hour last evening. A letter received from the Company's agent at Mandvie states that 600 passengers went on board at that port, and it is supposed that about a hundred more embarked at Dwarka, so that there must be at least 700 passengers on board the missing steamer. The owners have been doing their best to learn the fate of the vessel. On Wednesday morning they sent the steamer Savitri from Bombay, with instructions to search for the Vaturana as far up as Karrachee. On the same day the Neera was dispatched from Mandvie on the Surat line with instructions to make a rigid search as far as Bhavnagar. A report was current yesterday to the effect that a pattamar had arrived here, which had sighted the Vaturana on Friday last during the prevalence of the storm. It turns out on enquiry made by the owners that the vessel sighted was not the Vaturana but the Savitri, which was caught in the storm on her voyage from Bombay to Mandvi, and sought shelter in the port at Jafferabad. On Monday next, Messrs. Shephard and Company's steamer, the Taif will leave Bombay for Jeddah with strict instructions to institute a rigorous search for the Vaturana at every port on the line, to render her assistance if she be found, and to return to Bombay if necessary.—G.

TRIVANDRUM

The Maharajah's Tour.—His Highness leaves Trivandrum on the 22nd inst. for Madras. He goes through Paneevally and Ootacamund to Salem and will reach Madras on the 1st December. On the 4th December, he will be invested with the G. C. S. I. The two pages that will attend him on the occasion are both Rajas, one the son of his Dewan, and the other, the son of his tutor. He will be accompanied by the Durbar Physician, Dr. White, Dewan Rama Row, his two favourites—Saravanai and Sankar, and about twenty others. The British Resident goes in advance and will meet His Highness at Madras.

The Late Mr. Justice Narrania Pillai.—The premature death of this gentleman is much regretted. He has left behind a widow and three children. According to Malabar law they do not inherit his property, and it was very kind of the Maharajah to have given the Judge's wife a pension of Rs. 20 a month and his children, Rs. 10. Though this act of the State is very much to be applauded in the case of the sudden death of persons who have done some service to the State, it is hoped that the same privilege will not be extended to unlesoving persons.

Introduction of Stamps.—The Travancore Government, in introducing Stamps in the Postal Department, have carried out a plan which originated from Mr. Ramiengar. It is really a source of pleasure that the sympathy of the present administration to the late has not gone so far as to regret the introduction of this wise measure. The stamps in use here are ¼ of an inch bigger in size than British Stamps, blue in colour, and has the impression of a conch in the middle. They have, at the same time, introduced post cards which they are prohibited from using by the Madras Government. It would have been better, if in their wisdom for reform, waited some time, for the introduction of post-cards in England, between the period of the introduction of postal stamps and that of cards, there was a great gap in Travancore those who have not had the benefit of English education will be slow to adopt post cards.

Rao Influence.—In great things as well as in small, the mighty influence of the Rao ministry is clearly visible. During the late administration, a native Brahmin of Travancore was sent to the Medical College by the Travancore Government, for qualifying him for the M. B. degree. He has passed the examination and returned. His Scholarship being vacant, several natives of the country,—Nairs, Syrian Christians, Native Christians, Durasmas and Brahmins—most of who are already in the College, applied for it. But, to the great surprise of all, it was refused to every one of them and offered to one Subba Rao. This Subba Rao is the brother of one Krishna Rao who is a Police Inspector here, imported into Travancore a few years ago and has visited this country once in his life. Besides his fees and books, the Government have given him a scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem. How unjust the Travancore Government is towards the natives of the country, and how intolerant they are to the natives of the country, you can judge for yourself. The Travancore Government are also bound to provide for him as soon as he takes his degree, a place worth not less than a hundred Rupees per mensem. The natives find it hopeless to get out of the clutches of the bloodsucking Rao ministry.—*Standard*.

Extracts.

THE RELATION OF THE SEXES

The *Popular Science Monthly*.—In comparing male and female minds we should take them at their best, and not at their worst. We should take real livers, and not pretenders, that is, persons who exercise their higher faculties or who live up to their capacities. Very many men and women waste their higher faculties by disease, but the married are less apt to live this unless life than the unmarried. As there are persons who deny matters of ordinary observation, the actual differences of the minds of the sexes in general may be very briefly enumerated. We find in man a greater capacity for rational processes, a capacity which is not always exercised to its full. We find in men a greater capacity for endurance of the activity of the rational faculty. We find in men a greater capacity for work in those departments of intelligence which require mechanical skill of a high order. In the æsthetic department we find incapacity more general than in women, certainly in the department of the æsthetics of the person. In women we find that the deficiency of endurance of the rational faculty is associated with a general incapacity for mental strain, and, as her emotional nature is stronger, the strain is more severe than it is in man under similar circumstances. Hence the easy break-

down under stress, which is probably the most distinctive feature of the female mind. The peculiarity, when pronounced, becomes the hysterical temperament. But in all departments of mental action that depend on affection or emotion for their excellence woman is the superior of man, in those departments where affection should not enter she is the inferior. I think that most of the peculiarities of mind of the sexes may be traced to these first principles. The origin of these leading differences is not difficult to trace to the different functions of the sexes in the family relation, emphasised by repetition throughout the long ages of vertebrate, mammalian, and human history. Beginning with the maternal instinct, woman has become, by constant exercise, a being of affection. Her long protection by the male has reduced her capacity for defence, while the mastery by him has accustomed her to yielding, and to the use of methods of accomplishing her desires other than force. There are apparent exceptions to these definitions, but they are generally more apparent than real. For one of the characteristics of the female of man, acquired by long practice, is a capacity for keeping up the appearance of possessing qualities in which she is more or less deficient. Already capacity for acquisition of knowledge and skill in language are important contributors to this result. It would seem, then, that nature has marked out very clearly the relative positions of the sexes of man. This relation is beneficial, not only from a natural but also from a social standpoint. The sex affection or passion has the greatest influence in compelling evolution of unwilling lives, and of doing what nothing can lead. The first emotions are aroused in the man who finds a woman dependent on him for support, and the infant's breath will awake that woman to serious thought and exertion who never had a serious thought before. Nor is the mental be cht confined to the earlier days of the relation. It has been said elsewhere "While the interests of the members of the same sex often bring them into collision with each other, those of opposite sex cannot normally do so. While the contests of the members of the one sex are the active agents in evolution by rivalry and force, the relations of opposite sex furnish the inducement to progress offered by mutual admiration and pleasure. Among mankind the necessity of pleasing and of inspiring the respect of the opposite sex has a great deal to do with the becoming pleasant and respectable."—Professor Edward D. Cope.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

The *Bombay Gazette*, Indore, Nov. 15.—To day's programme was very full and commenced at 11 A.M., when the Viceroy received addresses from the representatives of the four local bodies at Government House. The addresses were extremely loyal and expressed satisfaction with various measures passed under Lord Dufferin's administration. Lord Dufferin replied to each deputation separately, thanking them for their expressions of good will, and bidding them good bye. The following are extracts from what His Excellency said:—In the Anjuman Khed—the cares and responsibilities of a Viceroy are, as you yourselves recognise, very great, and with development of our system of Government in India have a tendency to increase rather than diminish. In Punjab alone, to mention a single instance, the Sevat river, Sidana and Chenab Canals have been opened furthering nearly a million acres, while the project for the extension of the Jumna canal and the construction of the Jhelum canal, which will irrigate about another half million acres, have been recommended for sanction to the Secretary of State. The wealth of the country and the outlet thus afforded to the inhabitants of the congested districts cannot fail to be very considerable. Your reference to Lady Dufferin's efforts for affording medical aid to the women of India, has given me particular satisfaction. I thank you for your expressions and regret at my approaching departure, and I assure you I shall continue after leaving India to retain a lively interest in the welfare of all sections of the Indian people. To the Anjuman Islamia the Viceroy replied in Persian. His Excellency said:—It is satisfactory to me to know that you have fully appreciated the necessity which compelled us to take possession of Upper Burma and put an end once for all to the several dangers which would have menaced us had we not acted with vigour and decision in regard to that province. Now that quiet has succeeded to disorder, and its industrious inhabitants have been freed from the pest of dacoity, I have no doubt that the province will develop into one of the most prosperous portions of our Indian Empire. I feel particular satisfaction in learning that my efforts to remove the sufferings to which pilgrims to and from Hejaz have been exposed, will leave permanent impression on the Mahomedan community. It is matter for regret that hitherto the regulations have not been strictly enforceable so long as vessels were not in British Indian waters, but we have now every prospect of effecting the arrangement with the Ottoman Government by which the Indian and the Turkish rules will be made identical to the Central National Mahomedan Association. The Viceroy said after referring to the frontier defences and the acquisition of Upper Burma. I have always arrived at security for the community the settlements and interests between neighbours of different great nation states who inhabit India and of discouraging the continuance of race animosities and I shall deem it the greatest work of my Viceroyalty if my policy has, in any degree, contributed towards bringing about this desirable result. I have devoted much attention to the question of public instruction and the latest results show there has been steady and continuous progress in this matter since the Education Commission presented its report. My attention has been particularly struck by the fact that our present system of popular education is too exclusively literary in its aim, and fails to prepare young men able to earn a living by devoting themselves to arts, handicrafts and sciences. Improvements are now being made to remove this approach by the introduction of branches of technical education, to run parallel with, or I should say, in addition to, the literary course, and considerable advance towards bringing the scheme into operation has been made in the Punjab. The next address was from the Ahl Hadis. After the deputations had withdrawn, the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Dufferin, drove to the site of the new Lady Atchison Hospital, where a great number of spectators had assembled in carriages and shamiana to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new building. On arriving at the site, the Viceroy was received by the Hospital Committee, while Lady Dufferin visited a number of Zenana ladies who had assembled in the adjoining enclosure. Lord Dufferin then took his seat on the dais and the proceedings were opened by the reading of a statement in English and Urdu regarding the hospital, by Sekh Nanik Baksh, a member of the Committee. The Viceroy then addressed those present at some length, thanking them, on behalf of Lady Dufferin, for the support that had been given to her scheme, and urging the ladies to make all haste to meet the wants of India. He was happy to think that Lady Dufferin would be able to hand over the work to one whose heart and soul were so much in it as her own. Lady Dufferin had been engaged in work of a similar character, and nothing could be more congenial to her than continuing this movement. The stone of the new building was subsequently laid and the prizes were distributed to the students of the Indore Medical College by Lady Dufferin. From a statement made by Dr. Evans it appeared that out of 265 students at College, 20 were female and the first prize had been won by one of the latter. Sir Charles Atchison, in a short address, referred to the amazing success of Lady Dufferin's scheme, and said that after the lapse of 18 months, he had been surprised to find how her name was received by all classes of native society in the Punjab. After leaving the hospital, Lord Dufferin drove to the Veterinary College, and distributed prizes to some thirteen students, while Lady Dufferin visited the Victoria Girl's school where suitable preparations had been made for Her Excellency's reception. In the afternoon, the Viceroy received visits from the Rajahs of Bhawalpur, Nabha, and Faridkot, and the ceremony of investing the Nawab Rama Bakhsh Khan as Companion of the Indian Empire took place at Government House. Later on sports were held at the race course, and were witnessed by their Excellencies and the Lieut. Governor. In the evening a large dinner party was given by the Lieut. Governor in honor of their Excellencies.

ANECDOTES OF HAIDAR ALI

In and about Trichinopoly there are found certain traditionary stories respecting Haidar Ali, which have not hitherto appeared in print, but which, it seems to me, are worthy of preservation. These anecdotes, besides being full of general interest, are calculated to throw light on the singular character, and equally singular fortune of the hero, as well as on the age in which he lived, and the superstition with which he was surrounded. They are precisely such incidents as would have recommended themselves to the fancy of Sir Walter Scott, and furnished matter for a fascinating novel.

The character of Haidar Ali may be given, almost better in letter, in the words in which Macaulay has drawn the character of Cesar Borgia. "He was a man of a singular character and equally singular fortune, who under such disadvantages had achieved such exploits, who when sensuality varied through innumerable forms, could no longer stimulate his wearied mind, found a more powerful and durable excitement in the intense thirst of empire and revenge, who rose up from the sloth and luxury of a Mahomedan brothel the first prince and general of his age, who turned in an unwarlike profession formed a gallant army out of the dregs of an unwarlike people, who after acquiring sovereignty by destroying his enemies acquired popularity by destroying his tools, who had begun to employ for the most salutary ends the power which he had obtained by the most atrocious means, who inherited within the sphere of his iron despotism no plunderer or oppressor but himself, and who fell at last amidst the implacable curses and regrets of a people of whom his name had been the wonder and might have been the salvation. Such was Haidar Ali, the most formidable enemy with whom the British conquerors of India have had to contend.

He was emphatically the creature of his times. Had it was cast at a time when genius such as his was in request. The whole country was in a state of anarchy. The old Mogul power had passed away, the new English sovereignty had not set in. A thousand little princes, dissatisfied with their lot, were ready to seize the standard of any chief of more energy and audacity of spirit. Nor did the Hindu religion prevent. The people were ground down to the dust by the oppressor without and the oppression within, by the priesthood, whom the Nabob was unable to protect, but on whom the Nabob, who to a great extent, the rather he had fled. When society was in this state of chaos, when the country was divided, swarm robbers and the state. Haidar Ali, who had risen in the chief of a gang of robbers, and by a rare genius succeeded in becoming the leader of a formidable army, and the sovereign of a mighty empire.

About the latter part of the seventeenth century a Mahomedan derwish from the Punjab had wandered to the poor village in mysore, and had settled in Mysore. His son, Fatih Mohammed, entered the army of Mysore as a chief and rose to the rank of a Naik. He married in succession two wives, by the younger of whom he had two sons named Shah and Haidar. When the elder boy was nine years old and the younger seven, their father was killed in a skirmish and they came under the protection of their mother's brother Tadim Hussain had thus his own fortune to make and for a time to give but small promise of his future eminence. He did not even know his own birthplace and wife. His whole time was divided between voluptuous revels and the pleasures of the chase, while his elder brother had already distinguished himself in the army of Nanjeraj the then ruler of Mysore. Haidar was only twenty seven years old. He was with difficulty persuaded to enlist in the army, and at first he joined his brother's force at the siege of Dowr-Gilly. And no sooner did he find himself in the midst of an army than he began to display extraordinary presence of mind and all the qualities that constitute a warrior. The siege of Dowr-Gilly lasted for nine months, and Haidar had so meritoriously distinguished himself that he was put at the head of a small corps with powers to increase their number if he had the ability to do so. At the same time Nanjeraj having formed an alliance with the British, marched against Trichinopoly and Haidar had to accompany the expedition. He had thus an excellent opportunity of displaying all the faculties with which nature had endowed him. He formed an army of freebooters who instead of receiving pay from him were to give him a portion of their plunder. The whole neighbourhood of Trichinopoly for many miles was the scene of the lawless exploits of his marauding army. A traveller with only an ass, a tent, a woman with nothing but a few brass vessels, a child with a silver bangle were as insecure against the petty thefts of his dacoits as the unarmed heirs of a rajah's treasure, or the mountains of gold hid in the bed chamber of a Zemindary.

It was probably when his men had wandered far away in search of booty, that, as tradition says, Haidar Ali stretched his weary limbs on a summer afternoon under a banyan tree in the vicinity of Trichinopoly. Weary with the journey and oppressed by the heat, the chieftain soon went to sleep. In a few hours as the sun declined the shadow receded from the spot where Haidar lay, and his face was wholly exposed to the full glare of a burning sun. Immediately a huge cobra that lived in an anthill at the foot of the tree, came out of his hole and stand up erect on his tail at a respectful distance spread his hood and intercepted its terrible circumference between the sleeping man and the scorching sun so as to screen his face from the heat. Haidar slept soundly, the dreadful reptile all the while standing firm at his post, and adjusting his own posture so as always to intercept the sleeper's head under the beneficent shade of his hood.

An old Brahman now happened to pass by. He saw from a distance the sleeping man and the snake holding an umbrella over him. He read at once in the face of the rugged Mussulman an kind loyalty legibly written by the hand of fate. For he had learned from his Sastras that neither reptiles nor wild beasts have any power over loyalty. They not only run away from the true prince, as Falstaff would say, upon instinct, but also administer to the wants of kings when occasion requires it. The Brahmins, we may observe by the way, are even now great snake charmers. They were so christ for their snake charms as early as Alexander's time. For Megasthenes informs us that the Brahmins were good magicians and very expert at curing snake bite. Whether charms have or have not any effect on snakes or not is not our business to discuss here. But as there are many respectable Brahmin—graduates of our universities and high Government officers—who practise the arts (not of course for gain but for charity) it would be highly interesting to investigate the philosophy of such charmings, if indeed there is any philosophy in it.

Intuitionism forsooth, our Brahmin could not be satisfied to proceed further on his journey to the Nabob's favour from his future king. He waited at a distance till Haidar should wake. At last Haidar rose up, and the snake withdrew with as fearless bearing as Satan stood in the ivy couch of Adam in Eden. The Brahman went up to the Mussulman made his obeisance, and begged his Majesty to remember the poor old Brahman when he should come into his kingdom. Haidar was very much surprised to hear a Brahman saying in his ipsissimis verbis Falstaff's phrase "Instead of an honest and the fear of God on the other side to approach a Jew and fall down before him." Do know that the penalty for a Brahman touching a Mussulman was to cut off the hand or the limb that was contaminated by the touch. He therefore asked the old man in a contemptuous tone, "What is it that you want?" "My Lord, your Majesty will one day be a King, then remember this poor old Brahman." "I a king?" cried Haidar, indignant even then kindling in his breast "Is my Lord, you do not mean what you say?" "Oh, I will make you my prime minister" said Haidar rather peevishly. The Brahman made his blessing with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious Sanskrit, and departed. Haidar went his way to meet his men laying schemes from that moment how he might supplant his master and reign in his place.

A few years passed and Haidar found himself on the throne of Mysore, and having been almost undone by the treachery of Kundi Rao he was looking about him for a Brahman sirdar in whom he could trust when our old Brahman, who had all along watched Haidar's progress, made his appearance, and got himself immediately installed as the prime minister. He proved to be a faithful servant and expert statesman, and continued to enjoy the confidence of Haidar and of Tippu. This man, whose name was Purnaya, may be seen on the south wall of St Mary's in Fort St George, where he sits half naked with his sacred thread, and in half relief relieved by a small tuft of hair which stands as an apology for a turban. He may also be seen at the foot of Lord Cornwallis' statue, where he is represented handing the two sons of Tippu as hostages to the Conqueror General.—Mr S. V. Thomas in *Christian College Magazine*.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 30th Nov—Mr. Grimsford Bruce, Conservative, has been elected for Holborn in the place of Colonel Duncan, deceased, defeating Earl Compton, the Separatist candidate, by a majority of 295 votes.

Lord Salisbury, speaking yesterday at Edinburgh, appealed to the South not to support Home Rule, and said that he was convinced it would result in the dissolution of the Separatist party.

Calcutta, 29th Nov.—The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin, with Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, arrived at Sealdah station at 4.30 P M, and were received by Sir Henry Harrison There could be no mistaking the cordiality with which their Excellencies were welcomed back. Sir Syham Bahadur, Sir Khursed Jah, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram have also arrived

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE

As the Indian National Congress will soon meet at Allahabad, it may not be out of place to say a few words about it, and also to give a few hints to those who take part in it It is a pity that Bangalore will not be represented at the Congress, and it may be said that the place is falling behind This, however, is very far from being the case. It is as earnest as any other city in the country, but as there will be so many delegates at the meeting at the end of this month, those from Bangalore will not be missed. We believe that many gentlemen *intend going to Allahabad in order to be* present at the meeting of the Congress, and they are to be commended for this It is well that the redoubtable champion of the people of this land, and of the institution of which we are speaking—Mr Norton—has returned to India. The speeches he has made at Madras show that he is as much in earnest as ever, that his heart is in the work, and that he will stand up for the right in spite of any opposition or any trouble He is the kind of man required to fight India's battles, and, we doubt not, others like him will be forthcoming in time. With too such men as Mr A O Hume and Mr Eardley Norton the cause of the Indians is sure to prosper, the Indian National Congress is sure to increase in influence till at length it becomes what it ought to be—an Indian Parliament The opposition it has met with will only make it all the stronger, it will strike its roots deeper as does the tree that is blown about by the storm. A few leaves may fall off, a few branches may be snapped, but the tree *itself remains intact. Sir Auckland Colvin* may prophesy evil, Sir Ahmed Khan may show his displeasure, but the Indian National Congress will stand firm.

While, however, we give all praise to those who are carrying on the working of *the Congress, we wish to give them a few* hints, we wish to show them what requires to be done in other directions than those which they now seem too much inclined to follow. They should pay great attention to the finances of the country, for if they are in disorder, it is little use to put other matters straight. We have seen a slight tendency on the part of some of those interested in the Congress to pay greater attention to political subjects than to those that more nearly touch the interests of the people Lord Ripon was perfectly right, when, seating the young Nizam on the throne, he advised him to take care of his finances He said that if these were out of order every thing would go wrong It is only too notorious that the people of India are overburdened with taxation, but still the country can hardly pay its way This most certainly is not as it ought to be, and the evil should be sought out and remedied It is in the way of reduction that we must *look for relief*, and in a future issue we may point out where this can be accomplished We will take one instance of the crushing effect of taxation—the Income Tax. We hold that this is about the worst impost that could be put upon India In *the first place*, it is very unequal in its incidence, many men who ought to contribute largely paying nothing at all, while the money is rigorously exacted from men who can scarcely manage to exist. A rich sowcar, by means of a small bribe to an underling, can manage to get off altogether, and thus his wealth does nothing whatever to help the State. It is our firm belief that only those who have fixed salaries, as a rule, pay the tax, and thus the hardship of the whole thing is seen Again those who collect the tax cause an immense amount of trouble to the people at large; they tell those who are not called upon to pay that they are liable to the impost, and that if they do not produce the money they will *get into trouble Of course all this is done* with the object of extorting money, and it is surprising what an amount is obtained in this way The tax brings in a very small sum as compared with the wealth of the country, and this is easily accounted for. In fact we have accounted for it already During the year 1886—87 the amount paid on account of Income tax was Rs 1,37,51,410, and out of this sum Government servants paid Rs 31,25,540 We are aware that the Indian National Congress at its last meeting proposed that the lowest income liable to the tax should be Rs 1000 But we would recommend that the delegates should try to bring about the complete abolition of the impost, and point out where reductions could be made equivalent to the amount collected As we have said, the tax is not suited to India, and moreover those who ought to pay the most often pay nothing at all Such being the case, and such injustice being done, the tax ought to be at once done away with

We would recommend that native talent should be more extensively used where the finances of the country are concerned. They know better than Europeans what the real condition of the people is, who is able to pay and who is not, and what taxes might be imposed and those that might not. It would be well if the Government could secure a man of the stamp of Parnath either to have charge of the finances altogether or else to act as the finance minister Such a man would have the knowledge that was required, and if he had the ability also, his fitness for the office would be complete We throw out these hints to the leaders of the native community in order that they may embody them in resolutions, and place them before the Government, so that the necessary reforms might be brought about We should also be glad to see attention paid to the development of trades and industries If there were more of these in the land the poverty that now exists would *very soon decrease. The Indian National* Congress should not confine itself to one subject or to a few, but should consider what would be for its good in every sense, and endeavour to bring about such changes as would produce this We feel sure that great changes are in store for this land, that it is now in a transition state, but that before long it will settle down into a condition of permanency

Occasional Notes

MAHARAJAH Holkar has appointed Mr S V Dhurandhar to be Chief Justice, and Mr Bhadbhade of Bombay to be Second Judge of the Indore High Court.

THE export of South African gold through Natal and the Cape last month amounted in value to more than £93,000 This is the largest yield recorded for one month since the discovery of the South African gold fields

THE new Viceroy will arrive in Bombay Harbour in the *Sidey* at 8 A M this day, and will be promptly presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation with its address of welcome He will remain, as Lord Reay's guest, two or three days in Bombay, and will then proceed by special train to relieve Lord Dufferin at Calcutta.

At a *meeting of the Calcutta Town* Council of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday it was proposed that a farewell address be presented to Lord Dufferin on his resigning the Viceroyalty, and an address of welcome be presented to the Marquis of Lansdowne on his arrival at *Calcutta, and that Rs 2,000 be voted for* two caskets for the addresses

IN the agricultural part of the administration report of the Cutch State it is said that there is a superstition in part of the "Province that if rain falls on the day Shrawain Sud 7," wheat sown on the particular soil is affected by trust The superstition is so far effective that the area under wheat last year was lessened in consequence of a fall of rain on that particular day

AT the Calcutta High Court last Monday, on Dr Gurudas Bannerji, the newly appointed native Judge, taking his seat on the Bench, Babu Annoda Prasad Bannerji, Senior Government Pleader, on behalf of himself and his brother pleaders, congratulated him on his elevation to the Bench His lordship, in reply, expressed himself deeply thankful for the expressions of good-will

A SHORT time ago a man was discovered insensible and without a ticket in a train, at Manchester, and was conveyed in an ambulance to the infirmary He wrote on a piece of paper that he was deaf and dumb The doctors, however, being sceptical applied a galvanic battery, when the man jumped up and shouted, "My name is Smith, and you may put me down a rogue" He was fined.

MR D M Barbour, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, having succeeded the Hon ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G C I E, Lieut Governor of the N W Provinces, as Finance Member of the Governor General's Council, the announcement was made by a salute fired in the forenoon in Calcutta, on the 22nd ultimo, on his taking upon himself the execution of his office.

LAST week an attempt was made by some of the European criminal prisoners to escape from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta It appears that three men had planned, with a fellow prisoner, who was an overseer, to obtain the key of the cells, but the latter fearing implication, reported in the morning the loss of the key and precautions were taken with the result that the three men have been placed in the habitual's yard, in separate cells, with heavy irons.

THE *Indian Daily News* alludes to the report that Lord Lansdowne proposes to spend a portion of his first hot weather in India at Calcutta, and judge for himself of the possibility of officials existing in that city like other people all the year round, and remarks that "by taking up the Hills second at the outset of his career he will give the best possible guarantee of his desire to do justice to his position as first guardian of the interests of the people of India"

THE curious weather plant, discovered by the Austrian Professor Novik, will shortly be exhibited in England The Professor has received an official certificate that the weather forecasts of his plants have proved right in ninety six cases out of a hundred Just now the plants predict an earthquake shock within one hundred German miles south of Vienna These forecasts have proved exceptionally valuable to colliery owners, by affording time for precautions against explosions.

A MEETING of subscribers to the General Jubilee Fund, Calcutta, was to be held on the 22nd ultimo, at which a suggestion, made by certain native gentleman of the city, was to be considered, that the balance of the fund, amounting to Rs 35,000, may be appropriately devoted to the construction of a Ward to be called the Empress Victoria Ward, to be erected in the Zenana Hospital at Calcutta, under the auspices of the National Association for providing female medical aid

A CORRESPONDENT, in a long letter to a Calcutta journal, suggests that the delegates of the Congress would better earn the thanks and gratitude of the toiling millions of India if they would turn their attention to the depreciated rupee. The currency question he says, "is certainly of far more importance to the people than the Arms Act The financial salvation of India lies in getting the working men of England to clearly understand the silver quest on, and its bearings on the depression of trade"

JOHN William Grage 2nd Cheshire Regiment, was tried on Wednesday in the Rangoon Recorder's Court for the murder of two hill women, in September last in the Ruby Mines district No motive for the act was shown The jury, after retiring for forty minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentence of death was passed, subject to confirmation by the High Court, Calcutta Prisoner fainted during the passing of the sentence, but was quickly revived and removed from the dock.

THE end of the world is confidently foretold for the year 1920 by an American divine He reckons that in just thirty two years from now the electricity stored in the earth will come into contact with the heated matter inside, and blow the whole world up Another ingenious gentleman of his profession has taken the trouble to figure out the size of Heaven, according to the basis given in the Book of Revelation He estimates that the Heavenly city contains *5,759,700,000 rooms, each being 19 by 16* feet in size

Local and Provincial.

THE CHIEF JUDGE.—Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, took up his work in the court on Monday *last having taken over charge on Thursday* before

MISS MULLINS' TEMPERENCE HALL.—We believe Miss Mullins had five separate addresses presented to her on Wednesday evening last, on account of her charity and *her support of the Temperance movement.*

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Middle School examination began on Saturday last, and that for the Higher examination for women begins on the 8th of this month The candidates for both are very numerous

THE LITERARY UNION.—The usual annual meeting of the members of the Literary Union was held on Saturday evening in the District Office when the business of the institution was discussed and office bearers elected for the next year

THE BANGALORE VOLUNTEERS.—Colonel Beghie has been appointed Commandant in the place of Colonel Pearse, who has retired, and gone to England The report that Colonel Murgrath was to command the Volunteers did not turn out to be correct

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—The British Resident will proceed to Madras in a few days, and it is said that his object in going there is to meet the Maharajah of Travancore who is coming there shortly It may be remembered that Sir Henry Prendergast was Resident in Travancore before he came to Mysore

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.—There is a good deal of sickness about just now in consequence of the sudden change in the weather Colds and coughs are prevalent, and there is some fever about At the beginning of last week we had several showers of rain, but now it is quite dry again, and we fancy the rain was the last of the monsoon The weather in Madras about a week ago was very strong

EXAMINATION IN CANARESE.—We are told *that the Officiating Inspector general of* prisons, and the Inspector General of Police, have been requested by the Dewan to call upon Mr H H Sparks, Superintendent, Central Jail Bangalore, and Mr Weatherall Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, respectively, to pass the prescribed examination in the Canarese language by the lower standard within a prescribed period

A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.—We are glad to learn from a telegram received that Mr C Srinivasa Char, B A, of Mysore, a student in the Civil Engineering College, Poona, has passed creditably in the first class in the recent L C E Examination held in Bombay Mr Srinivasa Char will shortly get a guaranteed appointment in one of the Districts of the Bombay Presidency suited to his qualifications We heartily congratulate this young gentleman for his success, and wish him rapid advancement in his official career.

HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Hindu community of Bangalore was held in the spacious Hall of the Oriental and Mixed Library in the Srinivasa Mandiram Road, on Friday, the 23rd ultimo It was convened by some members of the local *Arya Sabha* The hall was over crowded and many were standing in the corridors and verandahs, to hear the English lecture of Brambhasri R Siva Sankara Pandyan, B A, F T.S, of Madras (who was here on a short lecturing tour connected with the Hindu Theological College movement), on "*The importance and necessity of religious education.*"

Among those present in the hall were the following gentlemen of Bangalore—Mr Justice A Ramachandra Iyer, B A, L L B; Messrs Krishna Rao, B A, L L B, Sheristadar, Resident's Court, B Seetaramiah, Amildar, and many other officials and Merchants of the place Great enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting

The following is the substance of Mr Pandyan's lecture in his own words as far as possible —

"It is with genuine and unbounded joy that I rise to address such an august assembly as I see before me, consisting of the elite of Bangalore Hindu Society Although I do not possess the eloquence and the vehemence of a Banerji, nor the pointedness and persuasiveness of an Oleott, yet I yield to no other in my zeal and earnestness for the cause so dear to my heart, so dear to the heart of every educated and patriotic Hindu, viz, the cause of the moral and religious regeneration of Aryavarta. I first congratulate you most heartily on the most patriotic and practical step you have taken in establishing national schools to educate our women on a truly national basis, instead of making them a prey to the denationalizing education imparted to them by foreign agencies The paramount importance of religious education is recognized both by the ancients and the moderns Our *Srutis, Smritis, Puranas, Itihasas* and a host of other books point out in clear and unmistakable language that great value of spiritual education The *Bhagavatgita* and the *Bhagavata* consider this as the best and highest kind of education Srimat Sankaracharya, Srimat Ramanujacharya and other great reformers made it their life work Lord Ripon, Sir William Hunter, Professor Haxley, Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, Rao Saheb Kunde, and other gentlemen laid great stress on such a kind of education Our old *Gurukulavasa* system was entirely based on the religious principle, the chanting of Puranas, the various vratas and other ceremonial observances, the pilgrimages to different parts of Bharatavarsha in fathers tended to give a sound and practical education to our girls and women But owing to various political and other causes, the religious element in modern Indian education is not only neglected but is positively discouraged Considering deeply over the various foreign influences that are at work, in bringing about the disintegration of Hindu Society, it becomes extremely necessary to take immediate steps, to introduce non-Hindu religious education into our schools and colleges Shakespeare truly says "every subject's duty is his king's, but every subject's soul is his own" Babu Surendra Nath Sen most forcibly observes that 'We cannot be politically great unless we become religiously, morally, and socially great too' The physical as well as the moral and religious education of our youths, should now engage a large portion of our thoughts New diseases require new remedies, the gradually increasing aggressive action of foreign missionaries, and the deplorable absence of sound moral and religious education in our own institutions, lead to the ruin of many peaceful and prosperous Hindu homes There is no use of blaming them or crying over spilt milk, but we must unite together and show by our actions more than by our words, that we mean real and earnest work Some of the most important forces that are operating on us for our good are the publication of valuable standard works in Sanskrit and the vernaculars relating to our religion and philosophy, the learned translations of such books in English by eminent *Savants* of Europe and America, the advent of the Theosophical Society to our country, the establishment of societies like the Arya Samaj of Lahore the Arya Samaj of Vizagapatam, the Hindu Tract Society of Madras, the foundation of such institutions as the Hindu Institution of Calcutta, the Hindu Theological college and of Madras the Arya Sabha of this city, &c, and lastly the co-operation of old and much revered Pundits in the work of intellectual, moral and religious education As Sankarabhagavatha says, there is victory where there is rightousness. Our cause is righteous, and so we are sure to succeed by the grace of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, who are the manifestations of Parabrahma" The lecture was brought to a close by a Hindu prayer, and with three cheers for H H the Maharajah and Queen Empress The meeting lasted for nearly two hours Mr Parmasiva Iyer, B A, then thanked the lecturer, for his able and interesting lecture and for his continued earnestness and self sacrificing work on behalf of Aryan morality and religion The meeting terminated at 8 15 p m, amidst much cheering

Letters to the Editor

THE ARYA SABHA AND THE MISSIONARIES

SIR,—In his appeal to the friends and supporters of the Siddikatta Mission Girls' School, as well as in his letter to the Local Journals, on the opening of the Arya Balika Patasala, the Rev J Hudson accuses the managers of the Arya Sabha of ingratitude I very one—whether Hindu, Christian, Jew or Mahomedan, who has carefully watched our movements in an impartial spirit, will undoubtedly consider his remarks beneath notice But as a Hindu I feel that such a serious charge, groundless though it is, ought not to be passed over without contradiction, lest it mislead many enlightened gentlemen who take a deep interest in the welfare of our community.

The Reverend gentleman says that Mr Justice Meenakshi Iya's remark that the present movement is in no way antagonistic to any existing school, does not express the true views of Mr Justice Ramaiyer and the other members of the Sabha I very much regret that Mr Hudson should have misunderstood the spirit of Mr Meenakshi Iya's remarks, and much more to notice that his Christian benevolence should not have enabled him to put a more charitable construction on the motives of the promoters of our present movement It is true that the chief object of the Arya Sabha is anti-Christian—nay, more, it is as well as anti-Mahomedan, anti-Jew, anti-Zoro strian, and, if I may be allowed to use such an expression, anti non-Hindu—in short it is its the revival of our Aryan religion and Aryan customs and manners But the movement itself was not on foot not because of any inclination on our part towards the Christian and other religions, not because of any personal grudge towards the Christian and other missionaries, but because we saw the necessity of educating our children ourselves, because we felt that children trained up under foreign religionists, not knowing anything of our own religion and manners learn in course of time to love faith in and sometimes even despise our religion and our social institutions and consequently become unfit to associate freely with the masses We feel over and over that the Mission Schools are quite incompetent to impart any *valuable* instruction to our girls By this I do not mean to insinuate that Miss Hudson and Miss Walker are in any way inferior to our Shastris, as regards their intrinsic merits, but all that I want the Reverend Gentleman to understand is that the learned Missionaries not know anything of our religion or our manners, and consequently are quite unfit to educate our girls in a way suited to our household wants and duties

Moreover, Mr Hudson should not forget the object of his mission here, the very purpose for which he has left his home and is undergoing so much self sacrifice which is to convert our children to Christianity, and not simply educate them, and he must confess that all his plans and works are directed towards the attainment of that end, the very text book that he has presented for his schools are Anti Hindu, they depict Hindu-ism in the darkest colours Surely no Hindu would like to send his children to a school where they are taught to despise their own gods and to look upon their parents as demon worshippers This was the chief object which induced us to originate such a national movement and not any spite towards the Missionaries

Mr Hudson may feel sure that we Hindus are as honorable as any missionary that the Rev J L Slater spoke of the other day We may depend upon it that the Hindus are very grateful to the Missionaries for the various benefits that they have derived from them But religion is sacred, no amount of secular favour could destroy the religious instinct in man. So once more do I appeal to my countrymen not to entrust the education of their children into the hands of the Missionaries, whose motives are no doubt very honorable, but to give their serious consideration to the advice of their sincere friend and countryman,

M J

Bangalore, Nov 29

THE HINDU SCHOOLS AND THE REV J HUDSON

Bangalore, 30th November 1888

SIR,—I herewith send you a copy of the letter sent to Rev J Hudson by the Government Girls' School Committee, Bangalore, in reply to his letter of appeal to the friends and supporters of the Mission Girls Schools at Siddikatta and request you will be good enough to publish it in your well known journal An early insertion will greatly oblige the Committee

I remain,
Your Obedient Servant,
R RAGHUNATHACAO,
Hony Secy to the Govt Girls' School Committee, Bangalore

BANGALORE, 29th Nov 1888

From R Raghunatha Rao, Esq,
Honorary Secretary to the Government Girls School Committee, Bangalore
To Rev J Hudson, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore

SIR,—Your letter of appeal to the friends and supporters of the Mission School, Siddikatta, was laid before the Government Girls' School Committee for consideration, and it was resolved unanimously that the following should be addressed to you to correct the erroneous statements and misstatements contained therein.

In para 3 of your appeal you represent that since the appointment of this Committee "persistent efforts" have been made to damage your Institution at Siddikatta by bringing undue influence to bear on the pupils and their parents, and in para 4 of the same you insinuate that the case of conversion at Alsur was taken advantage of by this Committee to "turn secret opposition into an open one, and that" threats of ecclesiastical censure have been freely used to intimidate both teachers and parents, and that "every possible attempt has been made to coerce the people"

You are aware that the Management of the Government Girls' School was transferred to this Committee in order that the co-operation of the leading gentlemen of Bangalore might be secured, and that female education might be placed on a proper footing The Committee accordingly revised the curriculum on the model of that obtaining in H H the Maharaja's Caste Girls' School, Mysore and did all they could to earn the confidence of the public and make the institution popular It was only natural under these circumstances that the strength of the school should rapidly improve, and that parents should choose this Institution in preference to others When you complained last year of your girls being taken away from our school without the consent of the parents, *the Head Mistress was instructed not to* admit any girl coming from your school and as an application for admission was received from her parent or guardian The fact was not only duly intimated to you, but also has been strictly adhered to ever since The common regret, therefore to observe that a gentleman of your position and experience should have gone to the extent of accusing them of working in "secret" opposition to your Institution and of having recourse to undue influence They are willing to believe that you might have been misled by the representations of your subordinates who seem anxious to account in their own way for the growing popularity of this institution, and for the falling off in the strength of your own school They had however, a right to expect that you should have exercised your discretion before making such serious imputations against respectable gentlemen

In all that the Committee have done there has been nothing unfair. Beyond placing female education on lines suited to the requirements of the Hindu community, and familiarizing the public with the curriculum and actual working of the Institution nothing has been done to interfere with the free choice and independent action of the parents and guardians of girls

You say that it is unworthy of "educated men to treat their predecessors as enemies whose work should be destroyed" In reply to this the Committee have to say that they fully appreciate the labours of the Mission in the cause of female education, but at the same time they cannot reasonably be expected to sympathize with the tendencies and influences inherent in the education imparted in Mission Schools, which go to undermine and unsettle the social habits and the religious faith of Hindu girls

Before concluding, it only now remains to correct the mistake, intentional or otherwise, which is made in your letter confounding this Committee as a body with that of the newly created Arya Sabha This Committee has had nothing whatever to do either with the getting up of the Mass Meetings or with the setting up of the Arya Balika Patasala at Siddikatta and the remark that the latter school was opened because the municipal or rather the Government Girls' School was unable to pull down your girls' school at Siddikatta, is, so far as this Committee is concerned, entirely unfounded

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

SCEPTICISM AND HINDUISM

SIR,—My friend the Rev Mr Slater is reported to have lately said at Bangalore, "Strange to say, they (Hindus) could tolerate a pagan or an atheist, but they could not tolerate a Christian" This statement is perfectly true, and the fact is apparently so extraordinary that it requires explanation It is simple one. While a sceptic or an atheist is among the Hindus, though holding a heterodox view, he does not give up, or is not encouraged in giving up, the society of his orthodox friends and relatives does not find an asylum with foreigners, does not come to eat a food for which he has abhorrence during his orthodoxy, does not give up the respect due to his elders which respect he is bound to pay whether he is a Christian or an Aryan, does not change his faith follow *the language of Canaan*, does not change his lock of the head or his dress And to convert to Christianity does these things, and the Christian brethren secure his body as carefully as the conquering General would do in securing the standard of the conquered army Hindus are not singular in being less tolerant to a convert to Christianity in these circumstances than others. Suppose Hume, Gibbon and Voltaire had changed their dress, their food, their habitations, and had deserted their friends and relatives, wives and parents, in token of their having given up Christianity, and adopted their creed, would their countrymen have shown the toleration they showed them? If the Christian Missionaries cause a change of a man's convictions and leave him to enjoy the change, without sacrificing his society, I am sure Christianity will have a greater chance of its spread than by following the procedure they have hitherto been adopting. In a case of impending conversion at Madras, I wrote the following letter to a Christian brother of mine who, it had been alleged, had given asylum to the lad to be converted, against the wish of his friends and relations The letter runs thus —

"MY DEAR REV BROTHER —To be a Hindu, or a Mahomedan or a Christian is the result of the exercise of one's liberty of conscience This liberty we enjoy under British Government Cannot this right be allowed to be exercised without the person exercising it being forced to tear himself *from his relatives and friends in this* world? Will he not saved if I do not parade myself as a believer in Jesus although I am a staunch believer in Him as the only Saviour? Will not such men preach his word among the non believers, viz, wife, parents, sisters, brothers and others, more efficiently than preachers whose profession is to preach On reading in the papers what is now going on in connection with the intended baptism of a youth by you these thoughts occurred to me As a fellow preacher of religion, I thought I would be doing nothing wrong if I communicate them to you with my brotherly love to you Hence this note to you. If you think that we should meet and discuss the matter with brotherly love I shall be happy to do so"

The question raised in this letter seems to me an important one, and I shall feel thankful to my Christian brethren if they would favour me with their answer I am a preacher of Aryan marriage laws, and the Aryan religion Some of my hearers have asked me what I would do to them if they would follow the law I had explained. I told them that should they do so, I would consider them men open to conviction, and would be glad they are convinced that my view of the law is correct, and that I hoped that their conduct would please God. Some others again say that my exposition of the Aryan religion is true and they believe in it I say in reply I am glad to hear what they say Let their conviction continue, and let them preach the same to their relatives and friends Beyond this I would do nothing for them I would not ask them to give up the society of their relatives and friends If my Christian brethren do the same I have no doubt that Hindus would be as tolerant to a convert as they are acknowledged to be to an atheist, or a sceptic

29th Nov R RAGOONATH ROW.

General Summary.

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT —We are informed that the sheriffs are to be applied in regard to the appointments of Translators to Government in the various vernacular languages These posts, now held almost exclusively by Europeans, are for the future to be held by natives of the country who, as such, must naturally be more conversant with the languages of the country The duties of Translators are in some instances to be amalgamated, one Translator being employed for two or more languages

APPEAL IN THE CALICUT BRIBERY CASE —Mr Coutz, Barrister at Law, made an application to day in the High Court before Mr Justice Shepard on behalf of C Kunhi Kannan, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, and his brother Churia Anantan, a pleader, the first of whom was charged with having on the 16th of November 1887, received a bribe of Rs. 1,000 from one K M Nambudripad in connection with a theft case and with moreover extorting the Rs 1000 from Nambudripad by putting him in fear of being remanded to jail The second accused was charged with having abetted the commission of the offences

Both being found guilty, they were sentenced, the first to two years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 3,000, or default of payment further rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and the second to one years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000 in default further imprisonment for six months. Against these sentences Mr Guillt applied for the admission of an appeal, and urged that in consequence of the approaching Christmas holidays it would be well if an immediate transmission of the documents referring to the second accused as well as all the records in the case should be ordered by the Court. His Lordship admitted the appeal, but did not consider any haste essential in the matter, as the first month of the sentences was simple imprisonment.

A Double Murder Detected by a Monkey.—A correspondent writes.—Another murder case, has occurred some way off the Wynad. It appears a Jugglor with his wife and a goat and two monkeys while on their way were attacked by two Moplahs, and their money was stolen and all of them (except the male monkey which escaped) were brutally murdered and buried in the jungle. The male monkey found his way on a big tree and watched everything that was being done by the murderers, and waited for an opportunity to come down and report the circumstances. And as murder will out, a constable happened to pass by the place, when the monkey immediately made for him and bit hold of his leg, the constable hit the poor monkey. But the faithful creature wouldn't let the man off—and afterwards had hold of his cloth and dragged him to the place, where the company was buried. The dead bodies were exhumed and a trio was made to search the murderers—the monkey showed the way to the hut where the murderers entered after the deed—and not finding them took the constable to another direction, when all of a sudden the monkey ran in full speed and caught hold of a Moplah as he was going to bathe near a tank by his neck and wanted there till the constable came up. This led to the detection of the murderers, and all have been brought up to Calicut. The trial is going on here—and the monkey is the chief witness as it were in the case. How wonderful for a dumb animal to be the means of bringing home the charge against the murderers. Who can doubt Darwin's theory after this.—*Standard*.

Extracts.

A DISLOYAL MAHARAJAH.

The Madras Mail.—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has left Odessa for Paris. A correspondent of a London paper says that he spoke quite openly to his guests at Odessa on the subject of his Indian inheritance, dwelling especially on his emphatic belief in the coming fulfilment of a Sikh prophecy to the effect that he will, after the attainment of his fiftieth year, recover his native kingdom. This will, he explained, be accomplished with the aid of Russia. He further asserted that before going to Russia the Queen, in a letter asked him not to throw himself into the hands of Russia, but his mind was made up to do so, and he informed Her Majesty of his resolution. He further complained that for some years out of his allowing England his pension of £11,000 had been cut down to £20,000 a year.

This knight Grand Commander of the Star of India has just completed his 50th year. He resided in England for the best part of his life as a naturalized Englishman and convert to Christianity, and his not with the most considerate treatment at the hands of the Queen, the Royal Family, the aristocracy, and the Government of England. He became famous as a sports man in Norfolk and he made many cordial friends. But, in 1885, he strayed from the right way, and made claims which could not be entertained. He then proceed forth to his salt, and went over to Russia. He was for some months treated at St Petersburg with respect, but the Russian Government has wearied of him, and his decline any longer to encourage his hopes. Russia is not too particular about the morality of her agents, but she is very keen about their intelligence and adaptibility, and there is nothing in the Maharajah to encourage her to believe that she will find in him a useful instrument if she should ever attack India. It was characteristic of the Queen to write and urge him to remain in the path of duty. His misconduct has not deterred Her Majesty from giving his eldest son a commission in her Army, and one of these days, probably, the Maharajah will proclaim his penitence, and be pardoned for his folly.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Native Nation of Calcutta in its issue of the 19th instant has an article on the subject of the National Congress which deserves to be widely read and deeply pondered over. Our contemporary makes certain suggestions to the Congress leaders which we summarise below as we cannot make room for the whole article. The *Nation*'s first charge against the Congress is that its demand about the Legislative Councils is too vague. Our contemporary says that what the Congress wants at present is only a partial recognition of the principle of representation. But its words do not tell how much it exactly wants. This leaves room for misapprehension or misrepresentation. But the ground would be cut away from under the feet of our opponents if we drew up a tentative scheme giving the main features "not so much to indicate exactly what the Congress wants as to show that it does not want an Indian House of Commons. Our contemporary next proceeds to advise the Congress that it ought to take into consideration the Acts by which the powers of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General have been laid down. It has been our experience that in some cases the Viceroy's powers are simply absurdly restrained while in others the interference of the Secretary of State is obviously disadvantageous. Then comes the question of Civil and Military Reform. In the latter the *Nation* says that the question of retrenchment of expenditure ought to be more urgently and definitely pressed. In civil reform the first question of importance is the organisation of the entire civil service. The breaking up the monopoly of the Civil Services ought to be insisted on. Then comes the question of economy. The representatives of poor India must press for economy in the Home charges, public works, and expenditure on the navy and military operations. But above all the question of the day is that of popular education. The Congress must insist upon Government making education popular. It is one of the *unpreventable* advices the only way is to educate our masses. This can only be done by making it obligatory on the parents to educate their sons. Of course in making such a recommendation care must be taken to point out that in many cases education will have to be given *gratis* owing to the poverty of the masses. But this is a matter of detail. In the last place the main point is to insist upon the necessity of making education not the privilege of the few but the heritage of the many.—*Vibhakar*.

THE NEW SCHEME WITH REGARD TO THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES

At Patiala Lord Duffrin in replying to the address of the Maharajah made the following new scheme with regard to the armies of the Native States. His Excellency said that the Government of India did not think it necessary or in all respects desirable, to accept from the Native States of India the pecuniary assistance which they have so freely tendered. But His Lordship expressed that "in one important particular we wish to enlist their co-operation. The armies of Native States are *strong in numbers but a percent of various degrees of efficiency*. Among many of them there exist warlike traditions and fine soldierly *material, while some already contain regiments* well worthy to share in any active operations which Her Majesty's troops may be called upon to undertake." Then His Lordship explained the scheme in the following words:—

"What we propose, in a few words, is that we should ask the Chiefs who have specially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of these armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into active side by side with Her Imperial troops. For this purpose some extraordinary outlay will be necessary, as troops in the present day, to be thoroughly fit for service, require very complete arrangements in the way of arms, transport, equipment and organisation generally; but we shall in no case ask a Native State to maintain a larger force of this description than it can well afford to support, and we do not doubt that under these conditions the Chiefs, knowing that the Government of India has no desire to take undue advantage of their loyalty, will be glad of the opportunity of making good their words and providing troops for the defence of the Empire. I trust that the Chiefs selected will, in any case, regard the acceptance of this offer as an honourable distinction, while those whose armies it is not found possible to utilise in the same manner will understand that if they cannot usefully contribute to the fighting strength of the army, they can in other ways render service equally meritorious and equally sure to win the approval of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

To help these Chiefs in the work of maintaining the troops selected for service, a few English officers will be appointed as advisers and inspectors. These officers will have their headquarters at some central point in British territory, and will visit the several States in turn. Capable native drill instructors will also be lent to the Native States from our own regiments. The selected troops will be armed with breech-loading weapons, presented to the several States by the British Government. These will be Carbines for the Cavalry and Snider rifles for the Infantry. In addition to this each Punjab Chief will receive from the British Government a battery of four guns.

It is hoped that in this way, while each force will remain purely a State force, recruited in the territories of its Chief, and serving within them, the troops composing it will gradually be made so efficient as to enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available forces to meet any external danger. A number of the States of the Punjab and all elsewhere have, I am happy to say, expressed their full concurrence in this scheme and arrangements will be made to carry it into effect as fast as they are concerned. I cannot but feel that I have been very fortunate in being able to announce before I leave India the inauguration of this measure which will help to show the world in what estimation Her Majesty the Queen is held by the Native Chiefs of India and how she appreciates the companions by the side and attachment of their Chiefs."—*Vakil*.

THE REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

The Pioneer.—We have received in advance a copy of the Currency Commission's Report, and hope shortly to be able to publish copious extracts. In the meantime we must content ourselves with a general survey, albeit somewhat fuller and clearer than the telegraph affords. The first part of the report is signed by all the Commissioners, and measures the precise extent of their agreement. The second part is signed by Lord Herschell, Mr Fremantle, Sir John Lubbock, Sir P. Parker, Mr Birch, and Mr Courtney, who admit the inconvenience of the present currency arrangements of the world, and consider that one uniform standard of value for all commercial countries would be a great advantage, but consider the adoption of bimetallism would be a "premature and doubtful step." On paragraph in this part recommends, as the best means of having the tension of the existing standard, the issue of small notes based on silver, but Sir John Lubbock and Mr Birch do not agree with their co-signatories on this point. Sir Thomas Parker also adds "for the sake not of dissent, but of distinctness," that he does not believe the change in the relations between gold and silver currencies has lowered English prices. The third part is signed by Sir Louis Mallet, Mr Balfour, Mr Gorst, Sir W. H. Houlsworth, Mr Barbour and Mr Montagu, who recommend that some international bimetallic system under which both metals shall be freely coined into legal tender money, and a ratio fixed at which coins of either metal shall be available for the payment of all debts at the option of the debtor. They also recommend the issue of small notes based on silver. Finally, to this third part there are three Notes, one by Sir Louis Mallet, who feels that his co-signatories have not adequately represented the reasons which have led him to adopt their conclusions, and still less those which have obliged him to dissent from the conclusions of the second part of the Report, one by Mr Barbour, who thinks his co-signatories have not treated the subject in the most advantageous way, and have scarcely stated their arguments as adequations at sufficient length, and the third by Mr Montagu, who desires to record his opinion that the ratio of 20 to 1 should be the one selected at an International Congress.

The first part of the Report is naturally that which will be turned to with most interest, because it enables us to see exactly how far the Commissioners are likely have advanced towards bimetallism. The possible causes of the fluctuations and the fall in the gold price of silver are first considered, whether as influencing silver alone, gold alone, or both metals in combination, the effects of the divergence in the relative values of the metals are then considered, a special section being devoted to the effect on India, and, finally, the possible remedies are discussed. "The remedy," the Commissioners say, "which has been put before us most prominently, and as most likely to remedy the evil complained of to the fullest extent possible, is that known as bimetallism, and they proceed to discuss at length the probable effects of such a system, its practicability, and the consequences to be expected if things are left as they are. The general conclusion arrived at is that no circumstances connected with supply sufficiently account for the relative condition in the relative values of the two metals. Moreover "the date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity and one of marked instability is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation," and proceed the Commissioners—"We are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operations of that system, established in a manner as the population and commerce of which were considerable, exerted a material influence upon the relative value of two metals. So long as that system was in force we think that, notwithstanding the changes in the production and use of the precious metals, it kept the market price of silver approximately steady at the ratio fixed between them namely, 15½. Nor does it appear to us an unreasonable to suppose that the existence of the Latin Union of a bimetallic system with a ratio of 15½ to 1 between the two metals should have been capable of keeping the market price of silver steady at approximately that ratio." It is scarcely necessary to point out the unanswerable arguments the bimetallic standpoint which these remarks, enclosed as they are by the whole body of Commissioners, in their. Only a few years ago the notion that a legal ratio could affect the market price of the metals was laughed to scorn in England now a body of English commercial experts, many of whom approached the subject with strong monometallic prejudices admit that, as a matter of historical fact, the ratio legally fixed by the nations of the Latin Union did affect and materially control the value of silver relatively to gold. They are not, it is true, at one as to whether, had the Latin Union not abandoned the free mintage of silver, the bimetallic system would have continued to have the effect it was claimed it had up to 1873, but this is one of the lengths of remarking that "to estimate the force of causes without adequate experience of their effects in the past is a matter of extreme difficulty" and it is clear that if we can agree, as the Commissioners do, that the action taken in 1873 "broke the link between silver and gold which had kept the price of the former measured by the latter coins not at about the regulation we put the clock at least bimetallism was a fundamental proposition that supporters of monetary unity until bimetallism is shown to be a fact. The foreign are in the position of one who has repeated an experiment through a long series of years with perfect success and has suffer a lapse of time to try it again, the latter of you who admits the previous success of the experiment, but demurs there is no use trying it now, since the surrounding are changed. If the public once get this fact *nailed to the mast*, the *altered circumstances* will require to be very amply demonstrated before they can be admitted as a sufficient reason why the system, which for so long kept off scarcity by clement evils, should not be allowed a fresh trial.

But while the Report of the Commission is full of hope for bimetallists, we shall probably not have to wait for the adoption of the bimetallic programme in its entirely in order to get some relief for the present financial strain. All the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr Birch and Sir John Lubbock, are in favour of an issue of small notes based on silver, and we have excellent authority for stating that Mr Goschen has a measure directly in the *contemplation*. The effect would not of course, be so marked, or so lasting, as if an entire bimetallic system of bimetallism were adopted, but it would at least be a step in the right direction. All the Commissioners, again, are in favour of the repeal of the duty on silver plate, and Bill for this purpose will probably be introduced at once. On the whole, therefore, the sufferers from the depreciated rupee may take heart from the tone of the deputation, if the advocate of bimetallism may regard that his fundamental thesis, so long, out of contention in merrie England, have at last come not only a hearing, but a distinct recognition.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Allahabad, 7th Dec—The Begum of Bhopal having expressed a wish to appoint a Mahomedan Minister, the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Imtiaz Ali, of Lucknow, a respected Pleader of good standing.

London, 7th Dec—In the House of Commons, Mr. J. M Maclean, referring to Lord Dufferin's speech at the Calcutta St. Andrew's dinner, asked if most of the Native Princes and leaders of the Indian Mussulman community had represented to the Government that evil effects would arise from speeches made by the delegates of the Congress, and from pamphlets published and distributed by them, and what the Government of India intended to do regarding further meetings of the Congress. Sir J Gorst, in reply, said that the Government had no information yet regarding the intention of the Government of India in the matter.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM

We have received a pamphlet from the publishers at Simla, styled "*Audi Alteram Partem*, being two letters, on certain aspects of the Indian National Congress movement" The first is written by Sir Auckland Colvin the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, and the second by Mr A O Hume a retired civilian. It is necessary to state why these productions came into existence. The latter gentleman having heard that Sir Auckland had expressed views disparaging the movement in question, wrote to ask whether the statements he had heard were true To this a reply was sent which was published in the *Pioneer*, to which Mr Hume sent an answer to the same paper These letters form the pamphlet before us, and the little book has been widely circulated throughout India The work is sure to form an epoch in the history of the Indian National Congress It has brought the subject clearly before the public; the two sides of the controversy are given, and the said public can judge for itself what is right and what is required We shall in this article take up the history of the movement ere we then enter into the discussion that has been carried on by the writers of the letters in question The first meeting was held in December 1885, in Bombay, the members attending being comparatively few The second was held in Calcutta when it was discovered that the movement had made great progress, and that it was developing itself rapidly But it was not till the next year when the meeting was held in Madras that the extent of the development was fully seen Between six or seven hundred delegates assembled from all parts of the country, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout It was then evident that the movement had taken root, that it had spread over the land and that it was useless to try to put it down Not only did delegates appear for the native community, but also for the resident European and Eurasian, and this was quite right, for those who composed the latter community have a stake in the country as well as those who make up the former The success of the meeting at Madras brought matters to a crisis, and arrayed the people in two hostile camps—those in favour of the Congress and those opposed to it Of course the former greatly preponderated Since then there has been war between the two, and, it is to be feared, very bitter war One of the leaders of the Congress movement Mr A O Hume is determined to fight bravely for the cause, and his letter goes fully and exhaustively into the subject in dispute.

Sir Auckland Colvin is careful to state that he is not opposed to the Congress, that at the first he favoured it, but that afterwards he had to change his mind It may be asked whether those who are not with us in this movement, are not against us. Lukewarm friends, or friends that can see mere blemishes than perfections are not those that we can trust the most, and Sir Auckland Colvin seems from his own showing to be one of these. He does not say that the Congress movement is wrong, but that the time has not come when it can be safely tried, that we must wait still longer, till another generation or two has passed, and then an attempt may be made. He holds that the people at large care nothing what ever about it, and that it is only the educated few who are working up the whole agitation. In our next issue we shall show how wrong the view of the question is The writer also says that the Congress has no right to assume that it is National He says —"Another of the methods of the Congress which seems to me open to serious objection is that of identifying itself with the majority of the people of India, and of habitually assuming that it has the right to speak in the name of that majority In your introduction to the Madras report you have been careful to point out, that the Congress is as yet far from representing the people, or "by any means so broad based upon the people's will as has been supposed and asserted" Indeed the only possible ground on which any claim for general representation could be put forward consistently with what you have said in your preface, is that "if the matter was carefully explained to them, 90 percent of the adult male members of the entire community would ratify and express concurrence in the conclusion of the Congress. That is as it may be"

The writer is also of opinion that the Government is doing all that it can, and that were it to move faster its machinery would get out of order or would be upset He enumerates the measures that have been taken in hand, and considers these quite sufficient for all reasonable men, and that those who expect more are anything but reasonable. We shall show in a future article that this view is wrong, and that the very measures that the Indian National Congress desires the authorities will have nothing to do with For instance, they will not extend the Legislative Councils, they will not allow volunteer regiments of Natives to be formed, although the request has long been made, before the Congress was brought into existence Neither will they remove the restrictions with regard to arms though the request has often been preferred In other words, the Government will not accede to the requests that are made, although they are very reasonable, and it appears that those in authority do not see any reason why they should make a change in the direction pointed out. Sir Auckland Colvin is of opinion that the people do not care about the programme that the Congress has sketched

Perhaps it could have been better if the "Dialogue," and the translation of the "Tamil catechism" had not been bound up with the Report of the Congress. The two works are not official while the report is hence the importance of the latter in preference to the former There is little to be said against the report, while Sir Auckland Colvin has tried to make capital out of the two little books, and it must be owned that there are some expressions in them that would have been better left out We have done what the pamphlet tells us to do—heard the other side We have put the matter before our readers, and in the next issue we will answer, with the help of Mr Hume's letter, the objections that are mentioned in this

Occasional Notes.

Mr A P Howell will be confirmed in his appointment as Resident of Hyderabad

Bad news reaches a contemporary from Behar In some parts of that province the rice crops have completely failed, and the Government is now constrained to open relief operations in the affected districts

The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Mr A W Dicks as Deputy Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, on a salary of Rs 850 per mensem, rising by biennial increments of Rs 50 per mensem to Rs 1 000, with effect from the 1st proximo

Silver will, it is predicted by a contemporary fall to about two shillings per ounce before long Enough to supply the world's requirements can be obtained from the one State of Colorado, and, according to reliable accounts, the annual output from the Transvaal is likely to exceed even that from Colorado!

A remarkable strip of the new railway from Buenos Ayres to the Andes is probably the longest tangent in the world extending 211 miles without a curve It is farther not deemed having any bridge in the entire distance, and no cutting nor embankment exceeding a yard in depth or height

A correspondent of the *Times of India* has had a long interview with Maharajah Holkar at Poona His Highness seems to be against the National Congress, and thinks social improvement and abolition of caste system are more profitable subjects for discussion than any interference with the policy of the British Government

A Calcutta paper says that Mr B C Colvin, the Bengal Lieutenant Governor's Private Secretary, after his marriage, proceeds to Bangalore, where he is appointed to be Assistant Political Agent under Sir Oliver St. John Mr P C Lyons, who arrives from England next week, succeeds Mr Colvin as Private Secretary to Sir Auckland Colvin

In accordance with the wishes of his widow and administratrix, the library of the late Hon'ble Mr V Ramiyengar, C S I (retired Dewan of Travancore) has been presented to Pacheappa's College The only condition is that the books are to be kept as a parate part of the College Library, and that labels bearing the name of the donor be affixed to them Mr Ramiengar was a trustee of the Pacheappa's Charities for several years

Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad, attended by Nawab Mehdi Ali and Major Robertson, was received on Tuesday by H R H the Commander in Chief The Minister, on behalf of the Nizam, expressed the earnest desire of H H that, during the cold weather, his Royal Highness would visit the Nizam's capital Afterwards Sir Asman Jah and party lunched at Government House with their Excellencies, and after luncheon, the Nizam's Minister was honoured by the Marquis of Lansdowne with a special audience.

The *Pioneer* entirely discredits the reports telegraphed to the *Bombay Gazette* from home to the effect that Lord Salisbury, in his Edinburgh speech, had styled Mr Dadabhai Naoroji a black man The *Times of India* also protests against the accuracy of the telegram as the news seems to it to have been "picked up in Bombay from the gutter perhaps of some misinformed Association or other" "The whole thing is a 'cock and a bull' story and only worth a protest, because, put in the mouth of the Prime Minister, it is calculated to stir up race feeling and make bad blood"

Dhulep Singh has thus described the English race —"A thieving hypocritical, Christian nation, grabbing at what does not belong to them all over the world If it thus went on but in less than the years—nay less than two perhaps—my 25 000 000 fellow countrymen will have driven them out of India I am working quietly, secretly, but none the less surely, and in the long run we will see who shall prevail

I am the proud and cruelly ashamed of England and Indeed, I do not like Englishmen, from what, during the course of my thirty two years residence in their country, I received much kindness, but as a nation, I hate them I am laying my plans for a grand *coup*"

Local and Provincial

The Resident —Sir Harry Prendergast will remain in Madras till His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore leaves the capital for his own state

The Resident —The Colonel Sir Oliver St John, K C S I, Resident elect of Mysore is to leave Naples for Bombay, with Lady St John, on the 21st instant

Higher Education for Women —The Higher Education for women and the special upper primary examination last Saturday in the large hall of the Baldwin School A good number of candidates presented themselves

The Weather —The Weather is dry and chilly The mornings may be mild to be cold, but upon the whole it is pleasant We are sorry to say how on that the public health is not quite so good as it might be

The Assistant Resident —There is a report that Mr L C Colvin, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, will be Assistant Resident when Sir Oliver St John comes to Bangalore We believe this report has not been confirmed So we cannot say how far it is correct

The Middle School Examination —This Examination came to a close on Friday last The subjects on that day were ordinary needle work, drawing, electricity and fancy needle work, cardboard drawing and geometry tailoring lace making, wood engraving and mensuration

A Murder.—A most atrocious murder was committed at Srirangam a short time ago A silk merchant of Chennapatna went to this place to perform some religious ceremonies He took a house in which he resided for a few days and then left suddenly, and it was thought he and his wife, whom he had got with him had returned to their home A bad smell coming from the room the police burst open the door and found the corpse of the woman in a decomposed state On being asked where his wife was, the husband replied that she must have been taken away on account of her jewels The police came from Trichinopoly and took the man, Venkatappa by name, with them and now he is lodged in the Jail there

PASSENGERS DYING IN TRAINS

The following rules as revised by the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, for the disposal of corpses of passengers dying in trains, have been approved of by Government —

Passengers dying in trains from Cholera or Small pox

Whenever a passenger travelling alone dies in a train and there is reason to attribute the death to either cholera or small pox, the corpse must be removed at the first station and handed over to the Police

In such cases the carriage must be shunted off at the first station and not used afterwards until it has been thoroughly disinfected in the prescribed manner by one of the Company's Apothecaries

When the passenger is accompanied by relatives who wish the corpse to be taken forward to destination, and are prepared to pay for the full reserved accommodation of the carriage, all other passengers riding in the vehicle must be provided for elsewhere, and the carriage must be strictly reserved and attached, to the back of the train Such a carriage is not to be afterwards used until it has been thoroughly disinfected in the prescribed manner by one of the Company's Apothecaries

Passengers dying in trains from any other cause than Cholera or Small pox

Whenever a passenger travelling alone dies in a train and there is no reason to suppose that he was suffering from cholera or small pox, the guard may, *at his discretion*, either hand over the corpse to the Police at the first station, in view to an inquest being held, or may take it on to the first large station, or to intended destination In such cases the compartment should be locked up and the other passengers travelling in it should be provided for elsewhere Such a compartment must not afterwards be used until it has been thoroughly fumigated by one of the Company's Apothecaries Care should be taken to keep the corpse out of sight so long as it remains in the train

When the passenger is accompanied by relatives who desire the body brought on to destination and are prepared to pay for the full reserved accommodation of the compartment, the other passengers riding in the compartment must be provided for elsewhere and the compartment must be strictly reserved Such a compartment must not afterwards be used until it has been thoroughly fumigated by one of the Company's Apothecaries.

In all cases of deaths which occur in stations or in carriages, the cause of death, the sex and age of the deceased and any other particulars that shall serve to be reported to the District Traffic Officer, Special attention should be directed to any circumstances leading to a suspicion of foul play

ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE

Bombay 3rd December —The Marquis of Lansdowne landed at the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Lord Reay, and Staff, and many other officials Salutes were fired from the men of war ships and the Salting Battery Addresses were presented by the Honourable Mr Sayani, Chairman of the Bombay Municipality, and several other local institutions The reception was most enthusiastic, His Lordship being loudly cheered by crowds on the Bunder After the addresses had been read, Lord Lansdowne drove to Government House at Malabar Point, escorted by the Volunteer Light Horse and the Governor's Body Guard A dinner will be given to-night, and a reception will be held afterwards

Bombay 4th Dec —The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Reay yesterday afternoon visited the School of Arts Before having Lord Lansdowne addressed the students

The Marquis and Marchioness, with their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay and the Government House party visit the Elephanta Caves this afternoon

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is so soon to enter upon the onerous and responsible duties of governing this great dependancy, is, like the present Viceroy, an Irishman He is the representative of an ancient and noble Irish house which for over seven centuries has occupied a prominent position in the country which has provided so many eminent statesmen and gallant warriors to uphold the dignity and prestige of the British Empire The first Marquis, who is better known as Lord Shelburne, was a distinguished Minister of George the Third, while the third Marquis took a prominent part in political affairs during the reigns of George IV, William the IV, and the early part of her Majesty's rule Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice was born on the 14th of January, 1845, being the eldest son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, K G, by his second wife the Hon Emily Jane, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness

Keith and Narine He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, and for some time he was a captain in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry He succeeded his father in 1866 as Marquis of Lansdowne in the country of Somerset, Earl Wycombe of Chipping, Wycombe, Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, Wilts, and Lord Wycombe Bucks, in Great Britain, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerton in Ireland Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, when he became Secretary for War, in which capacity he served for two years On the return to power of Mr Gladstone in 1880 after a prolonged Conservative administration, his Lordship first became officially connected with India as Under Secretary He, however, only held this post for two months in consequence with the Government on the subject of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill led to his retirement In May, 1883 her Majesty approved of his appointment as Governor General of Canada in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, whose period of office expired the following October, and on the 23 d of that month he was sworn in He was created a G C M G a few months later His advent in the great North American dominions was duly marked by time, for he found business prosperous, and politics not at all menacing His five year administration was characterised by several remarkable events The most noteworthy was probably the completion of the great undertaking by which the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts were linked together by a railway running entirely through territory under the British flag In his first public utterance in Canada, Lord Lansdowne expressed the hope that he might be the first Governor-General to cross the "Rocky Mountains on Canadian metals" His wish was realised The Chief official event with which Lord Lansdowne was associated was the negotiations with the United States regarding the Fisheries Treaty He took minute trouble towards the settlement of the dispute between the two countries A writer, well well acquainted with American affairs says —"Nothing occupying such a position ever rendered more prompt and valuable and tact in settlement of a vexed question than Lord Lansdowne rendered in regard to the Fisheries question" In fact Lord Lansdowne has endeared himself to the Canadians by his statesmanship, his administrative ability, and his desire to foster a progressive policy as well as by his social qualities for in the lighter duties and pleasures of his position he has always displayed that kindly and affable disposition which powers so attractive in social intercourse He has been a munificent patron of art, and he has endeavoured to induce Canadian artists to draw their inspiration from their own country rather than from a foreign source He has also been a liberal supporter of sport and is an excellent skater and indeed angler As a host Lord Lansdowne during his stay in Canada proved himself charming and generous, and in this respect he was most ably assisted by the Marchioness the young est daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn, to whom he was married in 1869, and by whose grace, tact and hospitality, Government House was rendered so attractive to visitors. Shortly after his arrival in England he was entertained by Lord Northbrook in London, and the opportunity was taken to present on behalf of a number of Indians resident in the United states an address congratulating him on his appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty In reply the noble Lord Lansdowne made some observations which may be recall at the time when he is on the eve of crossing the threshold of his new duties —"I entirely concur with you in the opinion you doubtless to convey to me, that it is the duty of the Government of India to keep pace with the age in which we live, that in India, as in this country, men and things do not stand still, and that in the great Empire of the Queen there are boundless opportunities for salutary reforms, and those who neglect the opportunities offered to them for effecting improvements of that kind fail in the highest duties of statesmanship. Let me also say I agree with you in believing that the heavy responsibilities which attach to the government of India will never sit more lightly upon the shoulders of those who have that government to control, than when they are sure of the sympathy and cordial co operation of the natives of that country I have to thank you for this reception. The occasion is most memorable to me I may describe it, without exaggeration, as my first step on Indian ground, and I am very glad to have taken it amidst such unmistakable symptoms of good will and sympathy as have been shown by the gentlemen who have met me here this evening The family motto is "By Courtesy not Words," and acting on this precept there is little doubt that he will be as popular with the dwellers in this country as he was with our Canadian fellow subjects —*T I*

Legal Intelligence

THE TRIAL OF THE JUDGE OF TRIVALORE

CRIMINAL *3rd Dec* —To day before the Sessions Judge, Mr S I McCarthy, assisted by three assessors (wealthy Mirasidars) Sri Shadagopa Sri Srinivasa Swamy (V Ranganchariar) the Jheer of the Ahobala Mutt of Tiruvallur, was charged with forgery of a valuable security, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence, and his private secretary, P Venkatachariar, with using a forged document and fabricating false evidence, as also his Munshi, P Krishna Rao, with forgery, forgery of a valuable security, and fabricating false evidence The prisoners pleaded not guilty The District Public Prosecutor, Mr Gopala Acharry, conducted the prosecution, while Mr Norton, and Messrs Rajah P Rama Rao, R Shadagopa Chetty, Ramachandra Rao Sahib, Gopala Chetty, Krishnamachariar and Ramanujachariar appeared for the accused

On the Court re-sitting at 12 noon, Mr Norton moved that subpœnas be issued to two officials—against whom the Committing Magistrate refused to issue such processes—as he, Mr Norton, considered this were important in the interests of his client His Honor, however, declined to do so Mr Norton then moved that his client the Jheer should at least, at this stage of the proceedings, be allowed to sit out of Court as he was by his position a person of great sanctity This was also refused Mr Norton then finally moved that as in the case of Mr Alwar Pillay, a Deputy Tahsildar was excused from this Court, and of Mr Rajah, who was retained at the Madras High Court, his client be allowed to sit out of the dock, as his mere confinement in the dock would whether found guilty or not, probably deprive him of his office This request was granted, and the Jheer took his seat on a chair behind his counsel, the remaining two accused going into the dock The District Public Prosecutor then stated the following facts as being those which, he on the part of the prosecution, were going to substantiate the charges above mentioned —

On the 10th August last, the late Jheer of Trivalore died, and although this is doubtful, during his lifetime, had expressed his desire that his nephew should succeed him, yet he had placed nothing on record to that effect before his demise Accordingly after his death, there were a number of rival candidates for his succession and among them the first accused Pusettilla the eldest of the rival competitors a Committee of 21 people, disciples of the Ahobalam Mutt were appointed to give their votes, the candidate who succeeded in getting the majority of votes being the successful one This Committee sat, but in two of their number were absent, and their places were supplied by others not duly appointed, the result of the polling was reversed In the meanwhile the present Jheer, who had but secured two votes in the above Committee, securing the influence of a number of Vadagalai Brahmins, got himself proclaimed Jheer, and took his seat as such Hereupon, a day or two afterwards, the treasury and valuables of the Mutt were handed over to the first accused Among the property was a strong box which the first accused opened in the presence of a number of his disciples, and, taking out its contents, a list, which was signed by about 25 of them The eleventh item in the list was a *Sri vaigam* bearing at its head the seal of the Mutt, and at the foot of it a signature alleged to be that of the late Jheer It purported to appoint the first accused as his successor, and its contents were read before those assembled Two of the disciples of the Mutt who had received copies of a circular *Sramapam*, based on the *Sri vaigam* found in the box, preferred a charge in the Deputy Magistrate's Court of forgery &c against the three accused in respect to the *Sramapam* alleged to have been found in the box but which they asserted was not genuine and had been surreptitiously put into the box Hereupon the accused had another paper ready in his hand, the Deputy Magistrate's Court as the identical paper that was found in the box and read it aloud to those present above referred to

Mr Norton then rose and said that as his learned friend had opened the case for the prosecution, he would now urge upon the Court that his client could not be tried on the last charge of fabricating false evidence as no enquiry had been held in respect to the paper his client had filed to prove its genuineness or otherwise His Honor promised to consider the matter

The prosecution having put in about fifteen documents, commenced to examine witnesses of whom there were more than twenty cited to attend The case is proceeding

The Court was crowded with hundreds of Brahmins of the Vadagalah branch of the Vishnuvite sect from all parts of Southern India, the Jheer being the High Priest of that section of the Hindu community

General Summary

MADRAS

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS —A general meeting of the National Congress Committee was held, on the evening of the 5th instant at the Mahajan Sabha Office, 100 Mounts Road, at 6 P M The following is the order of business —1 Confirmation of Rules by the Executive Committee 2 Adopting measures for the election of Delegates to the next Congress

CLEANING LINEN WITHOUT SOAP —According to *L'Industrie Parisienne*, a laundryman in the vicinity of Paris has discovered a very ingenious method of cleaning linen without soap He uses no soap or lye, nor chlorine but replaces these substances by boiled potatoes, with which he rubs the linen This curious process, it appears, is much superior to those hitherto employed, and the worst soiled cotton, linen, or silk, cleaned by this method, are made whiter than they could be by the use of any alkali

ZEMINDARI KARNAMS PRACTISING AS VAKILS —An inhabitant of Cocanada, having appealed to Government against the grant of a sanad to a Zemindari Karnam to practise as a Vakil by the Government Agent Godavari, this being in contravention of G O, dated 11th Dec 1871, No 1642 which prohibits a public servant from practising as a Vakil in established Courts, Government have ruled that a Zemindari Karnam is not in office over whom the Government has any general executive control, and that the order of 1871 only applies to the servants of Government

A GIFT —A correspondent writes —We are glad to hear that the Library of the late Hon'ble V Ramayengar, C S I, (retired Dewan of Travancore) comprising of a very valuable collection of books and papers was presented to Pachaiyappa's College, in accordance with his wishes by his widow and administratrix The collection which is estimated at 1,000 Rupees and more has been handed over in two glass cases furnished by the donor on the only condition that the books be kept separate in a part of the College Library with labels affixed to them bearing the name of the donor. Mr Ramayengar was connected with the College as a Trustee of its Charities for several years.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND PUBLICATIONS —*Calcutta, November* 30—Under a resolution of the Government of India of 1884, books, newspapers, or other periodicals, whether published in India or out of it, could not be purchased for the use of public offices without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, in case of officers under the Government of India, of the department of which such officers are subordinate This is found inconvenient, and with a view to improve the control exercised by the sanctioning authorities a new resolution directs that, from the 1st January next, except in case of English Law Reports and other legal publications required by the Legislative Department, newspapers or periodicals required for public offices may not be procured otherwise than through the Agency of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. He will carry out all orders received direct from the local government, or from departments of the Government of India In other cases, a copy of the sanction of the local Government, or in case of officers under the India Government of the department to which such officers are subordinate, must be sent to the Superintendent of Stationery before the indent can be complied with As Bombay raises objections to adopt this system it may prepare any other arrangement, and the same exception applies to Madras —*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

Extracts.

THE NEW VICEROY

The *Indian Daily News* —Lord Lansdowne brings a conscience with him to India. It is said that he has determined to defer his departure for Simla to the first year of his Viceroyalty until May, apparently with a view to obtaining experience of the Calcutta hot weather, and testing its effect on a Viceregal constitution We trust this may be accepted as an early sign that his Lordship desires and intends to do justice to India, and to commence with an honest and fair decision between the claims of high officials to indulgence in the shape of hot weather pleasure in the hills, and the interests of the vast population of workers who are taxed to pay the said high official's salaries Time was when even Governor General, as well as Members of Council and Heads of Departments managed to exist in Calcutta all the year round, and had no thought of running off to a remote station in the Himalayas for some eight or nine months of each year And Calcutta was far more unsuitable as a permanent place of residence for Europeans then than it is now But it has become too much the fash on with our high officials to place considerations of their personal convenience and comfort before the public interests India needs a Viceroy with a strong sense of his own duty to the public, and strength of mind and purpose to see that the services both recognise and perform their duty

THE ACTUAL SENTENCE PASSED UPON JESUS CHRIST

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* extracts from the *Kolnische Zeitung* what is called a "correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ" The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced on the annals of the world—namely, that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks that the journal Le Droit has collected, the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian Until now we are not aware that it has ever been made public in the German papers The sentence is word for word as follows —"Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Lieutenant of the Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius and on the 25th of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas,

Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment on the presidential seat of the Pretors, sentences, Jesus Christ of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, on the numerous and notorious testimonials of the people prove 1 Jesus is a misleader 2 He has excited the people to sedition 3 He is an enemy to the laws 4 He calls himself the Son of God 5 He calls himself falsely the King of Israel 6. He went into the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands. Orders: The first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, forbids all persons rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are 1 Daniel Robani, Pharisee, 2 John Zorobabel, 3 Raphael Robani, 4 Capet Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes"

THE FEUDATORY ARMILS OF INDIA

The *Pioneer* —The decision of the Government regarding the part to be played by the Feudatory Chiefs in the defence of India has now been made public by the Viceroy, the Durbar at Patiala being an appropriate gathering for such a declaration Offers of pecuniary assistance partake too much of the character of benevolences to be acceptable to a great Imperial Government, and it was a foregone conclusion that direct contributions in hard cash would be steadily, though gratefully, declined This has now been done There are, it is true, in the Native States of India lakhs of men who are nominally soldiers, but who are no more fit to go into action than the ordinary peaceable citizens of any of our large towns One half of them, probably, are old and worn out, while of the other half it may be said that the majority are badly armed, only half trained, and certainly not officered as they should be But in certain States, and notably those of the Punjab, there is excellent fighting material already in the ranks, and it is the material that the Government desire to utilise The co-operation of the Chiefs is of course absolutely *necessary to ensure the success of any scheme that may be set on foot* In the Punjab this has been already secured, their views having been taken as to the manner in which their best troops can be made as efficient as ordinary *regular regiments The Chiefs have* all a certain pride in their armies as they now exist, and they have no desire to lose altogether their power of control As the Viceroy said, "*Each force will remain a purely State force,* recruited in the territories of its Chief and serving within them," but ready to fall into line with our regular troops when the word is given that they are required The independence of the armies of the Feudatory Princes will thus be reserved, and if the spirit of emulation is excited we shall have each State vying with its neighbour in raising its selected troops to a high pitch of efficiency. At the same time such help will be given by the Indian military authorities as is best calculated to ensure success British officers, specially selected, will at the outset advise each Chief upon the method to be adopted in organising the one or two regiments to be maintained on a war footing Their functions, thereafter, will be to inspect those regiments from time to time, so that the troops may be kept thoroughly up to their work These officers will not actually be posted to Native States, but will have their headquarters in British territory, the Chiefs thus retaining the direct *control over their own forces.* Further the Government have resolved to issue Sniderrifles to the armies in the Feudatory States, and in the case of the Punjab to give each *Chief a battery of four guns. Detached* batteries are *not likely* to be of much practical use in these days of massed guns, but the arming of the cavalry and infantry with breech-loaders will undoubtedly have a good effect The brigading from time to time, of the troops of Native States with the regular forces is an idea which is much favoured, and should it be found feasible both officers and men will undoubtedly benefit. The scheme is of course essentially experimental, and in the first year or two great results must not be expected But if the Chiefs really show an interest in the work of reorganising their armies, as the Viceroy said, regard the acceptance of their offers as an honorable distinction, the defensive strength of India will in due time be increased by at least one army corps of 30,000 men The material of such a force is undoubtedly available in the armies of the Native States, and it only remains to sift carefully and judiciously.

PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE

The *Madras Mail* —We learn that the *arrangements for raising Pachaiyappa's College* to the First Grade have now been completed, and the usual application for affiliation has been forwarded to the Syndicate The Principal, Mr *John Adam*, M A, *will lecture on* History and Political Economy, in addition to certain of the English subjects, while Mr M T Quinn, M A, will lecture on English and Philology The European additions to the staff are Mr A J Cooper Oakley, M A (Cantab) and Dr J Nield Cook, L R C P and F R C S, who will lecture on Mental and Moral Science and on Biology and Physiology respectively Mathematics will remain under the care of Mr K Ramanuja Charlar M A, and there will be competent assistant Professors in the other branches Vernacular studies will be superintended by Mr T R Ramanadha Iyer, B A, L T, with Pundits in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam The buildings, forming a 'new Quad,' which have been under erection during the year, and which will cost over they are completed nearly Rs 40,000, will be ready to receive the new classes at the beginning of next term In addition to affiliation in Arts, the Principal intends applying for affiliation in the Faculty of Law The new *regulations for the B L degree* permit students to put in one year of the three years course before they have taken their B A degree Considering the large number of *students of Law—so great indeed as to overflow* the limits of the Presidency College—a College which has not a Law Class will in future be at a serious disadvantage as compared with *one which has. This is one motive prompting* the starting of the new class Another is that the will and wishes of the benevolent Pachaiyappa will thus, for the first time, be fully carried out Pachaiyappa's School was opened forty six years ago, and the Charities are administered under an order, or trust deed drawn up by the Revenue Board in accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court, dated 1826, 1832, and 1841 The order, which bears the signatures of F Dent, G D Drury, and Walter Elliot, declares *inter alia*, that "certain Professorship and Schools are to be established and maintained. and that the Professorships are to be for the purpose and object of instructing all Hindus in the laws, customs, and regulations under which Government is conducted, and justice administered throughout the Presidency of Madras with a view to the better qualification of such Hindus to become practitioners in the Native Courts of the Presidency" It is expected that, should the presently proposed classes be as successful *as anticipated, arrangements will* be made to add instruction in the subjects included in the tests for first and Second Grade Pleaders Should the application for affiliation be granted, *which cannot reasonably be doubted,* the following gentlemen have intimated their willingness to accept Professorships The course is now so lengthened, and the subjects of study so developed that a numerically strong staff is absolutely necessary —

Raja P Rama Rao, B A, B L, F M U —Hindu and Mahammadan Law

S Ramasami Mudaliar, M A, B L, F M, U —Contracts and Equity

Mr P Norton, B A, Barrister at Law,—*Jurisprudence and Property law*

Rao Bahadur P Ananda Charlu, B L, and C V Sundram Sastriar, B A, B L —Procedure, &c

The names of some of the most able gentlemen in their respective branches at the bar of the High Court thus constitute a guarantee that the instruction in law at Pachaiyappa's will not be inferior to that in any institution in the Presidency

THE GOVERNOR AT THE SAIDAPET AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

This morning (3rd Instant) His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Earl of Jersey, Mr Ashton, and Mr Rees, visited the Agricultural College at Saidapet, where the following address was read —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY —We the students of the Madras College of Agriculture, most respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency to this noble institution, the only one of its kind in all India, founded by your Excellency's predecessors as being a great desideratum in the interests of the agricultural Classes who in this more than in any other country are the mainstay of the *Empire* We feel proud that we have an agriculturist for our Governor in the person of your Excellency, and all feel confident that during the administration of such an eminent agriculturist, all due consideration will be accorded to the condition of the agricultural classes and to the improvement of the noble branch of industry on which they depend We trust that this College yet in its infancy will, under the fostering care of your Excellency and your Excellency's successors, turn out in the near future to be a potent instrument for ameliorating the condition of the rural population and thus fulfil the laudable object with which it was founded Before concluding we beg once more to accord to your Excellency our most hearty welcome Wishing long life and continued prosperity to your Excellency and Lady Connemara, we remain etc

After receiving this address, His Excellency asked questions from the students with a view to discovering whether they were sons of agriculturists or intended to apply themselves to practical agriculture, after completing their course *From the replies received it* appeared that most of the students were the sons of agriculturists either possessed of land, or likely to inherit it, and that most of those who *spoke intended to devote themselves* to agriculture There were three students from Mysore and one from the Cochin State About half of the students pay their own way, and half are in receipt of scholarships which partly defray their expenses His Excellency in replying to the address spoke as follows —

STUDENTS —It has given me great pleasure to visit this College this morning, and though it would have given me equal pleasure to have seen you all at work on the Farm I am none the less grateful to you for your kind reception I am watching with great interest the work which is being done at this Institution, and I am extremely glad to find that very many of you are going to take to practical agriculture as after life, and are not merely passing through this course with the view to obtaining Government employment Those of you who will in after life put into practice the agricultural knowledge that you have acquired at this College will be of far greater benefit to your fellow *creatures than those* who merely study for the sake of passing their examinations I am fortunate this morning in being accompanied by Lord Jersey, the owner of a large property in England No one is more devoted than *Lord Jersey* to the welfare of the tenants of his estates, no one better performs the duties of an English country gentleman, and no one will be more glad *than he is to see that agriculture is not neglected* here Mr Ashton, who also accompanies me, but urges to a family which for generations has been conspicuous for good works *in Manchester His father spent a fortune* for the benefit of his fellow countrymen, and I hope that from these and other similar examples you will learn that the welfare of your fellow creatures is of greater importance than the passing of examinations and the acquiring of Government appointments I have little to say on the subject of practical agriculture and indeed did not expect to receive any address this morning I would, however impress on you the supreme importance of agriculture, and of the use of manure Your land should be constantly worked and well manured A plant cannot thrive without nourishing to live upon any more than you can yourselves In breeding, again, you must remember that no one can breed good stock from bad sires You will know from personal acquaintance with the Nellore cattle what good stock is Similarly, you must sow good seeds if you would have good crops, and I think that the ryots throughout the country probably know what good seed is As I am about to visit the farm, and inspect its stock, I will say no more now, but thank you for your reception which does you great credit since it was only last evening that I signified my intention of *paying you this visit*"

His Excellency and party subsequently rode over the farm, inspected the stock, and then rode back to Madras

RAISING OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR POLITICAL OBJECTS.

The *Hindu* —The Government of India have issued a confidential circular to all Local Governments and Administrations prohibiting officials from exerting themselves in collecting subscriptions in aid of objects of a political character The existence of this practice has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council, who makes the following *remarks* "It appears to the Government of India to be very inexpedient that Government officials should be permitted to interest themselves in the raising of subscriptions, and I am therefore to call the attention of His excellency the Governor in Council to the desirability of taking such steps as will effectually put a stop to the participation by public servants in the collection of subscriptions intended to promote political purposes of any kind whatever It is obvious that great abuses and misconceptions might arise from such action or from any indiscretion on the part of Government officials, between the public and private aspect of whose acts *people do not always discriminate*" *The* Government of Madras have communicated this circular to the Departments of the Secretariat and to all heads of departments "for issue of the necessary orders pointing out that the participation by public servants in the collection of subscriptions intended to promote *political purposes of any kind whatever* is strictly forbidden" We do not think this order will have much practical effect, for officials in this country are only too timid to take any part in political movements Even the most intelligent men, holding high offices, behave as if the Government would dismiss them the next day if they do so much as merely attend a meeting like ordinary spectators In the case of such men, this circular will be superfluous But in the case of those who are more independent, it will be impossible to know when and how they use their official authority in collecting subscriptions We presume the Government do not mean to prohibit the officials from offering pecuniary help to political objects from their own pocket and it will be very difficult to distinguish whether the money paid by an official is his own or has been collected from a number of individuals But there are occasions when the action of the officials will be liable to misapprehension, we can well understand *Supposing for instance* a Tahsildar or a Deputy Magistrate in the North West Provinces exerts himself in collecting subscriptions in aid of Sir Syed's "Patriotic Association, surely people *would assume that he does it under the* instigation or countenance of Sir Auckland Colvin But if the circular is intended to avoid any such misapprehension, we do not think it *will* prove of much use Besides, there are many ways in which a zealous official can use his influence to satisfy what he imagines to be the wish of the superior authorities In such matters, the best plan would be to insist on Governors or Lieutenant Governors or heads of departments not to commit themselves to one side or the other of any political movement Sir Lepel Griffin's sympathy to Native Indian current is well known and this has had the effect of inducing many officials in the Native States to take the side opposite to the Congress, and we may go the length of saying that the Nizam's subscription to Sir Syed Ahmed's association and the anti Congress speeches of the leading officials of Hyderabad were not prompted by a desire to please the politicals If the Government of India cared to be consistent, they should have extended the prohibition to undertakings of a social or educational character also Supposing a high Native official exerts himself in collecting subscriptions in aid of the widow-remarriage movement, is it not liable to misapprehension by the people? Is this a matter which is more common and more hateful to the people than the Tahsildars and Village officials levying a *regular tax from the ryots and others* by the express force of their official authority to get up a demonstration in honor of a Governor or a Collector going on tour Do not "great abuses and misconceptions" arise *from this* practice? We think no participation of the officials in the congress movement can produce a greater evil in this sense than the general and exorbitant taxation that the subordinate officials were authorized to levy on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee The Raja of Venkatagiri was forced to part with a full lakh of rupees for the Gosha Women Hospital, a project of which we have reason to believe the Honorable Raja does not much approve? What a quantity of money has been collected for the Lady Dufferin Fund and for the Imperial Technical Institute from men who never bestowed a minute's thought on the utility of either? And does any one doubt for a moment that many an official exercised more zeal than discretion in pressing the princes and nobles to come to the aid of these pet projects? The fact is, in this circular, the bureaucracy has betrayed its jealousy of political agitation among the people

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital Road Pettah

THE

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Friday, the 21st December 1888, at 7½ A. M.

I. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of November 1888.

II. Report from the Sub-Committee on the proposed original works for insertion in the Budget for the official year 1889-90.

III. Reports from the Sub-Committee regarding the removal of the Bamboo Bazaars from the present site.

IV. Reports from the Sub Committee on the removal of fireworks shops.

V. Re-consideration of the Draft Rules relating to cart-stands with reference to Resolution No. 4V passed by the Board at Meeting held on the 24th November 1888.

VI. Docket No. 3079, dated 2nd December 1888, from the Secretary, *Educational Department, forwarding* for favourable consideration an application from Yelloji, Teacher in the aided Maharatta School in the Town.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU, B. A.,

Vice-President,

City Municipal Commission.

BANGALORE, *15th December 1888.*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Allahabad, 10th Dec—One of the most important questions likely to engage the attention of the new Viceroy is the proposed transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Punjab.

London, 11th Dec.—130 of the 20th Hussars, and 300 of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have been ordered to Suakim

It is reported that Russia has sent a threatening note to Persia The Russian Government, while guarding its interests and prestige in Persia, desires to avoid a conflict with England

Suakim, 11th Dec—The bombardment of the rebel positions continues One of the new 64 pounder guns has almost demolished one of Osman Digma's redoubts

Suakim, 12th Dec—Naib, one of the rebel leaders, has been wounded by a shell from one of the garrison's 64 pounders, which has greatly damaged another of the rebel redoubts

Allahabad, 12th Dec—Major Drummond, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, and Captain Kloage, of the 11th Sikhs, have been selected to assist the Punjab Chiefs to reorganise their military forces.

Suakim, 13th Dec—The rebels respond to the shelling from the garrison batteries with a hot but harmless musketry fire.

London, 14th Dec.—In the House of Commons last night, a debate took place on the Naval estimates. Lord Charles Beresford insisted that the British fleet was perfectly inadequate for the requirements of the country, and urged that it was necessary to expend twenty millions sterling immediately in building new ironclads and cruisers Lord George Hamilton admitted that the fleet was below the necessary level, but said it had been gradually augmented in recent years, and he hoped to further augment it in 1889.

It has been resolved to present the freedom of the City of London to the Marquis of Dufferin on his return to England in consideration of his distinguished services while Viceroy of India.

Bombay, 14th Dec—An address was yesterday afternoon presented to Lord Dufferin by the Chamber of Commerce at the Secretariat Lord Dufferin replied, and asked the Chamber to accept an engraving of himself as a souvenir from one whose last day in India was gladdened by the kind words that had been addressed to him.

In the evening His Lordship was entertained at a dinner by the members of the Byculla Club, the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley presiding Lord Reay, the Duke of Connaught, and many other high officials were present

Lady Dufferin in the afternoon, visited the Indo British Institution, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Dufferin on the 9th December 1884 Fifty representative native ladies yesterday afternoon presented a farewell address to Lady Dufferin at Government House.

Bombay, 14th Dec—Lord and Lady Dufferin sailed in the mail steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* yesterday evening The route through the Fort was gaily decorated, and was lined by troops from the Church Gate Railway Station to the Apollo Bunder On the Bunder Mr Lee Warner introduced the Native Princes, the foreign Consuls, and the civil and military officers to Lord Dufferin. The Viceregal party then entered a launch amid continued cheering The vessels in the harbour were all dressed Salutes were fired from the saluting battery. The Russian man-of-war *Rynda*, H M S. *Turquoise*, and the yards of the Government vessels were all manned There was a large gathering of distinguished persons at the Bunder, and the crowd was immense Enthusiasm prevailed elsewhere

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1888

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

In our last issue we gave a short sketch of Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr Hume, and in this we propose to give the reply of the latter to that communication This is very full and takes up every point touched upon by the former The reply quite overwhelms the attack The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the time had not arrived for such an institution as the Indian National Congress to be brought into existence, that the country must wait till the people are more advanced and brought more into line with the ideas and images of the West. Mr Hume disposes of this objection in a very little space. He shows clearly that the Congress was late in its inception rather than being too early He admits that some of the provinces are behind other parts of the country in intelligence, but that the educated portion of the community is quite prepared, and quite able, to take its part in the movement set on foot He holds that a "distinct danger that a few years ago loomed, to all who could see below the surface, tremendous in the immediate future, has now passed away, almost, if not entirely out of sight" This statement is true, and it would be well if all those interested in the affairs of India, and who wished well to the country would think of the words here given It was plain to be seen by those who took the matter in hand that so nothing had to be done, and at once, in order to prevent a catachism Such a calamity will now be prevented, and the Congress will, as Mr Hume points out, be an "efficacious safety valve" by which all the force that is generated can escape without injury either to individuals or to the State It was stated by Sir Auckland Colvin that India was in an embryo state of political life, and consequently the movement in question was premature To this Mr Hume answers —"I will add that whatever was the case then, political life in India at the present moment taking the Empire as a whole, though still in its infancy, is far removed from the embryonic stage." The meetings that have already been held clearly prove this, and if there is any doubt on the matter the last report of the Congress would dispel it. Mr Hume next shows who the opponents to the Congress are, and what their opposition is really worth, which is not much, he holds that these men are not worthy of attention, and do not deserve confidence

In the next place, Mr. Hume takes up the question of the fewness of the men sufficiently educated to understand political questions This was a point on which Sir Auckland Colvin laid great stress, and it is shown that there is very little in the objection Lord Dufferin also in his famous after dinner speech referred to the same subject, and held that as there was only a fringe of educated men capable of forming an opinion such an institution as the National Congress should be postponed to an indefinite period But Mr Hume clearly shows that the number is by no means insignificant, that it amounts at least to two millions, and it is being continually added to In fact, the educated men in India would in Europe form what might be considered a respectable kingdom, and consequently we fail to see why they should not commence a movement that they consider necessary for the good of their country These men are those on whom the hopes of India depend, they are to uphold its honour, seek its benefit, and do it good in every way There was a beginning of everything, and it is very inconsistent to say that because the educated portion of the Indian community is small it must not set out on the right course

Mr Hume is more in touch with Sir Auckland Colvin with regard to the enlargement of the Legislative Councils than on any other point. The latter owned that the institutions were not all that they ought to be, but he said that long before the Congress was brought into existence, there were men who advocated this very measure But Mr Hume tells him that these were few, while now the number has very much increased, and the necessity of a change is brought strongly before the public. If the Congress has not the honour of the inception of the idea, it has the honour of making known what is wanted, and making an attempt to change the present order of things The movement with regard to the Councils is now a reality, before it could not be said to be so We believe that before long these institutions will have to be taken in hand by the Government, and the benefit to the country will be great

Mr Hume then takes up the question of the "Tamil Catechism" and the "Dialogues," to each of which he lows full credit He very fairly explains away the most objectionable parts of these two works, but we cannot help thinking this defence is the weakest part of his letter As we said in our last issue it would have been better if the two had not been printed with the report of the last Congress, but there has been little harm done, more especially after the explanation given by Mr Hume

Sir Auckland Colvin is of opinion that the Government is doing all that is required for the good of the people, and that it has only to continue working on the same lines in order to give universal satisfaction Mr Hume easily upsets this idea, he shows that great changes are required, and that till these have been brought about we need not look for any great amount of good We will here give a passage from his letter —"We tell them emphatically (in a passage which you yourself quote at the close of your 12th para) that it is not the individual governors or officials who are to blame for the shortcomings of the administration, but the system, the form of that administration, and we further show them how, by loyal and constitutional efforts, they can secure the amelioration of that system and a remedy for many of the evils they have to contend against Now I submit, and I believe that in England at any rate, the vast majority of thinking men will agree with me, that this is the *only* wise and loyal course But if you are really still able to persuade yourself that the internal administration of the country is on the whole, very satisfactory, while I *know* that in many respects it is little better than a chaos, and that, in just those matters which touch the bulk of the population most closely, justice, police and taxation its defects and their consequences are grievous to a degree, how can we ever agree as to what is the loyal manner of dealing with the case" As we have said, the letter to which we have referred is exhaustive, and shows the Congress in its true and best light Still we believe that criticism will do the movement good, and it will stand criticism to any extent The more opposition it meets with the firmer will it strike its roots, and the more prosperous will it become We may with safety leave it to the eventualities that time may bring forth

Occasional Notes

Mr Javerial Umashankar Hajuk has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr Dadabhai Naoroje's friends in England propose to entertain him at the National Liberal Club as a mark of sympathy.

The Viceroy's medal for the best female medical student of the year in the Bombay Presidency, is to be awarded to a young native lady

A new type-setting machine, capable, according to report, of setting from 8 000 to 10 000 ems per hour, or from 3 to 5 columns of the *Mail*, fully justified and corrected, is one of the latest American inventions.

Sir T Madava Row, K C S I, has addressed a circular letter to all the Local Fund (District and Taluk) and Municipal Boards in this Presidency regarding the formation of Local Committees for dissuading persons from marrying girls before they are ten years old

The Maharajah of Cashmere has given Rs 50,000 to the National Association for providing female medical aid for the women of India, as a mark of appreciation of the Marchioness of Dufferin's work He has also promised Rs 25 000 to establish a special memorial library in connection with the Atchison College at Lahore

The revenue for Upper Burma for 1887 88 was Rs 10,22 285, of which Rs. 49 442 were derived from the ruby mines including Messrs Streetor and Co's payment of four lakhs of rupees for working the mines, and the royalty of one-sixth on the profits therefrom it is estimated the revenue for 1888 89 will be close on Rs 70,00,000

Lady Dufferin's Fund may, it is said, count upon an annual income of Rs 30,000 from the permanent investment which have been already made This is apart from the capital expenditure on hospitals and medical schools, which has been very considerable The annual subscriptions should be fairly large, and with windfalls such as the Rs 50,000 recently presented by the Maharajah of Kashmir the coffers of the Fund are never likely to be empty The annual meeting of the National Association will be held in Calcutta in February

A financial syndicate has offered the French War Minister £4 400,000 for the fortification will encircling Paris and the ground belonging to it This wall was built at a cost of £ 3,700 000 The stones in the masonry would be serviceable in building the fortifications of forces Two years ago a similar proposal was made to the War Office, but rejected by the Defence Committee for Paris. The superior and permanent Council at the War Office have recommended the demolition of the circular walls of Paris, and the fortified places of the north

The administrators of the French Mint have decided to substitute nickel for copper coins The only objection to nickel is that it is easily misdone for silver But the authorities propose to obviate this difficulty by having a hole in the middle of the coin, which can be readily felt even with the gloved hand The proposed twenty centime piece is similar to that now in circulation in Cochin-China, issued by the French Government The five and ten centime pieces will be of similar design, and will also be perforated in the centre It is said that the saving to the Government will be about two millions of francs a year Moreover, the work of counting and handling money—especially in the great public administrations such as omnibuses tramways railways, toll-gates, etc—will, it is claimed be vastly simplified, for the coins of various values can be strung on strings, or placed on little wooden spikes, and counted and carried about with the greatest ease.

Local and Provincial.

The Resident—The Resident returned to Bangalore from Madras on the evening of the 8th of this month, and assumed the duties of his office

The New Viceroy—A salute of thirty-one guns, last Monday, proclaimed to the place that Lord Lansdowne had assumed office, and that Lord Dufferin had retired.

A Sick Medical Student—A female medical pupil who was sent to the Madras Medical College by the Mysore Government returned a few days ago ill with fever. She is now in St Martha's Hospital.

C and M S Offices.—The Resident has authorized all the public offices in the C and M Station being closed from the 24th December to 5th January 1889, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas holidays —S

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The Matriculation and the F A Examinations began on Saturday last. Owing to the large number of candidates, those who have taken up Kanarese as their optional language will be examined in the Central College, Tamil and Telugu in the London Mission High School, Hindustani and other languages in the Wesleyan Mission High School.—E M

A NEW DICTIONARY.—We have received the specimen pages of "A Dictionary in English and Sanskrit with meanings in Hindustani, Telugu and Tamil." This work is being printed at the National Press, Madras, and glancing over the pages sent to us, we are able to say that the work, when completed, will be of very great use. We cordially wish success to the undertaking.

THE WEATHER.—During the early part of the week the weather was bright with occasional high winds, but towards the end of the week the sky became cloudy, and the wind was very high, in fact sometimes it looked quite stormy, and there was a slight drizzle. We hear there has been bad weather in the Bay of Bengal During the whole week the temperature has been very low.

A SUMMONS.—On Thursday last Mr Ramasawmy Iyer applied to Colonel H M S Magrath, District Magistrate, for a summons against the Rev Mr Parkin and three Zenana ladies for kidnapping a young Native girl who is said to be under age. This is the case about which we have heard so much of late. The Magistrate asked a number of questions and granted the summons on Friday.

General Summary

MADRAS

ANOTHER DEPUTY COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE.—The Board of Revenue have applied for the sanction of Government to prosecute another Deputy Collector of Malabar, for bribery and corruption.

DIWAN BAHADURS.—We learn that Mr. P Rajaratnam Moodeliy, of the Board of Revenue, and Mr C Kalianasoundram Chetty, Deputy Collector of Sudapet, have been recommended for Dewan Bahadurships.

THE PEONS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—The peons employed in the several public offices in and around the fort drew up a Memorial and presented it to His Excellency the Governor on Monday last as he alighted at the Government office. Captain Osman Khan, native Aide de Camp to His Excellency, presented the memorial. The memorialists set forth that their present pay, ranging from Rs 7 to Rs 10, is inadequate, as in these days of cheap and consequent increase in the value of the necessaries of life, they find it extremely difficult to keep themselves above water. They therefore pray for an increase to their present rate of pay.

THE SITUATION IN GANJAM.—A correspondent writes from Tekkali:—"The whole Ganjam subdivision will not yield more than quarter crop this year owing to want of rains in time. Many villages are left waste. In some villages ryots are letting off cattle to graze among the withered crops. If the Government does not open relief works and poor houses, many people will die of starvation. Even now there is no drinking water in many villages for which people are resorting to great distances. Wells ought to be dug for drinking water. People were under the impression that Mr Garstin would inspect those villages in which crops have entirely failed and in which there is no water. Unfortunately he has not done so."

LORD DUFFERIN'S MARQUISATE.—the following notification appeared in the *London Gazette*, of the 13th ultimo:—

"The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignities of an Earl and Marquess of the said United Kingdom unto Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Earl of Ava, in the Province of Burma, and Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, in the county of Down and in Burma aforesaid."

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—A correspondent at Vizagapatam writes:—"Sree Rajah G N Gajapatee Rao, of Vizagapatam, who is widely known for his benevolent deeds, fed upwards of ten thousand natives, mostly Sudras, who flocked in to partake of the substantial meal. The feeding took place at Kothathota on Sunday the 2nd instant, commencing from 9 A M, until midnight, under the chief management of the Rajah's Dewan, Mr K P Kamaraja Pantulu and his subordinates, Messrs Atti Venkata Narsing Row, A Soorianarayana Row Pantulu, and J. V Appaiaraiah Patrudu, also taking an active part in it. It was gratifying to see that there were also present, among those superintending the meal the Huzzoor Deputy Collector, with some of his subordinates, the Sub-Magistrate and other respectable natives, and one Company of Police consisting of 12 Deputy Constables, headed by a European and native Head Constable to maintain order. It may be remarked in passing, that apart from this instance of charity bestowed by the Rajah on the present occasion, numberless hungry gees, coming here from other parts of India, are daily fed."

ARRIVAL OF LORD LANSDOWNE IN CALCUTTA.—*Calcutta, Dec 9*.—Punctually at half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the special train steamed up to the platform. The carriage occupied by Lord and Lady Lansdowne halted facing the main entrance to the station. Their Excellencies at once alighted. Lord William Beresford presented the civil and military officers to Lord Lansdowne who cordially shook hands with each. Their Excellencies then entered the State carriage, and drove off under an escort of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles and the Viceroy's Bodyguard, followed by loud and prolonged cheering. The bowstring gaiders, both on the Howrah and Calcutta sides of the bridge, were completely hidden with branches of trees, and the barrier was made the *frame work for a* temporary bower. Over the centre arch girder a triumphal arch was erected surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and as the decoration of the bridge was undertaken in honour, not only of the incoming Viceroy, but also Lord Dufferin, the mottoes on the sides of the main arches facing Calcutta were "Sorry to Part" and "Safe Journey Home." The shipping as seen from the bridge presented a fine sight.

From an early hour in the afternoon it was evident that some stirring event was afoot in Calcutta. The day was very generally observed as a holiday. Very elaborate preparations had been made at the railway station. The whole platform was decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens, and rows of seats were provided for the visitors. A guard of honour of a hundred men of the 33th (Bengal Infantry was drawn up on the left platform. The road from the entrance to the platform to the bridge approach was lined on both sides by the 7th Bengal Infantry. Venetian masts, draped with evergreens, were erected all along the road to the bridge, where a double triumphal arch was placed, bearing the motto "Welcome to Calcutta." Within the station a triumphal arch had also been erected, bearing in large white letters the word "Welcome," flanked by the words "Howrah" and "Calcutta." The whole sixteen hundred feet of the road way of the bridge was festoned on both sides with wreaths of flags. On the Calcutta end stood another triumphal arch, bearing the motto "Success Attend Your Rule." The bridge and the approaches to the station itself was densely crowded. In fact, the crush was so great that it was impossible to force one's way through. The roof of the station buildings and the pontoons were studded by eager spectators. Two fire engines of the port and the steamer *Buckland* were anchored in mid stream 300 feet from the bridge, and as the Viceregal *cortege* crossed the fire engines commenced to play.

At Government House were waiting the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin and those members of his Excellency's staff who had not gone to the station, the Lieut. Governor and staff, the Members of Council, the Foreign Consuls, and a very large gathering of the official and non official European and native society of Calcutta.

The passage up the grand staircase was covered with red cloth, marked off by cords flanked at intervals by men of the Body guard. On either side of the passage the steps were filled by the public in attendance. In front of and facing the staircase were drawn up a guard of honour, with band of the Leinster Regiment, who had on the left a second guard, composed of detachments, each about 20 strong, of the Cossipore Artillery, Calcutta Volunteers, the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers and the other companies. The alignment to the south eastern entrance gate, by which the *cortege* drove in, was prolonged by men of the battery and all the troops. The houses commanding a view of the scene were crowded with spectators. The approach of the Marquis of Lansdowne was heralded by loud cheers from the crowds. His Lordship and the Marchioness of Lansdowne were received at the foot of the stairs by the Lieutenant Governor and staff and were conducted to the top of the steps where they were cordially greeted by the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin. The party immediately entered the Government House, where many introductions were made to the Viceroy-elect of the principal officers of Government.

A largely attended State dinner took place. A royal salute was fired from the Fort, the Naval Artillery Volunteers being on duty at that point.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

Extracts:

LOYALTY AT OTHERS' EXPENSE

The *National Guardian*:—"Recently the Commissioners of Calcutta voted Rs 2,000 for a casket containing two addresses one to the incoming Viceroy and one to the out going. This is illegal. Section 23 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Act IV of 1876 B C) gives a list of the objects to which municipal funds shall be applicable. And in that list no dresses to Viceroys do not find a place. Instances of misapplication of the hard earned money of the ratepayers are becoming frequent. Rs 2,000 was spent upon fire works on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit to the city. Rs 10,000 was spent to celebrate the Jubilee. Pretty large sums were spent on similar occasions. The Commissioners are apt to consider it a good joke to play drakes and ducks with other people's money. It may be useful to remind them that the Act which empowers them to spend money for the purposes as aforesaid will come into operation from April next. Under the existing law, however, their Acts are *Ultra Vires*. Is there no public spirited rate payer in Calcutta to call the delinquent Commissioners to a sharp reckoning?"

DEPARTURE OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN

The reading completed the newly appointed Viceroy left the room with the procession with which he had entered it. The Marchioness of Dufferin, her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and the ladies of their families followed the rest of the company, and proceeded to the head of the grand staircase. Meanwhile the officers who had formed the procession above alluded to drove off to the Howrah station to be present at Lord and Lady Dufferin's departure. Presently Lord and Lady Dufferin and the Ladies Hellen and Hermione Blackwood came out and walked to the carriage in waiting at the foot of the stairs, shaking hands cordially with a large number of friends on the way. The Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne accompanied Lord Dufferin to Howrah, and the party also included the personal staffs of the late and present Viceroy. Lord Dufferin drove away amid loud cheers raised by the company on the steps and no less hearty was the greeting accorded the Marchioness. A salute was fired from Fort William as Lord Dufferin left Government House, and a second salute as his Lordship's special train left Howrah. Precisely at 10 o'clock he arrived at the station, and was most cordially received. Lord and Lady Dufferin shook hands most cordially with many of those present. Then began a serious of leave takings which threatened to be prolonged indefinitely. At last, however the last good bye was said, that last good wish was expressed for the retiring Viceroy and his family, the signal was given, and the special train steamed out of the station amid prolonged and resounding cheers.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

CALCUTTA, *Dec 10*.—The Marquis of Lansdowne assumed charge of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India in the Council Chamber at Government House soon after 9 o'clock this morning. A large company in evening dress, many ladies assembled at Government House to witness the ceremony and to bid farewell to the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin. Shortly after the hour appointed, the Marchioness of Dufferin and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, with their families, entered the Council Chamber, and took their places near the chair appointed for the Viceroy-elect. Shortly after the Marquis of Lansdowne entered in procession followed by the Lieut Governor, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to the Government of India, the personal staff of the Viceroy-elect and the Marquis of Dufferin and the Lieutenant Governor. The Marquis of Lansdowne proceeded to the place appointed for him at the head of the room and stood there, while Mr A P MacDonnell, Secretary to Government, Home Department, read the Queen's warrant appointing his Lordship to the office of Viceroy. This document ran as follows:—

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G C M G, Earl Wycombe of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calstone, County Wilts and Baron Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, has been appointed by her Majesty the Queen Empress of India to be Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified. It is proclaimed that the said Most Honorable Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken seat in his Excellency's Council.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

LORD SALISBURY'S ATTACK ON THE NATIVES OF INDIA

The *National Guardian*:—The London correspondent of a Bombay contemporary telegraphs to say that in the course of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister on Friday last in Edinburgh, his lordship condescended to refer to the candidature of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, for the central division of Finsbury, in terms which coming from so responsible an authority as the Prime Minister are not only highly reprehensible but are at the same time positively mischievous to the truest interests of both England and India. Would the reader believe us when we say that Lord Salisbury actually had the good taste to describe our illustrious countryman as a "black man" which is so strongly suggestive of a "nigger" and in his usual cynical way expressed a doubt whether "things had yet got to a point when English electors had sufficiently overcome their prejudices to return a black man to Parliament." Now if this is not pandering to the worst passions and prejudices of the English people, then we do not know what is. We ask could anything be more calculated to create ill feeling against their English rulers in the minds of the educated natives of India, than such language coming from the lips of the highest minister of the

Crown? The Marvin revelation has already given the world some idea of that serenity which is a characteristic of the noble Marquis, but here we have a proof of the Prime Minister's good taste and glorious sentiments of which all true Englishmen, we are sure, will be heartily ashamed. After all, the great Disraeli was right when he said of the present Prime Minister that "there is no want of vindictiveness in the noble lord's invective. But I think it wants polish, and perhaps point. And yet there are some purblind men amongst us who cannot see the difference between a Liberal and a Tory. We trust Lord Salisbury's singularly graceful and courteous allusion to Mr. Naoroji, of whom we are all so proud, will now open their eyes. They should now realize the fact that while the Liberals have extended to us the right hand of sympathy and support, Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, can only call us "darkies" and is prepared to treat us no better than "niggers". It is time our too cautious friends awoke from their delusion. It is, however, some consolation to learn that the English Press has indignantly protested against the terms used by Lord Salisbury, but as might have been expected, it is the Liberal journals alone which have censured the conduct of the Prime Minister.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH AND THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Hindoo Patriot* extends a mild approval to the Viceroy's criticism, but holds that the objects of the Congress have been misrepresented.—We have shown in a recent issue that the ratio of educated to uneducated men in India is 1 to 8, that in Bengal the ratio is about 1 to 5 and that these educated men are fully capable of interpreting the wants and wishes and feelings of their uneducated brethren. We will not go over the ground again. Suffice it to say that we attempted to show that there are elements in India which could be utilized to a considerable extent in establishing a system of Government in which the people could be allowed a voice in governing themselves. As for Parliamentary Government in India, the Viceroy is right in saying that it is not suited to the recent political condition of the country. The opinions of those who would wish to have a Parliamentary system of Government for India are not entitled to the slightest weight. The circumstances of the country would only admit of qualified representation, and this is all that is required. The present system of nominating members to the Legislative Councils has not been found satisfactory and the educated classes wish that this system should be changed, and that the people should be given the privilege of having some elected members in the Legislative Councils. The educated classes do not wish to subvert the present Government but to strengthen it. Forces, material, intellectual, and political have been at work which existence cannot be ignored. They should be nourished and controlled in such a manner that they may produce results which would be of advantage to the State and beneficial to the people. Those forces cannot be suppressed, the wise statesman should utilize them in the service of Government.

We regret that Lord Dufferin recognised the imperative necessity of extending and placing upon a wider and more logical footing the political status of our countrymen, and of drawing more largely, than has hitherto been done, on native intelligence and native assistance in the administration of the country. His Excellency tells us that he has submitted officially to the home authorities some personal suggestions in harmony with the foregoing views. It is difficult to know from these extraordinary remarks the nature of the recommendations the Viceroy has made. We wish official etiquette had allowed him to be more explicit on the object. The idea which his speech has created in the public mind is that his Excellency totally disapproves of any sort of representative Government for the country, that he is entirely in favour of the system of nomination, and that the only thing he has recommended is an addition of one or two more unofficial members in the Legislative Councils. We have good grounds for stating that he has recommended that until the form of representative Government, with proper checks and safeguards, should be given to the people and that the services of the great nobles on the one hand and the learned and professional classes on the other, should be largely availed of in administering the country. Universal suffrage is out of the question, but he is of opinion that in limited areas the privilege of election may be conceded to the people. It is selection guided and controlled by nomination which forms the salient point of his Excellency's scheme for reforming the Legislative Councils.

II

The *Indian Nation*, one of the most modest of the Calcutta native paper says:—It was a speech which will live in history. Seldom has the Viceroy spoken in the course of a single speech so fully and so openly on topics of foreign as well as internal politics as Lord Dufferin spoke on Friday night. The party representing the Congress may not altogether like the warmth with which the Viceroy spoke but it cannot help feeling honoured by the elaborate notice which was taken of its proceedings. It was not to be expected that a Viceroy would unfold in detail a scheme which he had submitted to the Secretary of State, but we believe we are not wrong in inferring from the utterances we have quoted that his Excellency has done his best, and suggested a policy which, if carried out, would very largely satisfy the legitimate aspirations of educated natives of India. Even his bitterest opponents would admit that this is not a small thing for a Viceroy to have done. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin's flaming periods will make the friends of the Congress alive to the necessity, we will not say of constructing a loyal programme, for the programme is loyal already, but of explaining the programme as constituted and scheme designed to further the best interests of British rule in India. No analogies must be drawn from America or Ireland and democracy or representative Government must not be put forward as the end of agitation.

LORD DUFFERIN'S AFTER DINNER

The *Standard*—After dinner speeches are not as a rule, very interesting productions. The occasion is not calculated to call forth the best qualities of a speaker, or to make him produce wise things. Generalities are most touched upon, and those of the vagueat kind, while compliments flow as freely as the sparkling champagne. In the olden times, when men took more liquor than was good for them, some very foolish things were said, of which the speakers were heartily ashamed when they saw them in print, or were told about them by others present. I was the wine that spoke, not the man. Now, however, wine has nothing to do with the utterances on these occasions, other causes produce what may not be quite right. But Lord Dufferin's post prandial speeches are exceptions to the general rule, he is a finished orator, a speaker who must stand pattern in many assembly in the world he never fails to please, he never cultivates. His words flow from his lips, he is never at a loss what to say, and although those who listen to what he says may not agree with him, they must, perforce, listen. Any speech the one he delivered on Friday night was a master piece, but much of the matter was very objectionable, as we shall have to show. The Viceroy attempted to make "the worse appear the better part." Lord Dufferin must certainly did not use his accustomed tact or he would have been much better not referred to at all, or if they had been a different spirit should have been shown. He refers more especially to one subject which we shall have to treat of presently. The Viceroy had to defend himself with regard to his Burmah policy. He told his hearers that no one could foresee what was likely to happen when Theebaw surrendered and Mandalay was taken. The storm burst while the sky was clear, the earthquake came without any warning. But it is the work of a statesman to foresee events, and this, Lord Dufferin did not do, he was taken unawares, and the loss of life has been great, while the money spent has been enormous. Burmah is not yet quieted, in some parts it is seething with rebellion, many believe that the work has only just begun, and that it will take many years before the land becomes settled. We ask whether the condition of the country and the character of the people were sufficiently taken into consideration when a mere handful of troops was left to keep the Province in order. The people were angry at the disbandment of their king, the army at the loss of employment. All the bargains made about the court all the soldiers in the different parts of the country had only one employment left—that of plunder. Many believe that instead of calling the disturbance in Upper Burmah dacoity it ought to be designated by the term rebellion.

It is, however, about the Indian National Congress that Lord Dufferin's speech has become remarkable, and has elicited so much attention from one end of India to the other. The Viceroy is certainly above a few full want of tact and fairness in speaking on the subject when he did. The banquet was given by the Europeans trading community of Calcutta, a community notoriously opposed to Indian improvement in general, and to any movement begun by Bengalees in particular. There were no natives present on the occasion, and we ask whether it was fair, whether there was not something rather cowardly in bringing in the subject and criticising it when only one party were present, and were there was not one there in favour of the movement, and, even if present, had not the right of retribution. Lord Dufferin might have eased his mind on many previous occasions but he refrained from doing so till the eve of his leaving Calcutta and India for good or to use his own words till near the day of his dissolution. It was no use to say this audience that they must reconsider that the Viceroy was speaking, for all India will look upon the speech he made as being that of the Viceroy, and they will learn from it that he feels but little sympathy either for them or for the cause they have at heart. It is not only what Lord Dufferin said about the Congress, but the manner in which it was said and the audience to which he addressed it that will go so much pain to those who are trying to forward a movement that must eventually end to the whole land. But the departing Viceroy if he desired to criticise the Congress should have first ascertained what those who were carrying it on really desired, what the movement is aiming at and how far the leaders wish to proceed. According to him their desire is to introduce democracy in the country after the model of England, and, perhaps to go beyond it. He said:

'And now gentlemen some intelligent loyal patriotic and well meaning men are discussing, I will not say a further step in advance, but a very big jump into the unknown by the application to India of democratic methods of Government and the adoption of a Parliamentary system which England herself has only reached by slow logical and through the discipline of many centuries of preparation. The idea authoritatively suggested, as I understand, is the creation of a representative body or bodies in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrument, shall be able to bring the British executive to run subject to their will. The organization of battalions of native infantry and volunteers for the internal and external defence of the country is the next arrangement suggested, and the first practical result to be obtained would be the reduction of the British Army to one half its present numbers. Well gentlemen I am afraid the people of India will not readily be brought to the acceptance of this programme or to allow such an assembly or a number of such assemblies either to interfere with the administration of affairs or to alter and circumscribe the liberty of action either of the Provincial Governments or of the Supreme Executive.'

Here is a complete misrepresentation—we might almost say a criminal one. The leaders of the movement do not wish to create a representative body. They know that the millions of India are not prepared for this and it may be many years before they are. What they do require is that those who feel and make bolt over—the Legislative Councils should become realities, that they should no longer continue to be shams, the laughing stock of the irreverent, the grief of the patriot, but that they should be so extended as to fairly represent the whole community, that they should contain men who know what the country needs and not be afraid of expressing their opinion. We fail to see anything wrong in this, and we also do not consider the "jump" to be a big one or one to be afraid of. The retiring Viceroy ought to have known that the movement was being carried on on lines that were perfectly constitutional, and if he was not sure of that, he had only to read the last report and then he could have satisfied himself upon the point. It cannot be said that reforms are not required. That the rule of the country is perfect. That all the people are satisfied. Which the Legislative Councils remain as they are the will shares of India cannot, in all conscience, allow matters to remain as they are. This is the first step that the Congress wishes to take, and Lord Dufferin may be assured that not only is such change desired by the native community, but also by Europeans at large. In the next place, the leaders of the Congress do not desire to replace the British regiments by an Indian militia and volunteers, they know too well that the frontier must be kept here, for on the North West frontier there is an enemy that is always watchful ready to take advantage, and who might fall upon the country, if he found it insufficiently guarded. The men of whom we have spoken do not wish to meddle with the army except to see them put on a proper footing at the least possible cost to the tax payer. Then again, Lord Dufferin spoke of all the few men in India who took a part in the present agitation he said that "less than one per cent Of the population of India has any knowledge of English," and that no reasonable man could imagine that the Government could be content to allow the microscopic minority to control the administration of that majestic multitude in Empire, for whose safety it is responsible'.

But he ought to have stated that on his calculation there would be about two million people of intelligence, and many of them quite prepared to take part in any movement, political or otherwise. These men are the flower of the country and in Europe they might be considered such a number to form a respectable kingdom. It must also be borne in mind that they are being added to the class every year, that the stream will go on increasing till it becomes a mighty river. We would like to ask Lord Dufferin whether any great movement ever began was not taken up by a few men and by the great mass of the people. With the Irish Land League at work for years this was not done by the masses by the very poor, perhaps, but by men who comprehend what the land question meant. The speaker then has no more cutting point in telling the present that the people should not think of contending for political concessions till they had brought about a change with regard to their social condition. This we look upon as insurity itself. The customs that are bad will in time give way but it is ridiculous to say that reforms are to be delayed because another reform has been made. Lord Dufferin pitch upon some expressions that had been made use of that were objectionable, and he made the most of them. Mr. Hume's foolish speech may be dismissed, it was a man of great impulse and earnestness but unfortunately not of a very steady intellect. There are many other points in Lord Dufferin's speech that we could criticise did space allow, but we hope we have said enough to show the tone of the speech delivered at the St. Andrew's banquet. There is not a word of sympathy about the orator in reference to the grievances of the people of this land, and we have to be thankful for small mercies. As a London paper said Lord Dufferin is fond of paying in the Congress and Ireland. This would have been a very pretty thing in the retiring Viceroy but in a parting speech to the people of India it is an outrage. Lord Dufferin concluded with the sentiment that he had adhered to every word that he then spoke. He has changed his opinion entirely and how can he say that the other little word that he thought fit. The passage in question runs as follows:

In the speech which I delivered at Calcutta on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, I used the following expression:—

'Wide and boundless are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour, but no longer, as of aforetime, in labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing, education has done its work and we are surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose loyalty and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours, their advice, assistance and sympathy are essential to the successful exercise of its functions. And I regret with any other feeling than that of approval and good will that natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, which I glad and happy should I be if, during my sojourn amongst them, circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing, the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements and the confidence they inspired in their fellow countrymen were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils.

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NOTICE.

As cholera is prevailing at Tirupathy, intending visitors to that place on account of the approaching festival are warned of the risk they run by going there.

A SRINIVASACHARLU, B A,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission.

BANGALORE, 18th December 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Suakim, 20th Dec—General Grenfell, with a combined force of 4,000 men, this morning attacked and stormed the Arab redoubts Our loss was slight, but the enemy lost over 1,000 men. The victory was complete in half an hour after the attack, and cavalry charge completed the rout of the enemy, who retreated to Hasheen Tamir General Grenfell now occupies the enemy's works

Allahabad, 19th Dec—The rumour that Burmah will be raised to a Lieutenant-Governorship on the 1st January is contradicted

London, 20th Dec—The official account of the fighting at Suakim states that at 7 o'clock this morning the forces under General Grenfell attacked the enemy's positions, which the Black Brigade stormed most gallantly. The enemy offered a most desperate resistance. All their guns were

captured. The sallyes from the British Infantry, assisted by the guns from men-of-war, inflicted severe punishment on the enemy. None of the English officers were *touched in the engagement.*

Suakim, 21st Dec—The 20th Hussars pursued the derrishes close up to Handoub. The enemy's flight has been complete. Osman Digma's nephew, who was wounded in our attack on the redoubts, is now a prisoner in Suakim. Our troops are bivouacked in the captured trenches, and will probably march to Handoub. The official returns of the enemy's loss put the number down at 400 men.

Calcutta, 21st Dec—The Viceroy, replying to the address of the Trades Association, expressed sympathy with those suffering from the fluctuations of the gold value of the Indian currency, but said it was premature to discuss the attitude necessary for the Government to adopt, in view of the facts brought to light by the Royal Commission.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

INDIA MOVING ON.

One of the greatest problems that has ever been known in the history of the world presents itself to the rulers of this country. We have a foreign nation, comparatively few in number, ruling over a people different in religion, in manners, in customs and in modes of thought. When the land was taken possession of by its present owners it was in a terrible state of anarchy, and it must be acknowledged that out of this confusion order has been evolved. But the task does not end here. The vastness of the work is something appalling. In India there are supposed to be about 250 millions of souls, and these, in all stages of advancement. We have the educated men, perhaps equal to any other in the world, while there are others in the uncultivated parts of the country who are little removed from the savage. Between the two there is the great mass of the people that requires to be moved and brought into proper condition. But among the people there are divisions, and very serious ones. Fifty millions of them acknowledge the Mahomedan faith, and are in a great measure inimical to the rest of the community. There are also other sections that stand aloof from the rest of the people, and imagine that they only ought to be considered by the Government. The problem before the rulers is to bring these people into line with the rest of the community, and it must be acknowledged that its solution is not an easy one. Another difficulty also presents itself. The good Government that has been established has had the effect of increasing the population, when disorder reigned in the land the number of the people was necessarily kept down, and the survivors had as much land to cultivate as they desired. Now, however, there are large numbers in many parts of India on the square mile, and the difficulty is for them to find the means of obtaining a livelihood. The land cannot be stretched though the people may increase, and herein lies one of the most difficult tasks before the Government. The only way out of it is to establish manufactures in all parts of the country, so that the over-plus population may be able to find something to do. The improvement of agriculture may also help to employ more men than can live on the land at present, but it will be in the way of new industries that we must look for any great relief with regard to the solution of the population question. This solution must be tried soon or the distress will be very great; a great authority on Indian matters has told us that there are about 40 millions of people who are only just removed from actual want; who can only just manage to get along, and these must be provided for. The people must help the Government to establish such manufactures as will not only do good to both, but will prevent dissatisfaction, by providing employment for those who require it.

Having provided for the material wants of the people the Government must proceed to do something to provide for their political well-being. To this end they must be consulted; hitherto it has been too much the custom to do every thing for them, to leave nothing for them to do themselves. This system must be brought to an end, and a better one substituted. It is plain to be seen that the people must be called in to assist in the rule of the country. How this can be done remains to be seen, but we feel sure that some way or other can be discovered, that the problem can be solved. *Perhaps the way has already been found,* or, at least, pointed out. The Legislative Councils, it has been said, must itself be enlarged, and then gradually this enlargement must work lower down till it reaches the masses of the people. This is one of the problems now before the Government, and upon its correct solution the happiness of the people depends; and not only this, but perhaps also the very stability of the Government and the rule of the country. An education has been given to the people, or to a portion of them, and it would be folly of the worst kind to imagine they would not put the knowledge they have acquired to some use. A writer, who knows India well, taking up this subject, says—"During a full generation according to the Asiatic span of life, we have forced upon the educated classes of India the political ideas of England. Is it any wonder they should now demand some of the political institutions of Englishmen? It is no sufficient answer that those political institutions were in England of slow growth. So also were the political ideas of England of slow growth, so also was the science of England of slow growth; her economic doctrines, her free trade, her popular education, her system of sanitation, her railways, her telegraphs, her penny post, were all of slow growth. But we in our ripe age, have taken all these slow growths of England, and have forced them in their maturity upon India." And then he goes on to show that some people complain when the tree which has been planted shows signs of fruit, when the instincts of nationality the British have themselves planted begin to throb in the Indian heart. This is very inconsistent, and a change must be brought about. We do not for a moment say that all the political institutions of England ought at once to *be given to India. Nobody requires this;* the leaders of the present movement are very moderate in their demands, and those who have any doubt on the subject have only to see what these are. This they can do by referring to the last Report of the Congress where the aims of the leaders are clearly set forth.

All who have eyes to see must acknowledge that the present movement ought to be encouraged; that it must prosper, simply because it takes up the wants of the country, expresses what the people feel and think, and how they desire to be relieved of the burdens that may now be oppressing them, and how they can better themselves in every way. It is no use for officials or others to fight against the movement, to attempt to decry its importance or in any way to hinder its progress. In some cases the leaders may be wrong or may have been misinformed, but what we contend for is that the movement, as a whole, is based on the right foundation, and that a splendid structure may be raised upon it. The English press is helping it on. It brings to every student event of Indian administration, whatever it may be, whether a threatened scarcity or a town riot, or a preventable outbreak of disease, a well informed criticism never before known. The interest the people of England take in India may be seen by the number of articles in the papers and magazines, and also in the expensive telegrams that are sent from this country. We are told that the *Times*, a short time ago, had a message sent from this country of 2,414 words, which if paid for at the ordinary rate, and not according to its own arrangements, would cost £482, that is about Rs. 6,000. With this help, with this sympathy and good wishes of the English people, the cause is sure to prosper, and great will be the benefit it will confer on India. Let all who can, join in the good work.

Occasional Notes.

It is proposed to send full telegraphic reports of the proceedings of the next *National Congress to the leading English* papers. It is estimated that this will cost Rs. 4,000.

The Bengal Government has declined to render any pecuniary assistance to the Calcutta Public Library, but has suggested the formation of a Committee to consider the question of establishing a Free Public Library in Calcutta.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava will make but a brief stay at the British Embassy in Rome. After a week's rest she will proceed with her daughters to England. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava will probably take leave in May next for a brief visit to England and to his seat in Ireland.

On the 31st ultimo, the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia left Agra by special train for Jeypore, where he is to be the Maharajah's guest. He has telegraphed to St. Petersburg for a week's extension of leave, which has been granted. His manner and disposition are said to be calculated to insure him every attention.

A splendid silver cup, with floral decoration, has been presented by the Queen to the third Prince of Kuch Behar, on the occasion of his *Nankaretan* ceremony. The cup bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Kumar Victor Nityendra Narain by his God Mother, Victoria, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, 1888."

The Rajah of Bobbili, at a Durbar held at Bobbili, on the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of presenting him with the *sanad* conferring on him the title of Rajah, granted by the Viceroy, said, in replying to the speech of Mr. Turner, the Collector, that it is and always has been his desire to place the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government should occasion arise.

The notorious dacoit leader, Boh Ngakye, who has been the terror of the Pokoko district for a long time, was on the 16th ultimo betrayed by one of his *followers*, who also wounded him severely and then informed the acting Deputy Commissioner, Moung Sampe, who brought him into Pokoko. There is no hope of his recovery from the wounds. He deposed to having committed about sixty murders, two of these being of sepoy signallers.

Says the *Indian Union*:—While some Western are undeniably good for India, we must not on that account give up every thing Indian as bad. Lord Connemara recently remarked, replying to an address from the Agricultural population of Nellore, that as a practical agriculturist himself he doubted if the most experienced agriculturist at home could teach the Indian ryot very much about his land, and that the native plough was best suited to the land.

The Government of Bombay has acknowledged the receipt of the minutes forwarded by Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Bradwood relative to the statements of certain witnesses as to alleged instances of payment of bribes for magisterial office. The Government states in reply that, while, judicial proceedings are pending, it is not desirable that they should deal with statements made by witnesses giving evidence in the course of *such proceedings.*

A numerously attended Hindu meeting has been held at Jullundur for the establishment of a *panchayet* for the purpose of preventing early marriages. Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pind Dadan Khan, has, while on tour in the Salt Range, addressed assemblies of the villagers on the evils of expensive marriage and funeral ceremonies, pointing out how these impoverished the people for the benefit of the money-lender.

A London telegram states that Sir John Gorst, replying to Mr Stuart, read Mr. Quinn's report in the Paton case, and stated that the affair was apparently a dispute between certain missionaries and the natural guardians for the possession of a child. The Under-Secretary desired the House of Commons to remember that Indian magistrates were bound to administer the law, and that the Queen's Government was under the most solemn obligation to respect the religion and social customs of Hindoos. (Cheers.)

An appeal has been made for a sum of £200,000 to provide for the erection of four technical and recreative institutes in North London, and to secure for the future endowment a sum of £200,000 from the Charity Commissioners. In the circular issued by the Committee it is pointed out that the development of education has brought into prominence the necessity of making some provision for more advanced education in a technical and industrial direction, as well as for the physical, moral, and social well-being of the young of both sexes belonging to the poorer classes.

On the departure of the Marquis of Dufferin from Bombay a deputation was sent by the Gaekwar of Baroda to meet the Marquis and bid him and the Marchioness farewell on his Highness's behalf. The deputation consisted of the Prime Minister of Baroda, the elder brother and Commander-in-chief, a sardar and a vakeel. They were very kindly received by the late Viceroy, who thanked them for the honour done him, and told the Dewan to inform his Highness that he was much pleased with his administration, and that should his Highness ever visit Rome and England, he (the Marquis) would *do all in his power to make his stay very* pleasant and agreeable.

A Jodhpore correspondent writes:—"I have heard a great deal of the gallantry of Sir Pratab Singh, but this morning (7th) I was an eye witness to a scene which convinced me that the reputation he has earned for courting danger is not over-stated. An enraged leopard was liberated from the cage in which it had been sent in from the jungle, yet it was no match for Sir Pratab Singh, who tackled it unarmed, and eventually killed it. The contest, which took place in the inner compound of the new palace of Sir Pratab Singh, was witnessed by His Highness Sir Jiwant Singh, G. C. S. I., the Maharajah and a very large concourse of natives."

The Maharajah of Jeypore is building a temple at Brindaban, near Muttra, that will cost twenty lakhs of rupees. Hundreds of workmen have been engaged on the temple for two years, and three years more will be required to complete it. The architecture will be a combination of the different styles seen in all the famous temples of India, and the mosques will rival the Taj. Every workman, from the architect to the coolie is a native. Carved pillars of marble and redstone, weighing over ninety maunds, are lifted into place without a steam or any of the modern improvements. India may yet discover the lost arts of hydraulics. The temple is being built in honour of Krishna, the saint of the place. The Maharajah of Jeypore visits the temple quarterly, and minutely inspects the work.

An extraordinary case of cheating came before the Sessions Judge of Chingleput the other day, on appeal. The accused volunteered to give his daughter in marriage to complainant in consideration of Rs. 40. The accused had no daughter, but he had prepared a little scheme. A *doli* (covered conveyance) was brought, and a man, attired as a female, acted as the bride, and was made to sit in the conveyance. On the journey, the supposed bride made a sign to the bearers to place the *doli* on the ground, and as soon as this was done, he stepped forth and fled. The bearers were stupefied, and before they could start in pursuit, the man had succeeded in making his escape. The disappointed bridegroom returned to the supposed bride's house, and the alteration which ensued led to the discovery of the offence. Both the pseudo father and the man who acted as bride were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The *Young Bengal* thus shows the inconsistency of Lord Dufferin:—His Excellency then continues:—I am not the less convinced that we could with great advantage, draw more largely than we have hitherto done on native intelligence and native assistance in the discharge of our duties—(loud applause).

Now, this is what the congress contends for. This is what we want. Are we not justified now to say that we do not understand what his Excellency's real sentiments are? First he attacks the Congress for demanding what the Government, according to his lordship, *can* never give and then again he turns round and says that these are the very things which the Government *can* favor the people with. Queer and strange this, we are sure. Perhaps Lord Dufferin wants to conciliate both parties and only makes himself ridiculous in the attempt.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice to our subscribers and readers that there will be no issue of the Karnataka Prakasika on Monday next the 31st Instant on account of the Christmas holidays. Our first number for the new year will appear on Monday the 7th January 1889

Local and Provincial

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Christmas holidays commenced yesterday, and public offices will not reopen till after the new year sets in

THE SET RACES.—The sky races came off on the race course on Tuesday and Thursday last. The racing was good, and those present enjoyed themselves

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—This Examination came to a close on Thursday last, when a large number of boys from the different schools left for their homes

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been bright and pleasant during the past week, so that the cold weather was the week before. Still there are a good many people suffering from colds and fever

THE MARKET SHOW.—The Market Show which comes off this morning will no doubt be a great success. Preparations have been made for some time past, and as the season has been favourable, we may expect a good show of fruits and vegetables. There is sure to be a large crowd of people present

MR D S WHITE.—Mr D S White, the President of the Lawrence and Anglo Indian Association, a gentleman well known in Mysore, is now dangerously ill in Madras. On paper says there is little hope of his recovery. Mr White was elected a delegate to the Congress at Allahabad.

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT.—Mr Colvin is expected to reach Bangalore today to take up the post of Assistant Resident in Mysore. Mr E G K Wellington, who has been acting for some time in this capacity, has been appointed Assistant Collector in the Godavery District. The latter gentleman has been very popular during his stay here, and many will regret his departure

THE CONGRESS AT ALLAHABAD

The *Madras Mail*.—The Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress have announced that Lowther Castle, at Allahabad, has been engaged for the purposes of the Congress. This former residence of the Lieutenant Governor, N W P, is situated in the centre of the station, opposite to the Alfred Park. The house has accommodation for Reading and Committee Rooms, and the Office. 200 tents have been pitched in the compound, for the accommodation of delegates, and a few ranges of quarters have been run up in as lodgings for the delegates who may not care to live in tents. A pandal 400 ft by 220 ft, capable of seating 4,000 persons, has also been erected in the compound for the assembly. There will be a *good bazaar*, which will contain a large number of shops of every kind for the convenience of outstations. The Alfred Park and Mair Park Library being close to the Castle, there will be no difficulty about carriages. Food and water will be supplied to delegates according to nationality and caste. Cooks of all castes and nationalities have been engaged, who will cook for the several messes, but separate *rasoos will be reserved to such delegates* as may be unwilling to join the general messes. Each delegate will be supplied with bed, mattress, pillows, with covers and sheets, white chairs, washhand stands with basins, *tables, looking glasses, turnip lamps*, bell and bath room furniture, etc, will be provided for each tent or quarters, but delegates are strongly recommended to bring thick rezais, or warm blankets, and warm clothing, and, such as may require their mosquito curtains. Delegates will be met at the Railway station by deputations of the Reception Committee, and carriages will be provided to convey them and their luggage to the Castle free of charge. Similar arrangements will be made for the return journey. Each delegate will be expected to pay the sum of Rs 10 towards the expenses of the Congress. This sum will *entitle the payer the delegate to* free board and lodging. But delegates who live in European fashion will have further to pay Rs 2 per diem towards their mess expenses. A dispensary has also been arranged for, and a doctor will always be in attendance at the Castle. Every hygienic precaution has been taken

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATION BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Bangalore Saturday December 22, 1888

The 17th December 1888.—No 159.—Under the provisions of Rule 3—1, Chapter 2 Page 7 of the Civil Account Code (4th Edition) the Dewan has authorized the payment, on the 22nd instant, of establishment pay bills for the current month

No 160.—Mahomed Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Tiruvekere Sub Taluk, is granted 15 days' previous leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Ramaswamiyengar, Amildar of Tiptur, will be in charge of the Sub Taluk, in addition to his duties, during the absence of Mahomed Ali Khan, on leave as herein stated

The 18th December 1888.—No 162.—N Ahmed Khan, Deputy Amildar of Yelahanka, is granted privileged leave of absence for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 163.—B Krishna Rao, L M S, is confirmed as Hospital Assistant of the 1st Class, on probation for six months, with effect from the 13th December 1888

The 19th December 1888.—No 164.—Kappanna Naik, Amildar of Doddballapur, is granted the privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Nanjunda Naidu, Head Quarter Police Inspector, is appointed to act as Amildar and Jail Class Magistrate of the Doddballapur Taluk, during the absence of Kappanna Naik, until further orders

The 21st December 1888.—No 165.—Mr B Ferrebachi, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 7th January next. On receipt of this he will resume charge of the Bangalore Sub Division

Mr N Chelvaraja is transferred from the Shimoga District for general duty. The leave of Mr Ferrebachi on 7th January next

Mr B C Kistnaiyengar is transferred from Bangalore to the Hassan District for general duty, pending the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District

Mr D Devaraja, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is attached to the Hassan District for duty in connection with the change of the French Rocks Sub Division

Mr V N Gopalaiyengar, Amildar of Nelamangala Taluk, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, during the absence of Mr Devaraja on other duty, and is attached to the Hassan District for Police duty

Mr M Ramaswamy Iyer, Munsiff of Seringapatam, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, on probation, and to be attached to the Mysore District for general duty as a temporary measure

Mr N Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted 2½ months extraordinary leave without allowances from such date as he may avail himself of the same. On expiry of the leave, he will report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore for duty

Mr H N Narasinga Aya, Attache, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in probation, and is attached to the Tumkur District. Charge of the District Treasury Tumkur with

M Subbayer, Munsiff of Bangalore, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, on probation, and is attached to the Bangalore District for general duty as a temporary measure

M N Narasimhaiyengar, Assistant Commissioner Chitaldroog District is transferred to the Tumkur District for Police duty

Mr B Gopalaiyengar, Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, on probation, Tumkur Chitaldroog District for Police duty with the Chitaldroog District for general duty

Mr Narasimhaiyengar, Amildar, Chitaldroog Taluk, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, during the absence on other duty, of Mr B Gopalaiyengar and is posted to the Chitaldroog District for Police duty

Chinnappa Head Accountant Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldroog District, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chitaldroog Taluk, during the absence of Mr Narasimhaiyengar on other duty, or until further orders

The 21st December 1888.—No 166.—Narasimhaiyengar, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Chitaldroog, is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1889

No 167.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr F B Clere, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class

General Summary

LUCKNOW.—At the general meeting of the Anjuman Mahomedi, Lucknow, the following gentlemen were elected delegates—Nawab Ali Mohamed Khan, Wasikadar, Prince Ali Jah Mohamed Hussain Ali Bahadur, Wasikadar, Nawab Mohamed Mirza, Wasikadar, Aga Mehadi Raza, Nawab Bakr Mirza, Wasikadar, Syed Jaidar Mirza, Nawab Munsur Ali Khan Vasikadar, Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, Vasikadar, Nawab Villyet Hussain Khan, Vasikadar, Chaudhri Rafiul Zaman, Talukdar, Manlvi Sirajul din Hussain, Shaikh Raza Hussain Khan, Mirza Mocha Beg, Shaikh Ahsan Hussain Khan, and Munshi Abdul Basir

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The Wesleyan Mission College at Royapettah, which is one of the centres at which the Matriculation Examination is being conducted, was the scene of considerable excitement on Saturday, owing to a regrettable blunder in connection with the distribution of the question papers. The Rev A S Gedeon, M A (Oxon) Principal of the College, was chief superintendent, and is such had been entrusted with the General English paper for the forenoon and the English Text papers for the afternoon. By some mischance both parcels were opened and a large number of candidates *were given the afternoon papers at 10* o'clock. The Registrar of the University having of this was soon on the spot, and gave orders that the boys who had received the afternoon papers should be kept in till they had answered both papers and should on no account be allowed to leave the Hall meanwhile

THE Bishop of Bombay, at a meeting held in that city declared that, if marriage was a failure in Europe, the state of affairs would not be bettered by facilitating divorce. To improve the condition of affairs, the Europeans may introduce the Hindu system of early marriage. In Europe young men and women select for themselves, in India, the bride groom is selected by the parents and guardians of the girl. This necessitates the introduction of early marriages, for a girl, who has attained womanhood, will oftentimes rebel against the choice of her sober guardians. When young men and women are left to select for themselves, they are led by animal passions and fancies to make their choice. This develops the animal passions demoralizes men and women, and reduces the holy rite of matrimony into a compact for the gratification of sensual pleasure. The passions gratified, the parties seek for change, and this is the reason why marriage has failed in Europe.—A. B. P

THE ASSAULT ON THE SUB MAGISTRATE OF VADIAI.—In this case in which the Police charged four Musulmans under Sections 324 and 379 I P C, as having brutally assaulted Mr Appana Mudaliyar, and carried away his walking stick, Mr P P Rajagopala Chariar, Sub Divisional Magistrate of Gooty, after a lengthy and patient enquiry, delivered judgment on the 11th instant. It was the tedium of the course of the enquiry, that the prisoners waylaid and dealt severe blows with clubs to the Sub Magistrate, while he was going to office at Tadpatri, on the 18th October, simply because he the Sub Magistrate, who was quite a stranger to the place, being recently transferred there, punished them with six others for having been members of unlawful assemblies. The prisoners, belonging to two opposite factions, became reconciled with each other, and after their release from jail, attacked the Magistrate, and carried away his stick, so that he, and others that might succeed him, might be intimidated and deterred from doing their duty fearlessly. The Sub Divisional Magistrate has accordingly passed a sentence of one year's imprisonment on each of the four prisoners under Section 324 I P C, and three months imprisonment on each of them under Section 379 I. P. C

A MEETING of over two thousand people Hindus and Mahomedans, was held at the Binkipore Jubilee Club premises yesterday to elect delegates for the National Congress. Bapnath Singh, the largest zemindar in the district, presided. Babus Gopal Lal Prasad and Govind Acharan and Mr Sharfuddin made eloquent speeches. Gopal Lal Prasad observed that the Hindus and Mahomedans were always in this province on the best terms. He went now tried to sow the seeds of dissension by absurdly saying that the Hindus would acquire power and would interfere with Mahomedan usages, but himself tried to change the Mahomedan law of inheritance. Babu Govind Acharan said the Viceroy's speech was welcome, as it was a direct recognition of the Congress as an important factor in Indian politics. The Viceroy's views were the same as those of the Congress in the most important matters. Mr Sharfuddin, referring to Sir Syed Ahmed's allegations that the Mahomedans joining the Congress were not respectable, said that however humable his abilities, he must maintain in face of all that his family was second to none in respectability. Eleven Mahomedans and forty five Hindus including *zemindars, municipal commissioners*, honorary magistrates, bankers, pleaders, and doctors, were elected delegates. The meeting concluded with three cheers for the Queen Empress

MR GLADSTONE ON INDIAN POLITICS.—LONDON, *Sunday*.—In his speech at Limehouse yesterday, Mr Gladstone censured Lord Salisbury for using an expression which had given offence to many millions of our fellow subjects in India. The public in England, he said, waited for an apology, as he believed people in India waited for one. The people of India were in a condition most interesting to every man qualified to comprehend the large principles and responsibilities of English dominion. They were people of an awakening mind, and were desiring to enter more and more into the public life of their own country, which was beginning to have a public life of its own. Perhaps, he proceeded to say, that at one was there a period when the principles of loyalty to the Queen and the English power were as high as now. But constant unjust denunciation by the Prime Minister of England was not the way to increase *that feeling*. You may have observed that they are endeavouring to cultivate amongst themselves the development of public opinion. They are meeting in what is called Congresses. I can only say this—that I have read many of their declarations and am delighted at the spirit both of intelligence and attachment to their country which they manifest. Our business is to foster and nourish that sentiment, and to avoid the indignities of either indifference to their interesting work or contempt for their feeling

Extracts.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*—"Was it a written or an *extempore* speech which Lord Dufferin delivered at the St Andrew's banquet? is the question put to us by several correspondents. On enquiry, we gather the following facts from a party who can speak authoritatively on the subject. Lord Dufferin has not a good memory, so he can never get by heart a long speech. His speech at the *St Andrew's dinner* was perhaps the *longest* that he had ever delivered, and he got it therefore previously written. He did even more—he had the speech printed in big types. We are further assured that he wrote out the speech on board the *Khotas* while returning from Dacca, and, when writing it, he had the speech of Sir A Wilson, which was also previously written and printed, before him. Lord Dufferin however, did his best to get the speech by heart, and he thought that he had succeeded in doing it. He however kept the printed speech concealed in his pocket, so as to resort to it in an emergency. At first he gave an idea that he was speaking *extempore* and he began well, but, after a few minutes, he got confused. He hesitated, faltered and stammered, and at last managed to forget the speech altogether, and cut a most sorry figure. He then put his hand into one of his pockets, and drew out a paper which he began to read very inaudibly. His Lordship now presented a spectacle, which, we are told, would have convulsed the whole audience with laughter but for the position he held. Nobody however listened, or cared to listen, to what His Lordship uttered, and his voice was drowned by the loud talks which were going round. Lord Dufferin however heroically went to the end of the speech, and once succeeded in electing loud applause when condemning the Congress. It would thus appear that Lord Dufferin's St Andrew speech was not delivered *extempore* at the heat of the moment, but was carefully written out long before the dinner was held

BRAHMIN INFLUENCE

The *People's Friend*—Brahmins are often accused, and very justly too, that when they hold a position of influence in a Collector's or other office they quietly introduce their relatives into the department. A hubbub was raised and rightly, and the practice of providing for one's household has been to a great *extent stopped*, at least in this Presidency. Of course there was much corruption and injustice in the system, for the excuse of officers, the Heads of the Departments was that they found the Brahmin superior in intelligence and in all other requirements to the other races. If the Brahmin has erred in the past in this form, he cannot do so now with impunity. But what shall we say when

Europeans in office find appointments for a batch of their relatives in the same office? The Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, as will be seen, has secured the fattest appointments for his kinsmen. Here is a fine sample of loving your own —

	Salary Rs
Mr R B Chandhuri Registrar, Original Side	2000
Mr J B Chandhuri (his brother) Deputy Registrar	1000
Mr H B Chandhuri (son of the Deputy Registrar)	650
Mr W B Chandhuri (son of the Deputy Registrar)	[illegible]
Mr G Ryan (nephew of Mr B Chandhuri)	100
Mr W Ralston (nephew of Mr B Chandhuri)	70
Mr J Arathoon (nephew of the B Chandhuri)	[illegible]

What have the Judges of this Court been about to allow their subordinate to exercise such undue influence. But the infection is not confined to the Calcutta High Court. We see that the Railway Mail Service, India, has in the department a host of relatives and all well provided for. It appears the whole staff is composed of fathers, sons, brother in law, sons in law, nephews and so on. Below are given a few names with salaries. It is asked, what are the poor people who have no relations in the department to do, and why do not the Government look into such nepotism? Read the list and see what relationship could do.

	Rs
F J Sheridan, Superintendent	1,000 to 1,400
H C Sheridan (his son) Personal Assistant	250
F Dean (his son in law) Inspector Sub	80
E C O'Brien Secretary to the Government Telegraphs Mr Sheridan	400 to 700
J O'Brien Inspector Sub (brother of E C O'Brien)	200
—O'Brien Assistant Sub (brother of the above)	80

"NATIVE THINKER" ON THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The latest idea expressed is to import English experts and to bring them out to India for a term of six months. The industries chosen are the manufactures of needles, pins and lucifer matches. A European thinker in the person of Lord Lansdowne on the very first observation graciously offered his advice to the students of the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute in these terms: "You are endeavouring in India to extend the advantages of elementary education to as large a number as possible of the youth of this country, and when you have carried them through their School or College course, is it not true to say that you want some practical out for them as a vocation which they may follow in their mature age? And may we not say that no outlet can better one than that which goes to an Indian youth an opportunity of employing himself in a useful and honourable manner in connection with any of the great *Industries of this country*? So, the two opinions are different. While '*Native Thinker*' a European development of foreign industries in India, the pious European thinker says that no outlet is better than that which gives to an Indian youth an opportunity of employing himself in *any of the great industries of his own country*. Now, which advice is to be followed, is a question. Applying '*Native Thinker*' Formula as to "*how to decide betw in contradictory advice*," your humble '*Idler*' finds '*Native Thinker*,' in the absence of any of his known qualifications to be merely an insignificant thinker among the millions of natives of this country, and bows down to the advice of the European thinker whom the whole of India knows as the Viceroy and the Governor General. Having apply the only criterion of decision formulated by the '*Native Thinker*,' and taking into consideration Lord Lansdowne's very valuable advice given to the students of the Bombay Technical Institute, the recommendation commends itself most favourably to us. It would, no doubt, be a mad mistake on the part of any technical institution in India to take up any foreign industry in preference to home industries and manufactures. The one object in view must be to lessen, as much as possible, the exportation of India's raw materials to foreign countries to be worked upon, instead of their being manufactured in India alone. This would, to a very great extent, help the applications of native arts to industries, and as a necessary matter of consequence, tend also to the advancement of Indian Arts in all the branches. Application of arts to industries is the pride of India. Everywhere throughout the country can be traced high artistic skill in the antiquarian styles. All the present attempts are therefore, aids towards effecting a renaissance of past artistic glory. The several useful Indian Art-Schools are now earnestly engaged in this work. With advancement in arts, development in industries receive an impetus. The one is the work of an Art School, and the other of a Technical School. A training in an Art-school is as necessary to a training in technical school as is a knowledge in technical subjects to receiving instruction in high technics. Possessing, as the Hindus do, a high culture in arts more than enough for developing their own home industries, it cannot easily be conceived why those should be sacrificed to pin and needle manufactures which the '*Native Thinker*' so earnestly recommends for adoption by the Victoria Technical Institute. All that has to be done is the introduction of time and labor saving processes. Whether for pin and needle making or for developing home industries and manufactures, experts and machinery have to be got from out of India. Why then choose foreign manufactures instead of perfecting home industries? The committee, it is hoped, will think twice before they act. *Standard*

A SENSATIONAL STORY

The *Mahrattha* - The past week has brought forth two very stirring sensational stories. One of these regards a native Christian girl by name Musamat Lachmin who was made over to her mother by the Magistrate of Patna under section 552 of the criminal Procedure Code. Mr Dyer who is identified with the agitation against the C D Act in India has interested himself in this case and has taken up and of troubles to get the order of the Magistrate quashed and the girl returned to Miss Abraham a lady connected with the Church Missionary Society's Zenana Mission in whose charge the girl was when the order of the Magistrate was made. The facts of the case seem to be these. Two women left the house of a man named Radhakissen and went to Miss Abraham. There the girl embraced Christianity. One of these by name Musamat Lachmin being under 18 years of age her mother applied to the Magistrate at Patna to pass an order for the girl to be made over either to her or to her husband. The Magistrate after enquiry into the matter passed an order to that effect, and as is usual in such cases immediate custody was given in the presence of the Magistrate. As Miss Abraham and her friends apprehended nothing to give over in toto and as the girl had all of some resistance a slight force had to be used to induce her to obey the order of the Court. The proceeding of the Magistrate has not naturally met with the approval of the Christian Mission and Mr Dyer who sent present the publisher of the *Indian Mirror* has taken up the cause on behalf of the girl and Miss Abraham. On account published in a special edition of the *Indian Mirror* the Magistrate's conduct is described as illegal, hasty, demoralising and a prayer is made that the said Magistrate shall be immediately suspended and then dismissed from the public service and that the girl shall be compensated at his expense. Now as we have not before us the other version of this story and hence opinion can be given with regard to the charge preferred against the Magistrate, but from the account, biased and partial as it is, it seems that two Judges of the Calcutta High Court did not see any good reason to order the removal of the trial from Patna to Calcutta although Lachmin's case was pleaded before them by eminent counsel. There is therefore reasonable ground to hold that the Magistrate was not prejudiced in any way unfit to try the case. He heard whatever the pleaders had to urge against the order being passed and gave his judgment after mature thought. Secondly, it appears very probable that the story as told by these Missionary gentlemen is coloured and contains a good deal of exaggeration. The Missionaries have been evidently on good behalf of the order of the Magistrate removed from their flock of sheep. In these days when missionary effort has almost ceased to have any appreciable results the loss of even one sheep from the fold may be felt most seriously especially for its deterrent effect on future attempts in the same direction. It is amusing to see to what a length these agitators are carried by their religious zeal and disappointment. In the present case the Missionary gentlemen left no stone unturned to avert the hand of justice. Lord and Lady Dufferin were appealed to by telegrams from several quarters to interfere in the matter and to save the girl. The appeals received the only reply that could be given under the circumstances, namely, that as the matter lay within the jurisdiction of the Bengal Government it had been referred to them for official disposal. But this answer did not evidently satisfy these reverend gentlemen and Lord Dufferin was informed by an urgent telegram:

"If you do not personally interpose of course you will be held responsible for the ruin of the girl Lachmin at Patna."

We do not know if these good folks expected that Lord Dufferin should postpone his departure for Europe and running down to Patna immediately on receipt of the telegram, pull the Magistrate from his chair of office and seating himself therein should pass an order punishing the Magistrate and the husband and the mother of the girl, and giving over the custody of the girl to the Zenana Mission? We believe all this has had very as much the result of disappointment than of any excessive zeal in the cause of justice and humanity.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

MEETING AT PACHAIYAPPA'S

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at Pachaiyappa's Hall, at 5 30 p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates for the coming Congress, at Allahabad, on the 26th instant—from the first electorate of Madras comprising the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Municipal Divisions of the Presidency Town. A circular in the vernacular giving the objects of the meeting having had a wide distribution, the whole of the business in Georgetown, as also many merchants, closed their places of Business at 5 p.m. in order to be able to attend the meeting, which was crowded, composed chiefly of Hindus, but a large number of Mahomedans, and a few Europeans and Eurasians were present. Mr Somasundaram Chetty, one of the trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities, having been voted to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings of the evening by stating the object for which they had met.

He said that they had assembled that evening to elect delegates to attend the 4th Congress to be held at Allahabad on the 26th of this month in opposition to the proposition of the town to attend with the notification that had been issued, and he hoped that all present would see that object and entertain considerations as it deserved. The Congress was born under great disadvantages in the diffusion of its good aim towards the prosperity and benefit of the people at large through impediments thrown in its way by those who were inimical to its progress. He own conviction was, that so long as the supporters of the movement worked with patience and moderation, there was every likelihood of attaining success, though not immediately. His presentation of health and leave precluded his taking a share in Allahabad, but the cause of national and political movement had his warmest sympathy and hearty support, and he earnestly hoped that the giver of all things would help their efforts to gain regards so of the grievances which they were prompted by and loyally brought to the notice and consideration of the rulers in a constitutional form.

The resolution was: That this meeting of the first electorate comprising the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Municipal Divisions of the City of Madras re-affirms the objects of the Congress as embodied in the resolutions passed at the Congresses held at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and further resolves to send delegates to attend at the next Congress at Allahabad." It was then proposed by Mr Adam, and carried unanimously. In moving this resolution Mr Adam said that the objects of the Congress he felt sure were too well known to need explanation from him. He spoke of the difficulties the Congress experienced and of the adverse criticisms that had been made against it. He was glad to say that the criticism of the local Press was mitigated by that of the *Madras Mail*, which was in which he fully shared and which was even shared in by other journals. The chief critic of the Congress was no less a person than Lord Dufferin himself, who in his speech at Calcutta had recklessly condemned the Congress, misprescribed its objects, and impugned its motives. But such criticism he felt sure was nothing but the outcome of ignorance, and in some instances of ignorance coupled with malice, as was evidenced by Sir An Khan Oldem's letter. People ought to gain notoriety rushed into print depicting the Congress which profoundly ignorant of its aims and objects, and thus anti Congress principles were unscrupulously disseminated. The *Overland Mail* in a recent issue said:

"The only to which the Council of the Secretary of State might usefully direct its attention is that of the relative proportions of the employment of Brahmins and Mahomedans in the public service by the Government of India. This matter has often been discussed in India, its importance has been felt even by some of the most intelligent of our Indian administrators, but, apparently opinion in the Councils of the Government has not yet been sufficiently matured to lead to any very practical remedy for a grievance of which the Mahomedan community with some justice complains. The last appointment to the Calcutta High Court in particular has created a strong feeling of discontent in the Mahomedan community. Eight Hindoos have been successively appointed to the High Court and no Mahomedan, though one third of the population of Lower Bengal is of that class. Even if we admit the plea that these generally belong to the lowest classes of the community we do not see why these should not have the advantage of having their cases tried and by competent Mahomedan authority. When the last appointment was made, there were already two Hindoos in the Court and there could hardly have been any necessity for strengthening that element. Would it not have been politic to give the appointment to a Mahomedan? It is asserted that qualified Mahomedan candidates were not wanting and the Mahomedans attribute the success of the Hindoos in the trades unknown among the Hindoos, and the bitterness they feel against Mahomedans for the antagonism shown by the latter to the National Congress agitation. Whether they are right or wrong in their suspicions, the suspicions exist and the complaint seems at all events to come which it would be wise to overlook. The Mahomedans consider that an act of injustice has been perpetrated. They know that no any remedy for this and other such grievances except in the direct interference of the Secretary of State in Council. We understand that the Mahomedan Association are determined of the Government will not adopt a different policy, to have the matter brought before Parliament and the case so made out of sufficient importance to excite attention. The manifestations of loyalty to the Crown recently by Mahomedan takers, and feeling members of that community in favour of the unreasonable demands of the Hindoos certainly deserve a more prompt and kindly recognition than they appear likely to receive." If that be at anything more than the Mahomedan expression of loyalty to towards by which Sir Ali Khan Bahadur. The leaves and labors. A great blow against the Mahomedans then rather than never was. That was one of the many distributions of the manner in which people have put forward to judge of the Congress public support expressed in the numerous meetings held by the body of national and political movement. We hope for great results from the Congress. We would be the Congress expressed in the Congress and Congress supporters to contain such native explanation of from the Congress. The proper course, therefore, would be to meet opposition, not in a spirit of wrathful indignation only with patience and calm and persevering. And he felt sure nothing but success would ultimately crown the efforts of the Congress.

Messrs M Venkaiyah Chetty and A C Parthasarathy Naidu then addressed the meeting in Tamil and Telugu respectively to the same effect as Mr Adam. At the close of the addresses, one of those present a certain, rose up to the disturbance of his employment was that he was a poor cultivator who earned but a few annas daily and yet had to pay a tax of Rs 2 a half year.

The following gentlemen were then elected as delegates to represent the First Electorate at the forthcoming Congress, viz —Messrs A O Hume, I Adam, T Nagaboosanam Chetty, S Venkatarama Chetty, M Ramaswamy Naidu, V Manickavelu Mudaliar, T Kumanda Naidu, S Gooroosamy Chetty, S Subbiah Chetty, N Somasundaram Iyer, K P Viswanada Iyer, G Krishnaswamy Naidu, N Appayyaya, C Krishnaswamy Pillai, W S Ratna Mudaliar, T V Apparow Naidu, C V Somaram Sastry, Abdul Rahman Saib, Wajeed Hajee, Ibrahim Saib, Abdul Razak Saib, E Balasoonda Mudaliar.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Trustees for the use of the hall having been passed the meeting terminated with three cheers for the Queen.

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